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Tower Views

'Anschluss?' Asks Europe

Housewives Should Know

Wanted: Proof of Utility

¶ **Anschluss Advances**—Union with Austria—the post-war German ideal—again gains impetus, in the aftermath of Reichsführer Hitler's latest "Saturday surprise," as Austria's Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg and his Cabinet yield to German insistence that National Socialism be given representation in the Austrian Government. With the appointment to key positions (influential in police, foreign affairs, and the administration of justice) of pro-National Socialists, an "uneasy compromise" has been attained between Vienna and Berlin.

* * *

• **In exchange** for political recognition of National Socialist strength, the Third Reich predicts economic and military co-operation and an era of political co-operation between the two "sister" nations. The latest week-end coup of the German Chancellor, however, is widely interpreted in Europe as a victory likely to be followed by further diplomatic contests between Herr Hitler and the states opposed to further German expansion in central Europe.

* * *

• **Credence is given** this prediction by the complacency with which Italy apparently views the victory, indicating that Mussolini's old aversion to German control of Austria has been pacified by his expectation of growing power of the Rome-Berlin axis. England, meanwhile, is unexpectedly acquiescent over the implied re-alignment of European values. Indeed in some quarters it is declared that British diplomats have urged closer collaboration between Berlin and Vienna. Perhaps one of the most significant facets of the complicated political realignment, is the fact that this Thursday marks the fourth anniversary of the Britain-French-Italian agreement on "the necessity of maintaining Austria's independence and integrity." • But, though flimsy the paper on which modern European agreements have been written, the new German-Austrian relationship may lead to decisive changes in the general European situation.

* * *

¶ **Devaluation? Inflation?** — Pity the poor layman when it comes to interpreting Presidential economics. It's like the Cheshire cat. Now you see it, now you don't. Instance the President's attitude on prices. Back in A. D. 1933 prices were said to be too low. Later on the layman was told that prices were too high. Then came the present recession. The complaint of too high prices gathered momentum in the anti-monopoly crusade. And now we find again, in a Presidential homily delivered yesterday, that prices are really not high enough. We don't know whether we are dense or whether the President is elusive. We suspect it is a bit of both. • But the housewife, surely, is the final authority on prices. And she always wants to get more for her housekeeping and pay less for her provisions.

* * *

¶ **Little vs. Big** — The enamel-fronted cohorts of big business—the chain stores—are regimented in a glistening array today as against the "emporiums," the "cracker-barrel" groceries, the general market, and the heterogeneously uniformed businesses conducted by that distinctly American product, the independent business man. It's an old fight, with the independents getting the worst of it thus far, but today's news reveals a glimmer of hope for the "little fellow." A new bill introduced by Representative Wright Patman (D.), of Texas is being discussed by Washington Congressmen. The bill would impose cumulative taxes on chain store corporations—growing in severity as the number of stores multiply. The independents are gleeful over the prospect. • But, after all, it's the customer who is the most interested. He'll have to make up his mind as to which type of store renders the best service and the best value—for in the long run it's utility which marks the worth of a business, or a man.

* * *

¶ **Propaganda Multiplies** — Anglo-Saxon counter-propaganda in South America—emphasized by the Fascist aërial display in Latin America and the flight of America's "flying fortresses" to Buenos Aires—gains further importance with the announcement from London of radiocasts in Spanish and Portuguese for the South American continent to be inaugurated on March 14-15 by the British Broadcasting Corporation. The new service brings the total of Europe's foreign tongue programs up to fifty-five. • Does this all imply that the warfare of the future will follow air waves rather than air ways?

* * *

¶ **Officials Trace a Pattern** — As United States Ambassador to Germany Hugh R. Wilson arrives in Berlin and is greeted by Chief of the Protocol Division, V. von Bülow-Schwante, Embassy officials and others, nine British trade experts sail from London to enter negotiations at Washington for a new Anglo-American trade treaty. • As lanes of diplomacy cross lanes of trade the warp and woof of a world economy is patterned on the loom of events.

In the Boston Section:

Upward swing in business this spring seen by Associated Industries and purchasing agents

Harvard announces new atom smasher

Kelly gubernatorial aim seen seriously affecting Democratic situation

Providence police and firemen prohibited from betting on horse races

***And* News From All New England**
In the Second Section, Beginning on Page 11

'Comet' Crater Minerals Discovered in Arizona

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—While more than 1,000,000 tons of metal containing 92 per cent iron and 8 per cent nickel are held to lie beneath the southwestern rim of Arizona's famous meteor crater, extraction operations are likely to prove extremely difficult, Hans T. F. Lundberg, a Swedish geophysicist, told the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers here yesterday.

Exploring beneath the surface of northern Arizona with the delicate machinery employed by geophysical engineers, Mr. Lundberg encountered a huge deposit of minerals which geologists believe may be the remains of a comet or giant meteor which struck the earth thousands of years ago. It lies at a depth of 1,500 feet, he said, and may be worth $20,000,000 at present prices for metal.

Meteorite Research

Mr. Lundberg's researches followed numerous unsuccessful attempts to locate the meteorite that tore a hole nearly a mile wide and 600 feet deep near Winslow, Ariz. He was felt to have contributed substantially toward solution of the mystery surrounding one of America's most unusual natural phenomena.

Five large masses of meteoric iron and nickel have been located, according to Mr. Lundberg. They were found to lie in a band half a mile wide and one and one-half miles long. In the middle of the group is the chief fragment, a piece of mineral about 600 feet wide and 1,100 feet long. North and south of the main body are clusters of smaller fragments.

Speculating on developments which followed the collision of the white hot comet with the earth, Mr. Lundberg held that when the hot mass from space plunged deep below the surface, it encountered underground water which turned to steam promptly, forcing out molten rock and metal over the surrounding country.

Since the same water supplies are present today, mining efforts would encounter a serious problem in keeping operations dry enough for efficient work, Mr. Lundberg thought.

From his studies, the Swedish geophysicist concluded that the comet apparently approached the earth at an angle of about 30 degrees from a point somewhat east of north. That it was traveling at great speed when it struck was evident, he said, since fragments were located nearly a mile from the edge of the big crater and almost one and one-fourth miles from the cen-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 5)

Big Radio Chains Are Charged With Monopolistic Planning

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—Possible establishment of 13 super-power radio stations, giving the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System "a virtual monopoly on radio broadcasting in the United States," is outlined by James W. Baldwin, retiring managing director of the National Association of Broadcasters, in his annual report as "one of the greatest dangers that ever faced the American broadcasters."

The super-power stations, with strength of 500,000 watts or more each, could be established, Mr. Baldwin contends, under the agreement reached last November between an American delegation and other American governments at the Havana Conference which was preliminary to the now-sitting Cairo Conference.

The stations would be scattered in all parts of the United States, including three stations in New York, one in Boston, three in Chicago, and others in Minneapolis, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Denver, and San Francisco.

To prevent establishment of such a chain of super-power outlets, which Mr. Baldwin reports would blast most independent stations off the air, he urges reservations and restrictions in the proposed treaty which may grow out of the Havana agreement.

These charges of potential monopoly were echoed by less specific discussions of monopoly from many other speakers before the annual N. A. B. convention.

Would Bar Liquor Ads

Equally frank speaking was forthcoming in another field when Frank R. McNinch, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, urged radio to ban liquor advertising of all kinds.

Mr. McNinch thus joins W. S. Alexander, Federal Alcohol Administrator, who in his recent annual report recommended that radio advertising be forbidden to distilled spirits, wines, or beer. Both federal alcohol, or channels through which it now advertises, thus take a united stand against such promotion.

Every radio station depends for its license upon the authority of the Government, expressed through the Federal Communications Commission, and Mr. McNinch spoke in these words:

"May I make so bold as to suggest that you consider the wisdom of adopting a policy that would deny your facilities to those who seek to cultivate the consumption of intoxicating beverages. There is little radio advertising of intoxicating beverages and you are to be congratulated on so largely eliminating this sales appeal."

Out of Sunday Papers

Mr. Alexander had urged Congress that: "Radio advertising of distilled spirits, wine or malt beverages should be prohibited and advertising in Sunday magazines or newspapers carrying Sunday date lines should also be prohibited."

Mr. McNinch's recommendation was only one note in an otherwise highly important session of the National Association of Broadcasters. Many features of great importance to the immediate future of the radio industry are hot on the anvil of discussion and re-shaping.

Among the outstanding long-range plans is the selection of a national executive head, or "czar," to rule the radio as judge K. M. Landis rules baseball or Will Hays controls motion pictures.

The N. A. B. decided that such an executive should be designated by its newly-elected board of directors, and the choice may be made within a month. A prominent national political figure has been mentioned

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President Sees Need for Some Price Advances

Treasury Report to Show Discrepancies—Talks With Experts

Warns of Boom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—Following a series of private treasury conferences which brought together economists, monetary experts, gold-fund managers, and Secretaries Morgenthau, and Wallace of the Treasury and Agriculture, respectively, President Roosevelt announced yesterday that present price levels are too low and should go up.

The President further said that the Treasury conferees were preparing a report on the price structure which he would make public on Friday, and that it would show his objective today to be the same as in 1933—which was a return to the price structure of 1926. Mr. Roosevelt added that this did not apply to all prices—did not mean that the price of copper should go to 19 cents a pound again.

Yet on Jan. 25, at his press conference just three weeks ago, in seeming contradiction to yesterday's remarks, the President gave out a prepared statement saying: "Now as to prices . . . a mass production industry in its own interest should ask for its products what the people can afford to pay." He spoke of "price reductions necessary to stimulate and restore volume," adding: "Industrialists kill the goose which lays the golden egg when they keep prices up at the expense of employment and purchasing power. . . ."

Livestock Prices

Though Secretary Wallace had been a member of the Treasury conference, the Agricultural Department placed on Washington correspondents' desks at about the same moment the President was announcing prices were too low, a statement headed:

"Livestock and livestock produce prices in 1938 highest in eight years."

They were, however, 10 per cent lower than in 1929 though 36 per cent above the depression low.

It is possible to make consistent the President's press statements of Jan. 25 and Feb. 15. The first argued that prices in mass production industry were too high. The second said prices in general were too low. It may be assumed that yesterday's statement was meant very generally. There are, furthermore, two kinds of prices: Those which react immediately to business conditions and drop sharply when a recession occurs, and those which stay up on a rigid pinnacle. It may be assumed that the President believes the flexible prices have dropped too far, and the rigid prices have not come down far enough.

And the general tenor of his brief remarks indicated that he was talking about the long-range price structure, with particular emphasis on ratio between farm prices and those of manufactured goods. Viewed in this light, prices probably have not yet attained a level plateau like that of 1926, even though some of them may be too high.

No Presidential Assurance

However, the President's comment did nothing to assure those who have been puzzled by his many press conference statements in apparent contradiction to one another. They are looking forward to the actual report from the Treasury conferees for clarification.

The make-up of the Treasury group indicated that some sort of monetary policy may be in the wind—perhaps another whiff of inflation to follow the end of gold sterilization, which went into effect yester-

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Share in Austria's Foreign Policy

By a Staff Artist

Dr. Guido Schmidt
Pro-German Becomes Foreign Minister in His Own Right

Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg
Bows to Reichsführer Hitler on National Socialist Influence

Arm for Defense, Grange Head Says, And Don't Meddle

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 16 (AP)—Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, appealed to America today to "mind its own business" and construct strong military defenses.

At the same time, the Grange leader, speaking at Cornell University's annual farm and home week program, urged concentration on bringing prosperity by trying "methods of team work and common sense instead of turmoil and conflict."

Assailing dictatorships, Nazism, Fascism, Communism and regimentation, Mr. Taber said:

"In spite of its inefficiency and necessary delays, Democracy is the best system of government for the largest number of people that has yet been devised."

Labeling farm and home week sessions and similar gatherings, "a power house of defense against alien influences from abroad," Mr. Taber said:

"We of this generation are coming to grips with one of the greatest conflicts of the ages—the impact of a totalitarian state against a democratic civilization."

"Our greatest challenge is adequate defense on one hand and strict attention to our own business on the other," he said.

"By attending to our own business we should develop our resources, agriculture, industrial, commercial and social life. We should not try to make America a hermit, but to make our nation so strong, so well informed and so thoroughly grounded in the American way of life that the turmoil of Europe and the Orient will not adversely affect the nation.

"We must have naval and military forces sufficient for the protection of our shores, but more important, we must have an educated, informed patriotic citizenship."

He argued that "the world is suffering from over-production of theories and under-consumption of common sense."

"There is no easy road to success," he declared. "There are basic factors, however, that can and should correct falling stock and commodity prices, unemployment and uncertainty."

"Our real trouble is thinking too much in terms of material things and not enough studying the real

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Moral Factors Grow Stronger In World Upset

By Argus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

So far democratic countries have not determined their attitude toward eruptive situations in Europe and the Far East on specifically moral grounds. Moral considerations are commonly referred to in political circles with a touch of scorn as though they were an element not pertinent to the question.

But as the hesitation of statesmen continues and a number of situations in the world today appear to blunder on into worse confusion, there is a growing feeling among the people of the democracies that the moral factor, after all, may have the final say.

Morality, in the political sense, it should be noted, does not denote a sanctimonious, black gloves-and-umbrella attitude. It means simply adherence to the original fundamental purpose for which the state was established — which may be found in the two words "Order" and "Freedom," or, as expressed in the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the "Social Compact by which the whole people covenants with each citizen, and each citizen with the whole people, that all shall be governed by certain laws for the common good."

How Distrust Was Born

A moral political course therefore would be one consulting the good of all the citizens of a state, or, in the world at large, one making for the greatest good of humanity as a whole.

Possibly statesmen would not openly subscribe to Machiavelli's ad-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Reich Gains Hold In Austrian Affairs; Economic Union

Powers Affected by Coup in Austria Weigh Diplomatic Action

Failed to Heed Call From Vienna

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 16—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's latest "Saturday surprise" which has today matured into a distinct victory—taking Germany a considerable step toward bringing Austria under the influence of Berlin—is expected to be followed by an intensive diplomatic battle between Herr Hitler and those nations which, like Czechoslovakia, are deeply concerned to prevent any further extension of Germany's hold in Vienna.

All accounts of the dramatic moves which began last week end agree that Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg had no inkling of what was in store for him when he went to see Reichsführer Hitler at Berchtesgaden Saturday. It is apparent that the Austrian Chancellor thought he had trump cards in the shape of incriminating documents proving that Austrian National Socialists were planning subversive action with German connivance. He also thought if worst came to worst he could appeal to Premier Mussolini of Italy, who is understood to have urged Dr. Schuschnigg to see Herr Hitler.

The events showed, however, that he was wrong on both counts. Herr Hitler simply brushed all opposition aside.

Diplomatic Circles Stirred

European diplomatic circles are doubtful whether to be most worried about the appointment of the Pro-German Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart to the combined post of Minister of the Interior and Director of Public Security, or about the promotion of Dr. Guido Schmidt to the post of Foreign Minister.

Under Dr. Seyss-Inquart there is still Michael Skubl who formerly had been in direct control of police and now becomes second in command, and the extent to which his influence will continue is one of the important developments which is being carefully watched. But Dr. Schmidt who was formerly merely Assistant Foreign Minister under Chancellor Schuschnigg henceforth is to be without the Chancellor's controlling hand. Dr. Schmidt is known as strongly pro-German and his future attitude is awaited with considerable misgiving, particularly in Czechoslovakia in view of the fact that Dr. Schuschnigg has always worked in closest collaboration with Dr. Milan Hodza, the Czech Prime Minister,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Pro-German Ministers in Chief Posts Over Police and Foreign Policy

Amnesty Granted In Political Field

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Feb. 16—An "uneasy compromise"—greatly extending potential German influence in Austria—emerges as the result of Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg's interview with Reichsführer Adolf Hitler.

Reconstruction of the Austrian Cabinet, with control of the police and with the direction of foreign policy at least nominally in the hands of pro-National Socialist Ministers, was announced early this morning.

Significant as the changes are, it is too much to classify them as an "Anschluss"—union of Austria and Germany. But unquestionably an important step has been taken in bringing Austria more definitely into the German orbit. For not only political, but extremely important economic agreements, including Austrian "co-operation" with Germany's four-year economic plan, under the direction of Field Marshal Hermann Göring, are disclosed today.

Will It Be New Era?

Nor would it be accurate to accept at face value the assessment of the change voiced by Franz von Papen, former German Envoy to Vienna. Yet speaking here last night, he expressed what is at least the hope of Germany when he said that the new Austro-German arrangement will prove to have begun "a new era for the whole German race."

The extent to which the changes mean Germany's actual control of Austria will be determined by how far Chancellor Schuschnigg is able to exert his personal dominion over the Ministers who have been given new power in his Cabinet as a concession to the German National Socialists.

Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, a Viennese attorney of pronounced German and National Socialist sympathy, has been made Minister of Interior with jurisdiction over the police. Chancellor Schuschnigg thus capitulated to Herr Hitler's demand for a "friendly" administration of public order. But the Austrian Government has retained Michael Skubl as Secretary of State for Public Security, under Dr. Seyss-Inquart.

The real question of where police authority is to reside thus remains a matter of uncertainty. Whether the primary direction will spring from the new National Socialist sympathizer, or whether, through his Monarchist and Nationalist State Secretary the Chancellor can still control the police, is an issue which only time can clarify.

It is generally felt that this arrangement will certainly be anything but satisfactory and that it will lead to conflict in a sphere which is vital for the internal peace of the country.

Foreign Policy in Balance

As to the Foreign Ministry, Dr. Guido Schmidt becomes Minister in his own right. Hitherto the Chancellor had held the portfolio of Foreign Minister with Dr. Schmidt as Secretary of State in the Foreign Ministry.

Of pronounced German sympathy, Dr. Schmidt will be in a position to negotiate directly with Berlin. Here again the problem is how far he will continue to operate under the actual control of the Chancellor.

But the inclusion of Dr. Ludwig Adamovitch, as Minister of Justice, places a pro-German in this important post. And Dr. Edmund Glaise-Horstenau, who was displaced as Minister of Interior, takes his somewhat mild National Socialist sympathies with him to a post of Minister without portfolio.

It is not without significance, however, that the new Cabinet list retains Gen. Wilhelm Zehner as Minister of War. There were reports that Herr Hitler desired the appointment of a National Socialist in this post, but the Austrians were successfully adamant in their refusal.

Other Cabinet changes are held to have little political importance. There is general approval of the appointment of Adolf Watzek as Secretary of State in the Ministry of Labor. Mr. Watzek has more or less liberal connections, and his presence in the Ministry is regarded as an indication that Chancellor Schuschnigg wanted to balance concessions to the Extreme Right by at least a gesture in the opposite direction.

Another newcomer to the Cabinet was Ludwig Raab, named Minister of Commerce, who was a long-time friend of the late Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss. Herr Raab's appointment also was considered in a measure to counter-balance National Socialist Nazi influence in the new Cabinet.

Adhesion to German Plan

The main tenor of the proposed economic agreement between Germany and Austria is stated to be the "adhesion" of Austria to Field Marshal Göring's Four-Year Plan. An invitation to co-operate with the German plan was made last summer by General Göring with the promise that Germany would enable all Austrian factories to reopen, thus solving with one stroke Austria's unemployment problem. At that time Austria refused on the grounds that it would involve a change in its

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Canada Wants Its Own Flag

OTTAWA, Feb. 16 (CP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King and Conservative Leader R. B. Bennett support a motion to establish a House committee to consider the advisability of adopting a distinctive Canadian flag.

Sponsored by Cameron R. McIntish, Liberal Member from Saskatchewan, who has been proposing flag resolutions since 1929, the motion would set up a committee to consider a distinctive Canadian flag "representing Canada as a whole, thereby symbolizing the Dominion as an equality partner in the Commonwealth of British Nations."

The only opposition to the motion came from Ontario Conservatives who submitted it was an inopportune time to advertise to the world any cleavage in the British Empire.

Canada is the only Dominion in the Empire which is unable to fly a distinctive flag, said the Prime Minister. He believed the time had come when Canada should remedy this condition.

It is "an absurdity found in no other country," Mr. Mackenzie King said, that Canada officially flies the Union Jack at home and the Red Ensign with the Canadian Coat of Arms on the fly, abroad. Canada is a self-governing nation, yet a member of the British Commonwealth, and should demonstrate this to the world, not continue to fly the Union Jack, the flag of the colonies, he said.

There is no friction in the Empire and for Canada to take the step at this time could not be interpreted abroad as a sign of disloyalty, said Mr. King.

There might be some objection to Canada designing a distinctive flag if it were the first Dominion in the Empire to do so, he said. But Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Newfoundland had flags of their own and for Canada to follow suit could not be misunderstood in the world or in the Empire.

'Is London There?'—Certainly!

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16 (AP)—San Francisco turned the tables on London today when a morning newspaper reporter, weary at queries from London newspapers about imaginary major disasters here, phoned the London Daily Sketch to ask if a storm had swept that city into the North Sea.

A few weeks ago when a gasoline storage tank burned in a remote part of the business district, the London papers phoned to find out about "streets running with flame." Last week when a gale blew down a few trees London papers phoned to ask if San Francisco would be rebuilt.

"Are you there?" asked the San Francisco reporter, this time. When the London editor replied that he was, the reporter asked, "Well, is London there?" He explained he had heard reports the storm had nudged the city into the North Sea.

"Oh, no," replied the editor. "It isn't like that, at all." He put the reporter in touch with an assistant editor who could clear up the storm reports.

"It was rather a good storm," said the assistant. "At Norfolk the sea ran in five miles, but that happens fairly regularly—"

"But what about London itself?" the San Franciscan persisted.

"Isn't the city almost done in? Didn't your subway flood and drown thousands like rats?"

"Oh, good gracious, no. You see—"

"Didn't His Majesty and the Royal Family have to flee Buckingham in a punt? Didn't London Bridge fall down? Didn't—"

"Oh, I say. Are you pulling my leg?"

"I wouldn't telephone 3,000 miles," the San Franciscan declared, "to pull a chap's leg."

To which the assistant replied with finality: "It wasn't any storm, at all." And hung up.

Calling Georgia!

ATLANTA, Feb. 16 (AP)—Penal reforms of Georgia prompted a London newspaper reporter to call Gov. E. D. Rivers for a 15-minute trans-Atlantic telephone interview. Tolls were estimated at $105 plus taxes.

"He fired questions at me," the Governor said, "calling attention to a parallel in the humanitarian experiments undertaken at England's old Dartmoor Prison."

Governor Rivers said he told the reporter "Georgia chain gangs have received much adverse criticism, but these camps are now undergoing a process of evolution as part of a campaign to reorganize the penal system of this State in line with Federal standards."

The name of the newspaper was not announced.

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Polar Party Rescue By Air Delayed By Weather Conditions

MOSCOW, Feb. 16 (AP)—Bad weather in the neighborhood of the drifting ice floe camp of four stranded Russian natural scientists today delayed attempts of airplanes to fly to the floe from nearby rescue ships.

Thick ice kept the ships—the icebreaker Murman, twelve miles away and the icebreaker Taimyr, about the same distance—from reaching the floe.

Planes from both ships flew over the area yesterday but failed to locate the camp because of poor visibility. Flurries of snow and an overcast sky along the Greenland coast, near the site of the rescue operations, were reported during the night.

Economics in the News

The Place of the Automobile—Vanguard of the Last Recovery, But Not the Hope of the Next—The Reasons Why

By H. B. E.

Business recovery on several occasions in the past has been dependent upon the automobile as a starter. I think it could be proved that as far back as 1907 it set the pace. Certainly there will be no disagreement that in the 1933-37 recovery, the industry furnished a lead. Will it repeat the performance again? I am afraid not.

The fact is that the unused mileage of the cars in operation in 1933 was very low. That is, they were relatively old cars. For this reason the demand for new cars rose phoenix-like out of the ashes of depression at the first favoring wind of recovery. Now the industry has had a good run for its money. One may go so far as to say, indeed, that it carried the 1933-37 recovery on its back. But the portents are against any repeat performances because the unused mileage of the cars in operation is nowadays much higher; in other words, those cars are much newer. Consequently, consumers seem bound to postpone replacements.

* * *

However, the industry, with its usual enterprise, is trying to contribute to recovery by stimulating used-car sales—a kind of second line of offense for the automobile industry.

The reason illustrates the peculiarities attending every industry. To me, as to others not associated with the trade, Mr. Knudsen's recent testimony that "the public has stopped buying used cars and when that happens we cannot sell new cars," sounded confusing.

The explanation, I find, is simple. It rests upon the fact that a slowdown in used car sales results in a freezing of dealer capital—not only that part of it which is in his used car inventory but also that which he has invested in new cars. He simply will not buy new cars from the manufacturers, no matter what the price. Thus the manufacturer is tied till the dealer is free. Put another way, the new car market is definitely geared to the used car market. And there must be a clearance of the used cars before the new cars can be disposed of in even normal numbers, let alone in the abnormal number required for a general business fillip.

* * *

All manner of inducements are now being made in order to move the used cars. But, even if the campaign is successful, the automobile is not the bell wether that it was. The real bell wether, so far as industries are concerned, is the building industry. The trouble here is too high costs for average incomes. In some sections, I hear, the guaranty of a sure annual income has been offered to the workers, in return for a lower hourly rate.

This is all to the good. Now it is a problem for the industry—not to mention the mortgage-lending banks—to enlist the co-operation of the score of sub-industries supplying building materials. Labor cannot be expected to co-operate with capital unless capital itself reduces its own charges.

Certainly every effort should be made to help housing take the place of the automobile as the new spur, otherwise there will be another induced, as opposed to real, prosperity—by means of an inflation which may again stifle the spirit of business enterprise when the effect of the inflation has worn off.

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The best in comfort and convenience.
1200 rooms—Private bath, radio, circulating ice water, servidor, full length mirror, French phone in every room.
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Three Restaurants
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7th AVENUE at 31st STREET
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WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

All-Expense TOURS TO QUEBEC (Lac Beauport) and return to Boston

3½ Days, All-Expense - $44.60
From North Station, Sat., Feb. 19 at 8.30 P. M.
Back in Boston, Wed. Feb. 23 at 8.03 A. M.

4½ Days, All-Expense - $52.05
From North Station, Fri., Feb. 18 at 8.30 P. M.
Back in Boston, Wed., Feb. 23 at 8.03 A. M.

Your opportunity for SKIING and the SKI competitions at famous Lac Beauport—to skate, toboggan and sleigh-ride and see the celebrated INTERNATIONAL DOG SLED DERBY at Quebec—to include the colorful DOG DERBY BALL—to live in luxurious comfort at the world-renowned Chateau Frontenac.

These Tours include 1st Class rail fare, Pullman accommodations (as selected); room with bath and meals at Chateau Frontenac, meals en route, taxi transfers in Quebec, transportation in heated buses between the Chateau and Lac Beauport; also, all gratuities. Dog Derby Ball tickets, additional.

Canadian Pacific

L. R. Hart, Gen. Agent, 405 Boylston Street, Boston
Phone COMmonwealth 5656

Subcommittee Passes Jackson For Solicitor General Post

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—Robert H. Jackson, after two weeks' intensive questioning, has been finally recommended for confirmation as United States Solicitor General in a 5 to 2 vote by a Senate judiciary subcommittee. Approval by the full committee and the Senate itself is taken for granted. The episode has been chiefly important in putting the political spotlight on Mr. Jackson, and again emphasizing his left-wing position in relation to big business.

The last scene of the prolonged interrogation, which covered the whole range of Mr. Jackson's recent belligerent anti-monopoly speeches, brought charges by Mr. Jackson against Judge Ferdinand A. Geiger as a "man of intense eccentricities," who was prejudiced against labor. Judge Geiger recently discharged a grand jury in Milwaukee, in the big automobile finance cases, charging that the Government had been seeking simultaneously to negotiate a consent decree.

If Judge Geiger should be upheld in this jury discharge, said Mr. Jackson, "then he has driven one more spike into the coffin of the anti-trust laws."

Voting against Mr. Jackson's confirmation were Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont and William H. King (D) of Utah, two conservatives. Mr. King charged Mr. Jackson's recent speeches indicated he was dissatisfied with the American form of government. This brought a clash with Senator George Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska, which was characteristic of the whole episode. Mr. Norris asserted criticism did not imply a man was "a traitor." It has been evident throughout that Mr. Jackson's opponents were thinking in terms of possible later political aspirations of the candidate, and were preparing a document in the testimony which may some day be used against him. Mr. Jackson insisted that he was not trying to "tear down" the government.

Voting for Mr. Jackson were Senators Borah, Dieterich, McGill, Logan and Norris.

Frosty Air Fails to Daunt New York City Garden Fans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—Some of the most beautiful gardens that bloom in fashionable back yards and on penthouse terraces here are being opened to public visitors through a campaign by the Outdoor Cleanliness Association. Six of these, located on the Upper East Side, were inspected yesterday by groups of garden enthusiasts who braved the frosty air to tour outdoor flagstone walks through wintry-green areas, rewarded, here and there, by a glimpse of a blossom that is to come.

Believing that the movement to beautify the City will gain fresh impetus from an exhibition of charming horticultural effects achieved by metropolitan gardeners, sometimes under great difficulties, officials of the Association planned two days of excursions. The next will be on Feb. 24, when gardens in Sutton Place and Beekman Place will be visited. Funds raised from admissions to the gardens will be used for the Association's projects for clean streets and abatement of smoke and gasoline fumes.

For those who took advantage of yesterday's opportunity, a new world, hidden behind the walls of brick and stone that line pavements or crowning the top-most towers of these "walls," awaits fresh discovery. Not a stone's throw from the busy sidewalk they found friendly garden gates, low, vine-covered banks, quiet benches, marble statuary and hardy green plants.

The garden at the home of Mrs. Lewis Morris, No. 116 East 18th Street, featured a steep terrace, evergreens, Japanese yew trees and a prized old magnolia tree in the corner which caught the imagination of visitors.

Mrs. Charles S. McVeigh's garden at No. 40 East 71st Street, an example of the "community ideal," being one of a series in the same block carried out so as to add to a general harmonious effect, also was seen. This garden adjoins several others much like it, and is shaded by a row of trees with a large central fountain enclosed in a brick terrace.

One of the high spots of the day was the sighting of a tiny snowdrop blossom in a Spanish garden belonging to Mrs. Mansfield Ferry, of No. 62 East 92d Street. Investigation revealed also several crocus leaves and the bold tips of green from a hyacinth in the "sky" garden of Mrs. Schuyler Schieffelin, of No. 133 East 64th Street.

Another garden visited was that of Mrs. Seth M. Milliken, of No. 951 Madison Avenue. It is one of the largest privately owned gardens in the City and was much admired for its rhododendrons and huge wisteria vine.

The program closed with refreshments at the home of Mrs. Eustace Seligman, of No. 126 East 74th Street.

Tourists Increase, But Spending Drops

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 16 (AP)—Miami's current tourist crop is larger than last season's but is spending less money, a survey of usually accurate indicators disclosed today.

Increases were recorded in utility connections and production, race track attendance and wagering, postal receipts and passenger traffic.

On the debit side were decreases in merchandise sales, building activity, postal and bank savings and real estate transfers.

Railroads reported better than average incoming passenger traffic while Eastern Air Line officials said extra planes were necessary on the New York and Chicago runs, estimated up 40 per cent.

Officials of the Retail Merchants Association said business was "favorable" as compared with last season but definitely off in most lines. The number of real estate transfers recorded was off about 20 per cent.

Beal to Begin Sentence In Gastonia, N. C., Case

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 16 (AP)—Fred Erwin Beal, long-sought labor organizer, arrived in Raleigh today to begin serving a 17 to 20-year sentence imposed upon him nine years ago on a conspiracy to murder charge.

Beal and six others were convicted after Police Chief O. F. Aderholt of Gastonia had been fatally wounded in a fight growing out of a Communist-backed strike in a Gastonia mill in 1929.

While an appeal was pending the defendants fled to Russia. Only one of them has served his term. Beal, who wrote a number of articles and a book denouncing Communism after he came back to this country, was arrested last month in Lawrence, Mass.

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Planning Road Through Three Americas

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Brazilian Highway Expedition Sees Roosevelt

Left to Right—Francisco Lopes de Cruz, Observer; Judge S. W. White of Dallas, Texas, Attorney and Interpreter; Leonidas Borges de Olivera, Commander; Mario Fava, Mechanic; Dr. Fernando Lobo, Brazilian Charge d'Affaires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Brazilian Highway Expedition, which spent 10 years traversing the three Americas from south to north, selecting and charting the most practical route for the construction of the Pan-American, Inter-Continental Highway, called on President Roosevelt recently and presented him with a complete set of 32 maps made by the group during the trip.

A Colonial Woman's 'Diary'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
Friday, October 21st.

'Tis scarce more than cock-crow but as I could not finish all I had to relate last night, I would continue now before Henry wakes.

'Tis a mercy Baby as good as any cherub, and leaves me somewhat free these early mornings, while he does crow and play about. He is creeping now, moving in hops like a little frog. I must have his father see this morning. 'Twill ease his mind for one needs must laugh. The angel looks so pleased and is so comic. The porridge through a linen cloth goes well with him, and his cheeks so fat and red, 'tis a picture for to see. Did buy a blue riband for his little frock which he did no wise need, and did chew into a pulp. I must amend my ways and not dote on him to such foolishness.

To continue with affairs political: Henry did make clear to me how all this outrage over customs duties did begin. He did make it simple by showing me the case of mine own dear Father.

My Father had both lumber and grain to sell, and for many years he covenanted that a cargo of his produce should go each year in the ship of William Cosgrove of Salem, to the West Indies, where it had a market. Then William Cosgrove did buy from the Indies, most especial from the French, molasses to use as a return cargo.

It seems there has long been 6d. import duty on molasses, but as it could not be paid and still a profit made; it had never been more than a dead letter law. None had paid the duty nor thought they ever need so do.

Parliament Clamps Down

Then we went to war with the French, and though many Massachusetts' men went on trading with them, which was wrong, so giving aid and comfort to the enemy, my Father did not, which brought him close to ruin, as he could make but little in the restricted British trade.

Then the British Parliament, having great debts to meet because of the war, and being wrath with the colonies, which did trade with the enemy, did decide to hold to the molasses' tax, and so bring revenue into the coffers and make the colonies realise their duty to England.

'Twas but a stupid business for men cannot pay that which they do not have, and our merchants did cry out.

And here began the bad blood betwixt the Custom Inspectors and the Boston people.

'Tis easy to see that there was right and wrong on both sides, and the squabble grew the hotter with duties coming on and off, on molasses, stamps and now on the tea, glass, paper and what not, over which we still do quarrel. Merchants on both sides of the water do seek their own profit selfishly, and men like my Father grow grave in thought when they see the little they have left, taxed from them to use in ways not of their own choosing.

An Added Humiliation

And then to bring Red Coats into our midst, as though we were naughty children to be spanked into obedience, instead of free Brittons with the right to speak our minds, and to have to the full the rights of Brittons in every other way; this has brought matters to the pass at which they are now.

But back of all the pettiness and the squabbling Henry did quote most nobly from a philosopher named Locke, of how men had certain natural rights and of how Englishmen had ever been quick to see and feel oppression and tyranny.

So here was he, an Englishman, contending for English justice, and knowing that the British Parliament was but ill representing that high ideal.

Well I know that Sam Adams, and e'en my brother William, do ever believe that which they wish to have true. 'Tis in their nature, but Henry is far otherwise.

I come to no decision how to counsel him, and my head is hot with thought. There is naught but intercession to the Most High, and that is ever best.

Adelaide Stedman

Sybil Speaks

The significant moments in American Revolutionary times and during the formative days of the Republic are recorded in the "Diary" of Sybil Wentworth, a fictional character, whose entries are based upon authentic information of the period. This is the twentieth installment. The Diary appears three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

President Backs 'Two-Ocean' Naval Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—A "two-ocean" navy standard for the United States received President Roosevelt's approval here last night in a carefully phrased answer at his press conference which confirms existing State and Navy Department policies and rules out any prospect of an early world conference on naval limitation.

The informal remarks by which he conveyed this attitude were all the more significant in that they came in response to a question whether he is opposed to any increase in Japan's naval ratio with the United States.

He did not answer at once, but leaned back in his chair pensively, obviously wanting to answer the question but recognizing that it would be diplomatically improper for the President of the United States to make any remarks which would refer directly to a foreign nation with which the United States is at peace.

Roosevelt's Answer

Finally he replied substantially as follows:

The opinion of those who know the most about the problems of national defense is that the United States can not rely on a single defense in one ocean; in other words, that there are more defensive possibilities than in one ocean. We might be faced by a war on both sides and therefore we have to consider defense on both sides.

Allowing for the diplomatic restrictions which conditioned this response it means that the President personally sanctions the theory that adequate national defense means a "two-ocean-navy." And a "two-ocean-navy," as interpreted by navy witnesses and spokesmen, means a total navy which would approximate the old 5-3 ratio with Japan.

Britain is now building a "two hemisphere navy," by which British spokesmen mean a fleet for European waters of about the size of the pre-naval race navy, plus a Far Eastern squadron of five or six battleships with appropriate supporting strength in other types.

Two-Ocean Standards

What the Navy Department here means by a "two-ocean navy" has not been disclosed in the same detail as the British concept; in fact, it has probably not yet been as clearly formulated in the minds of the navy planners. But substantially it appears to mean a fleet in the Pacific of about the size of the present fleet—the old "treaty strength" fleet which has been the Navy's unachieved objective since 1930—plus a squadron for the Atlantic.

This means building an Atlantic squadron adequate in theory to meet any European threat which might reasonably be considered a possibility. For purposes of obtaining money from Congress this figure would probably be defined at about six battleships, 20 cruisers and appropriate destroyer and submarine strength.

By establishing this "two-ocean" standard the President and the naval spokesmen avoid the appearance of talking directly against Japan. They establish a new argument for building more ships than Japan in addition to the old claim that the United States needs to maintain a superior ratio to Japan for its own sake. It can be, and is already being, contended that with such a standard there would be defensive but not aggressive American naval power in the Pacific and that the Atlantic squadron will be intended solely for use in that ocean.

U. S. and Japanese Fleets

But the net result at any time of combining the Pacific and contemplated Atlantic fleets in the Pacific would be to re-establish the 5-3 ratio or better in fact. For the naval conception is always that actual equality with Japan in the Pacific is insufficient for equality of security against Japan, and whenever there is talk about what should be the size of the Atlantic fleet it tends to come out at enough more tonnage to bring the United States total to at least the old 5-3 ratio level, and more often at two to one.

It is interesting to the close observer of naval affairs that as these new concepts of naval needs develop throughout the world the American "two-ocean" standard flows closely on the British "two hemisphere" standard, and that so far as can be determined the squadron which the United States would maintain in the Atlantic would roughly equal the squadron which Britain would maintain in the Far East based on Singapore.

For those who care to speculate on military possibilities this means that at any given moment a decisive naval superiority over Japan could be established in the Pacific Ocean by either one or two means. The American Atlantic squadron could be united with the regular U. S. Pacific fleet, or the British Singapore squadron could be united with it.

America and Britain

Thus with such naval standards in existence Britain and the United States would together be in a position where potentially they could shift their naval weight about the world quickly and effectively. The American Atlantic squadron plus the British European fleet would completely dominate the Atlantic. A sort of chain would be established. A little shifting at any moment would throw a superior force into any given area of danger.

That such a conception has ever been formally worked out between the British Admiralty and the United States Navy has been formally denied here, and observers are inclined to accept the denials as being factually true. But what can never be eliminated from the drafting of naval plans in either Washington or London is the mutually accepted assumption that neither the British or the American navy would ever be used against the other; and the corollary that any vital threat to one nation would probably seem vital to the other with the resultant possibility that if either navy is used the other will be used in co-operation with it.

Certainly the official sanction which President Roosevelt gave to the "two-ocean" navy standard by his remarks last night increases the chances of naval developments which in the last analysis would make naval co-operation between Britain and the United States extremely easy, and potentially most effective.

Of more immediate concern, it confirms this policy so far as the Administration is concerned, and further clarifies the line of argument on which it is intended to base the naval expansion program. The old argument of the necessity of maintaining a 5-3 superiority over Japan will be dropped. Instead it will be held that it will be necessary to establish an Atlantic squadron of some strength, in addition to maintaining the Pacific fleet at approximately its present size. The net result will presumably be to keep a wide margin of superiority over Japan. But the argument will always be the need of defending the Atlantic as well as the Pacific.

But while this may reduce the superficial appearance of rivalry with Japan in the Pacific it will not pave the way to a naval settlement. Japan has for three years made a "common upper limit" the essential condition to naval limitation. A few voices in Congress have been raised in support of accepting this condition

President Roosevelt's remarks can be accepted as indirectly, but pointedly, rejecting any such concession to Japan, and therefore making naval limitation involving Japan out of the question for the time being.

Streamlined Trains Gaining; Santa Fe to Add Fleet of 12

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—S-wo-o-o-sssh!

America's ever-growing fleet of streamlined trains, if put on one track—out in the wide open spaces where there's plenty of room—and passed in review for our benefit, would make a sound probably something like that. Of course it would be a much longer sound, for even at 100 miles an hour and more it would take quite some time for all of those trains—there are estimated to be more than 60 of them—to pass the reviewing stand.

Ever-growing is an understatement. We have thought periodically for the past three years that the rush to streamlining and diesel power was going to let up. But it hasn't.

Setting the pace right now is the Santa Fé, which in the next few weeks, in addition to what it has now, will launch what it claims to be the largest modern, light-weight streamlined fleet of trains in the world.

12 Streamlined Trains

The Santa Fé was among the pioneers in the streamlined, diesel field, together with the Burlington and the Union Pacific. Its Chief and Super-Chief already have made history. Now, it is to turn onto its tracks 12 more streamlined passenger trains, seven of them diesel drawn.

First will be three trans-continental trains, to sprint from Chicago to Los Angeles on a 39¾-hour schedule. Then there are two new stainless steel streamliners for fast daylight runs between Chicago and Kansas City. Next a lightweight train between Los Angeles and San Diego. All of these will zip along behind powerful diesel motors.

In addition, the regular daily Chief will be streamlined, behind steam locomotives. This means six complete trains of 12 lightweight cars each.

All-Coach Trains

The cross-country trains include a new all-Pullman Super-Chief, a companion to the one now in service. More important though to the traveling public are the two lightweight, streamlined, diesel-powered all-coach trains to be known as the El Capitan, and which will make the Chicago-Los Angeles round-trip run twice a week, on the 39¾-hour schedule.

Note that this train—or these trains—have no sleepers. Nothing but coaches. But those coaches are modern, air-conditioned, convenient and comfortable to a new degree. Individual reclining seats make the economy in rates offered all the more attractive. And it must be remembered that while conventional trains on regular schedules require three nights for the cross-country run, on this train, as on the Super-Chief and on the Northwestern-Union Pacific's streamliners, there are only two nights of travel.

Economy is the thing. But it is economy with comparative comfort, and by speeding up the train, a whole night of semi-sitting up is eliminated.

Northwestern to Buy

Meanwhile even the Northwestern's fast, but heretofore heavy and anything but streamlined 400, between Chicago and the Twin Cities, is to go modern. Bids are asked for three new locomotives covering conventional steam, diesel-electric, and steam-turbine-electric. The whole railroad field is watching to see which the Northwestern chooses. It also plans to buy streamlined cars for this speedster.

The Burlington is adding to its streamlined equipment right along. It is now buying 11 new stainless steel passenger cars. Most of these will be hitched to the "Q's" Zephyr trains, of which it operates eight, and some to such trains as its crack steam flyer, the Aristocrat, between Chicago and Denver, and on trains of its southern subsidiary roads.

It is significant that the railroads are continuing their improvement program in the face of heavy losses. Income at the end of 1937 was only 60 per cent of what it was a year previous. Apparently they have faith in the economy and appeal of this particular type of improvement, streamlined, diesel-powered trains—that is at least the western roads. Only the Baltimore and Ohio, the Boston and Maine, and the New Haven, in the East, use Diesel power. This column again offers as a partial explanation of this that the eastern roads operate in coal country. Coal makes steam. The western roads operate in oil country. Diesels burn oil. Each is loyal to one of its best customers. The advantages of diesel over steam, however, are many, though such advantages show up more readily on the long runs that are necessary in the great open West.

"Marquette" Chosen

Riders of the Milwaukee's new high speed train from Northern Iowa to Chicago have at last found a name for it. Four of its passengers entering the name contest announced by the Milwaukee some time ago, hit on the same one, "Marquette," and will share in the prize money. The Marquette leaves Mason City, Iowa, at noon and arrives in Chicago at 7:40 that night.

James J. Hill helped build the nation's railroads. His grandson, Courtlandt T. Hill, is helping to make riding on them easier. Courtlandt, who served his apprenticeship in the shops of his grandfather's road, the Great Northern, has developed a "pendulum," or "backyard hammock" type of passenger car which he and his associates, Dr. William Van Dorn, of the California Institute of Technology, and John J. Northrop, airplane manufacturer, believe will take the jars and swerve out of rail travel. The car is suspended or swung from uprights on the trucks at each end. It always remains perpendicular, regardless of the position of the trucks, which means on a banked curve the floor of the car, which is but 30 inches from the rails, remains level. It looks something like a wingless airplane.

Going inside for a change, a new type of folding Pullman mattress is probably worth mentioning. No longer will the Pullman berth occupant have to wrestle with his clothes in a horizontal position, to poke his legs into the aisle to be stepped on. One end of this new mattress folds right back so the occupant may stand upright at the end of the berth. Ready to retire, he lowers the mattress, and there it is.

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Chicago River Again Issue In Old Lake Diversion Rift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—At the turn of the century a floatable object tossed into the Chicago River near the point where this dispatch is being written, not far from the mouth, might eventually have found itself bobbing around in the Atlantic Ocean at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. Such an object dropped in at the same point today quite likely could be found in not so long a time gliding out into the Gulf of Mexico at the mouth of the Mississippi.

Thirty-eight years ago the Chicago River flowed east into Lake Michigan. In 1900 it changed its mind—or rather had it changed for it. Today, just as it has for the past 37 years or so, it flows west and south into the Des Plaines River, thence into the Mississippi, and down into the Gulf of Mexico. And therein lies the basis for a historic argument involving several neighboring States in this region, the Congress of the United States, and the United States Supreme Court. It has more indirectly involved Canada, and other states bordering the two waterways leading from the Great Lakes, one to the Atlantic, the other to the Gulf.

Now the issue is up again, in the form of the Parsons Bill, before the Rivers and Harbors Committee in Washington. The bill, which would authorize Chicago to divert 5,000 cubic feet of water a second from the lake, was introduced as a means, its sponsors say, of saving the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Waterway from serious damage after Jan. 1, 1939, when, in accordance with a Supreme Court decree, Chicago will have to cut down the flow to a paltry 1,500 cubic second feet. The court so acted in 1930 to satisfy other lake States which complained that Chicago's drawing off all this water was lowering the level of the lakes—except Superior, which is higher than the others and so unaffected—and damaging lake commerce.

The City of Chicago is as much or more interested in the matter from the angle of sewage disposal, for the river is its only medium for this. But it is also concerned in navigation, and in this respect is rather torn between opposing forces. It lies right at the terminals of the two big waterways. It can, and does, use either, and would like to see each developed, and protected from damage. The Mississippi Waterway proponents want, of course, sufficient water to keep navigation safe on that westerward side of the lakes. Those back of the St. Lawrence project, and generally those to the east, naturally want the water for their business. Chicago's sympathies in this case lie mostly to the west, chiefly because it opposes the proposed St. Lawrence channel treaty with Canada on the ground that such a treaty would make the United States surrender sovereignty over Lake Michigan.

Soviet Diplomat Flees to Italy

ROME, Feb. 16 (AP)—The mystery of what happened to Feodor Butenko, Soviet Charge d'Affaires in Bucharest until he disappeared there Feb. 6, was cleared up today when he walked dramatically into the Fascist camp and declared himself a deserter from the Bolsheviks.

Fascist officials, including Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, gave him immediate audiences and the Giornale d'Italia devoted its entire front page to his signed diatribes against Bolshevism. Mr. Butenko, last seen in Bucharest at the entrance to the Soviet Legation, arrived in Rome last night without a passport.

The Soviet Government has protested to Rumania concerning his disappearance and Pravda, Communist organ in Moscow, had declared he was the victim of a "Fascist political crime."

But in his signed statement Mr. Butenko said:

"Feeling myself an intellectual who could not tolerate treachery and who lived up to his ideals, I decided to break once and for all with Bolshevism, which weighed on and oppressed me as a terrible nightmare."

He said he left the Bucharest legation Feb. 6 but remained hidden in Bucharest until Feb. 10, when he headed for the border. He continued:

"The Soviet Minister Ostrowski (M. S. Ostrowski, recalled to Moscow) left Bucharest Feb. 4. The day before a man arrived from Vienna and took up lodging in the legation. I suspected him. . . . On Feb. 5 this individual, evidently a Soviet agent, together with two other G. P. U. agents, called three times and insisted that we go together to Sinaia.

"I said that I was ill. But the agents insisted. I wanted my chauffeur to go along, but they said the man from Vienna could drive. I then understood a plot was afoot to kill or kidnap me."

Mr. Butenko said he had felt for some time that he was being watched and that his life was in danger. He said his wife and six-year-old daughter were in Leningrad "and now certainly are under arrest."

Mr. Butenko said he had been in charge of the Russian pavilion at the Paris International Exhibition last year.

"I discovered that all statistics regarding the great Communist realizations which were exposed there were false and in no way demonstrated the Russian actuality," he said.

Mr. Butenko was believed to have discussed with Italian officials the possibility of receiving permanent asylum in Italy.

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More WPA Sought In Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16—Gov. George H. Earle "urgently" requests President Roosevelt to provide an additional Works Progress Administration appropriation sufficient to create 100,000 more jobs in Pennsylvania.

His request arrived only a few hours after the President asked Congress for an additional $250,000,000 to finance work relief rolls until June 30.

Governor Earle informed the President in his message that the State's direct relief rolls, at a two-year peak, have increased in the last three months from 143,000 cases to 214,000 cases, representing 700,000 persons.

Meanwhile, Mayor S. Davis Wilson placed Philadelphia's WPA problem in the City Council's hands with the warning that unless it appropriates $3,000,000 from the City budget in 1938, it will face the prospect of increasing lay-offs on WPA projects.

An appropriation of $250,000 a month would permit the employment of 33,500 workers, the Mayor said. About 26,000 are now employed.

Curfew for Dogs

Pasadena, Calif., has passed an ordinance barring dogs from the streets between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m.

Suppose He Were YOUR Dog!

Under existing conditions experimenters may cut, burn, freeze, starve, mutilate or drug this dog without fear of punishment.

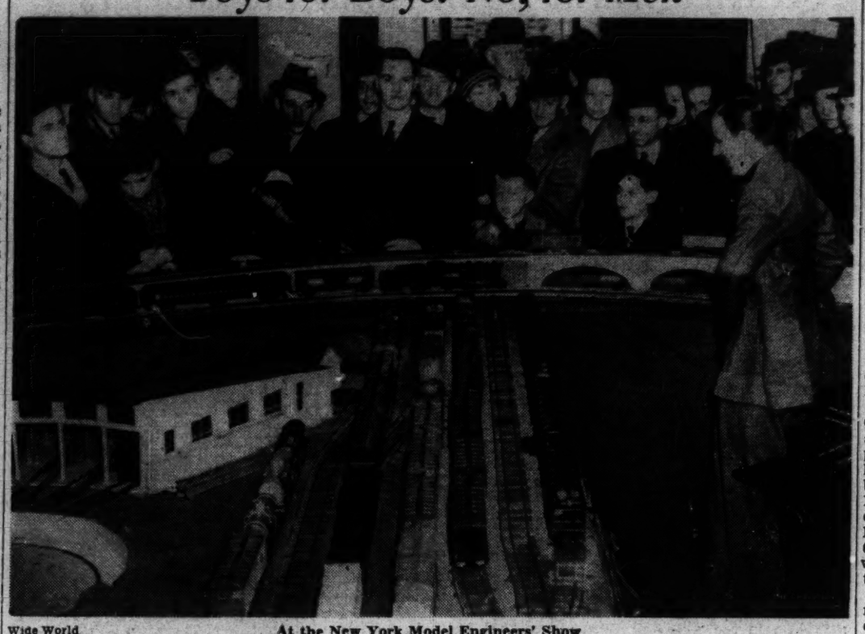
Protest by Joining The New England Anti-Vivisection Society

6 PARK STREET, BOSTON

Active Membership $5.00; Associate Membership $1.00

This organization is dependent upon dues, donations and bequests.

Toys for Boys? No, for Men



Wide World — At the New York Model Engineers' Show

N. J. Housing Plan Embodies Outlay Of $20,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 16—Furthering private industry's acceptance of governmental challenge to produce work through provision of needed housing, a conference sponsored here by the New Jersey Association of Real Estate Boards and affiliated developers today launched preparations for the contemplated expenditure of $20,000,000 in New Jersey this year on housing projects.

Harry A. Taylor, of East Orange, who issued invitations to the conference, which was a closed session, said the program called for production of at least 5,000 living units in the form of both multi-family and clustered single-family housing. The projects are being framed in accordance with governmental specifications in order that construction may have the financing support of the United States Housing Authority.

The housing conference here today, it was stated, establishes New Jersey's realtor group as among the first state units to participate in tangible form in the national program being advocated by Realty Factors of America, Inc., an affiliation that includes some of the leading real estate interests throughout the country. This organization, headed by Walter S. Schmidt, of Cincinnati, formerly president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, after a conference in Chicago on Jan. 28, announced a proposal to raise a $1,000,000,000 credit pool to promote a like amount of building. Mr. Taylor, who called the New Jersey conference here today, is a regional representative of Realty Factors and is national chairman of its Committee on Construction.

The proposed New Jersey program would undertake one-tenth of the whole national program outlined for this year. The national proposal announced in Chicago called for building of housing accommodations this year to cost approximately $200,000,000.

New Jersey's participation in large scale housing, Mr. Taylor announced, is possible through the national pooling of purchasing power, architectural and engineering talents, and organization of materials and equipment producers.

Present New Jersey activity was said to be preparatory to a national session to be held in New York late in March, when the pooling of national resources will first become effective. As a result of the conference in the Robert Treat Hotel here today, New Jersey will be among the few states which will send representatives to the March gathering with reports of projects actually under way.

Italian Paper Urges New Jewish State

ROME, Feb. 16 (AP)—An Italian Government organ today advanced, as coming from "responsible Roman circles," a proposal that "the universal Jewish problem" be solved by creation of a Jewish State somewhere outside Palestine.

The plan was mentioned in an official denial of any intention of launching an anti-Jewish campaign, published in the Informazione Diplomatica, organ of the Foreign Office.

Informazione Diplomatica pointed out that Italy had only between 50,000 and 60,000 Jews and continued:

"The Fascist Government never thought, nor is it thinking, of adopting political, economic or moral measures against Jews as such except, of course, in the case of elements hostile to the regime."

Berlin Welcomes Wilson As New U. S. Envoy

BERLIN, Feb. 16 (AP)—The new United States Ambassador to Germany, Hugh R. Wilson, former Under-Secretary of State, arrived today. He was greeted in a brief ceremony by the Chief of the Protocol Division, V. von Bülow-Schwante, American Embassy and Consulate Staff members, and representatives of professional and social organizations.

Envoy Starts for U. S.

PARIS, Feb. 16 (AP)—Count René de Saint-Quentin, France's new Ambassador to Washington, left Paris today for his post. United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt was in the official party at the station to see him off. He was to sail on the Champlain, due at New York Feb. 23.

Men Crowd Out Small Boys At N. Y. Model Train Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—It is hard to find a small boy at the show of the New York Society of Model Engineers. In fact, if you should happen to want to know what a small boy thinks of the long railroad track, the hurrying trains, the switching, the tunnels, and the stations, you might be hard put to it to discover one in the throng of men who stand for hours in silence watching the two trains and the multiple unit scurry around the two-loop figure-eight system.

So dense and so tall do men bulk around the track that one anxious mother borrowed a chair yesterday from which her six-year-old son, finger at his mouth, surveyed the scene and remarked dispassionately that he intended to be an engineer when he grows up—in fact, that he practically was one now, since once he was allowed to visit the cab of an engine during a station stop.

In order to get a really boy's eye view of the toy trains the inquiring reporter finally "borrowed" an 8-year-old in for the day from Garden City. Also intending to be an engineer, this one confessed that his love for trains began with his attendance at school, his way lying past the tracks where he watched shiny wheels go round and pledged himself to the idea not of going places himself but of conveying freight and passengers.

Two other small boys were found in a corner whispering "oh" so softly about the beauties of switches and the wonders of the signal tower, and another gangling, tall youth came up to say that he had rebuilt some cars thrown away by older men who make toy trains their hobby and that he also had taken apart and put together again the engines of two motorcycles belonging to the State Police, which service he is eager to enter.

But after all, intent and interested as the crowd at the show is, the "story" is really not in them at all, but in the 150 men whose club it is and who have put in hours and hours of work on the trains and boats on display. They range from professional men to manual workers; from salesmen to bricklayers, and the hours which they pass poring over their models are some of the happiest they have known.

In fact, one of them confided that his own business—a manual craft—had been very slow of late; that he had welcomed the rush of making ready for the show, and that he actually moved in a cot and passed the last month, night and day, working on his signal system.

"It has been a godsend to me," he said gravely.

At the moment he was being helped out in the signal tower by a brisk young person with an engaging smile, who said "we" and "our," but who turned out to be a casual visitor who had paid his 25 cents just like everyone else, but who was so fascinated by the whole business that he had climbed up into the tower and offered himself as unpaid assistant.

It was pretty nice to be there, he remarked, as he clicked buttons and exclaimed over the business of switching, for he wants to build train models. Because his business keeps him on the road, so far he has made just one car and an experimental section of track which he carts about with him and sets up in his hotel bedroom.

The show will continue until Feb. 26.

Of All Things . . !

Quilt 'Covers' 48 States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRANTS PASS, Oregon—Among the numerous articles entered in the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition from Josephine County, Oregon, a quilt, made by Mrs. H. H. Geisler, Route 1, Grants Pass, Ore., will occupy a prominent place.

The quilt, which Mrs. Geisler has named "The Quilt of the States," took four years to complete. It contains 48 sections, each section devoted to a single state, in which the names of the state, the state bird, and the state flower, with reproductions of the bird and flower in natural colors, are embroidered.

Mrs. Geisler said that two of the four years were required to assemble and draw the art work alone, the remaining two years being devoted to the embroidery work. She encountered many difficulties, she stated, in obtaining likenesses of some of the birds. The pelican, for instance, necessitated a trip to a zoo, where from a stuffed bird, she made the drawing which she later transferred to its section.

Lawmakers 'Break' Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Members of the Virginia General Assembly, unintentionally and unwittingly, became lawbreakers when they assembled at Williamsburg at the colonial capitol. Section 33 of the Virginia Code says the flag of the State must be raised over sessions of either house of the General Assembly. Although the Stars and Stripes flew from the colonial capitol staff Saturday, there was not a Virginia flag to be seen. Speaker Ashton Dovell explained that a State banner had been sent from Richmond, but had not been received in Williamsburg.

Asked who would punish the makers of the law for breaking the law, Mr. Dovell smiled and remarked: "I guess we'll have to reprimand ourselves."

A Trade in Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON, Ohio—John H. Graham, Dayton letter carrier since 1920, has long wished to spend some time in Washington, D. C. Charles O. Richter, carrier in the nation's capital, has relatives in Dayton and would like to come here and work near them. They will trade jobs, because Postmaster C. N. Greer and the Postmaster at Washington found the trade could be made under Civil Service regulations.

They Got Out and Pushed

KOBRYN, Poland (AP)—Passengers pushed a train to the next station recently after the engine broke down on the run from Kobryn-Brest to Litovsk.

When the locomotive stopped, the engineer tried by frantic whistling to inform the nearest station of his trouble. Nothing happened, so he appealed to the passengers.

It took two hours to roll the train to a station where the locomotive could be changed.

Taxpayers Boost Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT BEACH, Calif.—Here's one for Mr. Ripley—or Carnegie.

Newport Beach citizens are petitioning for an increase (yes, increase) in taxes. With the increase they hope to get sufficient funds to construct a community library and swimming pool.

Wooden Hats for Men

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—Wood hats—yes, wood—will be worn by up-to-date men this spring and summer, stylists predicted at the convention of the Men's Apparel Club of Indiana and the Indiana Clothiers and Furnishers' Association.

The hats will be of wood pulp, guaranteed—the stylists said—not to warp or splinter.

Revolving Fund for Housing Faces New York Legislature

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 16—To the tune of lengthy Democratic encomiums on Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's leadership and business and financial acumen, the Legislature turned today to dispatch of the proposed $386,364,615 budget in a week in which rejection of the proposal to ratify the Federal Child Labor Amendment has been the major action.

There has been slipped into the lawmakers' portfolio today, however, sponsorship for a $300,000,000 revolving fund for a state housing subsidy, and a bill to extend the emergency taxing powers of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia. The former measure is an expansion of the Governor's recommendation in the amount of $100,000 which, as a proposed constitutional amendment, has been approved by the Senate, but is due for oppostion in the Lower House controlled by the Republicans and where Assemblyman Abbot Low Moffat is sponsoring a $100,000,000 slum clearance fund that would be set up outside the Constitution.

Mayor La Guardia's emergency relief tax bill has struck a snag on discovery that it would give indefinite extension to the city's authority to levy sales taxes, utility taxes and taxes on unincorporated business, to fund unemployment costs, and in addition would permit any levy the City might choose to exact from the gross income of utilities.

Under the present law the State levies a 2 per cent tax on utility earnings and cities are limited to an additional 1 per cent. New York City made the utilities tax one of its major relief levies in 1934 when its plan to meet these costs out of current income was first instituted, fixing a 3 per cent tax which at one time brought collections from this levy alone up to $18,000,000.

The relief tax power has been extended year by year, and the present proposal is an attempt to counteract the superseding State utility tax legislation which cut in sharply on city revenue by excepting New York City from the State emergency regulation in this field and stabilize the status of the tax for local needs.

No sponsor has as yet appeared for the bill, and it is being held in committee pending conferences with the New York City Mayor and party leaders.

The Governor's housing proposal had projection through a report to legislative leaders by the New York County Republican Committee.

Japanese Products Shown at Montreal

MONTREAL, Feb. 16 (CP)—An exhibit of Japan-made products was opened here yesterday, sponsored by the Tokyo Commercial and Industrial Museum. It will run until Saturday.

H. Ohnuma, New York Manager of the Japanese organization, said the object of the show was to "put a stop to the impression of the Canadian public that Japanese goods are more cheaply made and inferior in quality" to those of the western world.

The products were to have been moved to Toronto after their exhibition here, but Mr. Ohnuma said this plan had been abandoned because of anti-Japanese feeling in Toronto.

German Railway System Attracts Much Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—More than 1760 foreign students inspected German railroads and railroad signaling apparatus during 1937, acording to a report of the German Railroads' Tourist Department.

Included in these visitors were 510 from Britain, 150 from Italy, 115 from Austria and 100 from Poland. The British Institute of Transport sent two commissions of inspection to Germany.

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The savings you can make in this renowned event—fast drawing to its close—will handsomely repay your trip to Boston. Home furnishings of a sort not locally available now greatly reduced. Everything "as usual" but the prices.

New Budget Plan gives you a year to pay.

Decorator Service for patrons.

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81 Arlington Street, Boston

IT'S GREAT TO HAVE A SMILE THAT FAIRLY SPARKLES

HER LIPS part in a smile and her whole face lights up with a radiant beauty. One look and you know that her teeth are clean . . . that her mouth is cool, fresh. No wonder she smiles so confidently.

She and millions like her depend on Squibb Dental Cream to protect the natural sparkle and lustre of their teeth . . . and to freshen up the mouth and gums.

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SQUIBB

ACID-NEUTRALIZING

Dental Cream

THE PRICELESS INGREDIENT OF EVERY PRODUCT IS THE HONOR AND INTEGRITY OF ITS MAKER

Reich Gains Hold in Austrian Affairs

(Continued from Page 1)

currency policy which was not feasible.

Now it is declared that this economic Anschluss without actual political Anschluss has been arranged at Berchtesgaden and that the two national banks are busy negotiating with each other.

At the same time it is reported on good authority that arrangements are being made to do away with customs formalities likely to hinder the union of the economic life of the two countries. It is even hinted that Yugoslavia might become a sort of "partner for raw materials" as was suggested at the time of Former Chancellor Schober when a customs union of Austria and Germany was planned, but dropped as the result of a World Court decision in 1931 declaring it to be contrary to the peace treaties.

After the Cabinet was reconstructed a meeting was held and an amnesty proclaimed in regard to all political offenses committed before Feb. 15 of this year, provided the offenders remain in Austria. Prosecutions now in progress will be dropped and prisoners released.

The amnesty was made conditional on good behavior until Dec. 31, 1941. It is stated that the Federal Government has adopted this measure in a spirit of reconciliation to open for all citizens who kept aloof hitherto a way toward co-operation in the reconstruction of the fatherland and so as to secure both internal and external peace.

The first step in the amnesty was said to have released 2,000 National Socialists in Austrian jails and concentration camps. Some authorities set the figure as 3,000.

Included in those amnestied were a number of persons involved in the abortive "putsch" of February, 1934, in which Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss was slain.

Assurance to Austrians

The apparent concern that the reconstruction of the Cabinet caused in Austria was indicated in delays over the issuing of the official pronouncements and the definite apprehension that was felt in some political circles. The radio announcements of the new Cabinet list were accompanied by a declaration by Col. Walter Adam, Minister of Propaganda.

Three things, he assured the Austrians, would remain intact. First, the Austro-German agreement of July 11, 1936, nominally guaranteeing the independence of Austria, but providing the framework for revival of National Socialist political activity in Austria, has been strengthened.

Second, the Austrian Constitution of May 1, 1934, is to be retained. Third, the position and status of the "Fatherland Front,"—within which no parties are allowed to develop—is to remain unchanged.

It is understood that membership in the Fatherland Front is to be reopened in order to permit National Socialists to join. Thus, technically, the National Socialist Party remains illegal in Austria, and any political activity of the pro-German group is thus nominally to be carried on within the framework of Austria's "legal" party.

Colonel Adam then added that now all those who have been indifferent or hostile to the constructive work of the Fatherland Front would have an opportunity for co-operation.

Though a communiqué was supposed to be issued simultaneously in Vienna and Berlin it is reported here that the latter held back publication until the Austrian Cabinet was formed which was not announced until 3:30 a. m.

Von Papen's Speech Studied

Meanwhile, as a possible interpretation of German intentions considerable study is being given to the speech of Herr von Papen last night. In one sentence which evoked particular attention, he said:

"An independent Austria is possible only within a German framework, and only with its (Austria's) co-operation and collaboration in the recovery by the Reich of its position of spiritual influence in western Europe."

Herr von Papen added: "When I leave this post at the bidding of the Führer in a few days I believe I can do so with good conscience toward my chief and toward the interests of the German Nation. It has been my endeavor all this time to propagate the idea of German unity in a peaceful manner and to prevent another tragic catastrophe in German history. The eleventh of July was the start and you will remember that I gave it as my opinion a year ago that the storms sweeping over Austria would be followed by a new spring. The new spring will come also in the German question as surely as the world turns around on its axis."

Berlin Finds Definite Turn In All Relations With Vienna

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Feb. 16—The "Berchtesgaden conversations" last week-end mark a definite turning point in German-Austrian relations, according to opinion here today.

Measures considered immediately necessary by Berlin have already been carried out by Austria, according to this morning's information. The chief ones in German eyes are the liberation of all National Socialist political prisoners and the introduction of Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, moderate National Socialist, as he is termed here, into the reconstructed Austrian Cabinet as Minister of Interior and Director of Public Safety.

Nothing explicit is said here regarding compensation which is expected from the Reich for these concessions. Mention of the agreement of July 11, 1936, in the joint communiqué is cited here as evidence that Austrian independence and sovereignty will be respected by Germany.

It is not anticipated here that any new treaty will be signed, though something in the form of a "binding interpretation" of the 1936 accord is possible.

It is considered here too early to decide whether it is Hitler or Schuschnigg who has "gone to Canossa."

Chancellor Schuschnigg has undoubtedly made important concessions. German circles clearly wish it to be thought that, in return, the Reich is separating its own political party from the Austrian National Socialists, and thus will preserve an attitude of non-interference in Austrian internal affairs. How far this independence will develop, however, remains something which only the future can disclose.

The Reich's satisfaction at what has been achieved is evidenced throughout today's press. The Völkischer Beobachter, Government organ, adds a rider hoping that "in those parts of Europe where German is not the mother tongue a sense of relaxation and relief" will be felt.

"Could there," the Beobachter continues, "be a better answer to the international press agitation against the Reich and to rumors of an Austrian putsch circulated just now with deliberate malice than this latest united German contribution to peace in Central Europe?"

In this connection Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, the new Austrian Minister of Interior and Director of Police, is reported to have characterized the "common German task" of the two States to be the preparation, in Central Europe, of a condition of order and peace predicated on an alliance of free nations, on the one side, and on the other side, the formation of a large-scale economic area mutually supplementary in all its branches of production."

Whether that is to be interpreted in practice as an extension of the political and economic union of Austria and Germany remains to be seen. But this new agreement is openly spoken of as "new active adherence to the community of German destiny." The term German here means German by race and culture.

What Was England's Part

The question is being freely asked here:

"What part has England played in this new development?"

Some quarters apparently desire to circulate the impression that the Austrian move is a first step in a new European appeasement. They produce somewhat vague discussions of an understanding—a pact would be too strong a word— between England, France, Germany, and Italy.

Unconfirmed reports are current here that the British Ambassador here brought concrete proposals back from London 10 days ago. Whatever the truth of these reports the general impression in reliable quarters is that Herr Hitler's assumption that England did not intend to do anything whatever might happen in Central Europe has certainly played an important part in this whole question.

Twelfth German Ice Rink Is Constructed at Essen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ESSEN, Germany — Germany's twelfth artificial ice rink was recently opened at Essen. This rink, measuring 30 by 60 meters, will accommodate 7,000 spectators. A ceiling has been provided to cope with Western Germany's inclement weather conditions, and floodlighting allows night skating.

In the summer the rink will be used for displays in the annual Essen Horticultural Show.

A Nice Warm Swim Amid the Glaciers

Thermal Spring in the Tyrolese Alps

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

HINTERTUX, Austria—Sportsmen returning from a ski-trip in the "Zillertaleralpen" here, 5,000 feet above sea level, need not walk up to the hotel to relax in a warm bath. They have a warm open-air pool near at hand, where they can swim in the sunshine. Thermal springs feeding this all-year-round bath afford a temperature of 72 degrees Fahrenheit.

A solarium near by enables bathers to bask in the Alpine winter sun. Nor need they go indoors for a shave, for an open-air barber's shop is close at hand.

Moral Factors Grow in World Upset

(Continued from Page 1)

vice that "those princes have achieved great things who made small account of good faith, and who understood by cunning to circumvent the intelligence of others. But in practice, the post-Napoleonic statecraft of keeping peace through balance of power has never been able to abide too closely by the moral code—a circumstance which accounts largely for the deeply ingrained distrust felt by the sturdy pioneer stock of America—always keeping an eye on the moral equation—for the circuitous paths of European diplomacy.

The only lasting basis of co-operation between the democracies in general and America and Britain in particular to bring stability to the world, therefore, probably will be found to be a moral one. The beginnings of such a one were effected in the World War, when Americans laid down their lives in "a war to make the world safe for democracy" and British performed a like service in "a war to end war." A war to end war, if it means anything, means a war ended by a peace that inaugurates international machinery for the perpetuation of peace through the adjustment of wrongs for the good of all.

A world made safe for democracy would presumably imply something similar. It would mean a world in which political realism and political expediency had given place to a regime of political morality.

The attempt to effect this change through a league of nations, and the thwarting of the moral league by an unmoral peace treaty and by the opposition of statesmen who insisted on holding to their "power politics" is now familiar history. But the attempt has not been wholly futile. The beginnings of the League have left the moral element in politics so strong as to render the best attempts of Europe's statesmen to get back to the old statecraft an almost certain failure. Even the fascist governments have found it necessary to avoid the old beaten tracks and invent a new and—as the democracies think—inverted moral code of their own.

The Example of Ethiopia

How thorny the path of power politics has become for democratic statesmen may be seen in the fate of the Hoare-Laval agreement to partition Ethiopia for Italy's benefit, without consulting the Ethiopians. An expedient that in pre-war days would have been discreetly effected behind the scenes, raised such an outcry in Britain owing to its cynical disregard of morality that the Government had to change its policy, nor has the Government, up to the present, dared to recognize Italy's right to its ill-gotten territory, much as it is anxious to do so.

The Stimson doctrine that prevents America—with most other countries following its example—from recognizing Japan's puppet government in Manchuria affords another example of the strongly entrenched moral basis for political action. Post-war history is studded with political moves deliberately affronting the moral law which have ended in disaster. Among them may be mentioned French and British refusal to give the young German republic proper encouragement, by easing its reparation problem, hastening its admission to the League, restoring colonial territories or reducing their own arms as they were pledged to do. The only result has been the rise of a new and bitterly anti-democratic regime in Germany. Britain's unmoral refusal to stir a finger to hinder Japan in its Manchurian adventure has seen the development of a far greater conflagration in the Far East.

The Circle Widens

Similar refusal on the part of Britain and France to check Italy's adventure in Ethiopia has opened the whole problem of the Mediterranean and North Africa for both governments, while the breach of international law by these two governments in refusing arms to the elected government of Spain and their breach of the moral law in refusing debt payments to America have both done incalculable damage to the confidence and stability of the world.

It is the old unmoral power-politics, or "Real-politik" that is in confusion and bankruptcy today. That method of a by-gone age proved effective—temporarily at least—so long as nations were comparative strangers to each other and the people could be kept ignorant of what transpired behind the scenes. But the closely integrated world of today affords little opportunity for the old-time wiles of statecraft. The peoples of the world—unless isolated by artificial and dictatorial means—are becoming too conscious of their close kinship. The morality stone which these busy builders of political mazes have thrown out with contempt will have to become the cornerstone of the new democratic defense.

How the morality issue will affect America's relations with the events in the Far East and other leading issues will be discussed in a subsequent article.

Powers Weigh Joint Action

(Continued from Page 1)

and Dr. Kamil Krofta, the Foreign Minister.

At the same time it is noticed that Chancellor Schuschnigg has succeeded in obtaining the collaboration of the Labor representative, Adolf Watzek, who has been appointed State Secretary within the Labor Ministry, Austrian Labor's sympathy with the Czechs is firmly established.

Surprise at Duce's Inaction

On all sides surprise was expressed that Premier Mussolini turned down Dr. Schuschnigg's cry for help to ward off what is described in Austrian circles as "practically an ultimatum." There is no doubt that the Austrian Chancellor accepted the increase in pro-Hitlerite strength in the Cabinet with grave misgivings. There is equally little doubt felt here that Premier Mussolini does not want Austria to undergo the process known as "Gleichschaltung" (or so-called "Nazification"), to which Dr. Seyss-Inquart's appointment is seen as a first step.

But as one authority explained in an apt stock-exchange metaphor: The Duce is in the position of a man who has overspeculated on a falling market and who finds himself obliged to liquidate weak positions in every stock he holds—Ethiopia, Central Europe and Spain.

In other words, it is felt that the Duce cannot do anything to halt Herr Hitler and Herr Hitler knows it.

Two Ententes Affected

It is noted with some interest that Rome seems to expect early consolidation of opinion in the Little Entente and the Balkan Entente (including Rumania, Yugoslavia, Turkey and Greece) against further extension of Hitlerite influence in Vienna. It has been known for some time that the Duce has been striving to promote the reconciliation of Hungary and Czechoslovakia contrary to the wishes of his German partner. It would be too great a risk of Italy's prestige as a great power if Signor Mussolini deserted the group of minor states, which he has regarded himself as sponsoring, in order to hold his fort in Austria.

Meanwhile diplomatic circles expect that there will be a decided Italian drive toward cementing friendship with the Balkan and Little Entente countries in the near future—of course without an open rupture of the Berlin-Rome axis.

As far as Britain is concerned Government circles seem anxious to give the impression that the developments in Austria are of secondary interest for Britain and to deprecate pulling Italian chestnuts out of the fire. France on the other hand is understood to be distinctly uneasy. So certainly is Czechoslovakia which sees its recent moves for a close rapprochement with Austria jeopardized by what appears to be a surrender on Dr. Schuschnigg's part, however unwilling that surrender may have been. Rumania and Yugoslavia express less concern but are stated to be awaiting further developments with unusual interest.

Hands-Off by Britain

LONDON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden intimated to Parliament today that without Italian support for protection of Austria's independence Britain would adopt a hands-off policy.

The Foreign Secretary faced the House of Commons after a Cabinet meeting which had considered the crisis arising from the sweeping governmental changes in Austria at the behest of Reichsführer Hitler.

Mr. Eden was asked flatly whether Britain still stood by the three-power declaration issued four years ago tomorrow, supporting Austria's independence. He replied:

"I suppose he (the questioner) is referring to the Stresa declaration. That is quite true. That is the declaration of the three Governments of Britain, France and Italy. Italy has not yet consulted His Majesty's Government in this matter."

Pressed further for assurance that the Government's policy toward Austrian independence "remains the same as stated on the last occasion in this house," Mr. Eden answered:

"As far as I recollect, what I stated was that what His Majesty's Government desired in Central Europe and elsewhere was peace and good understanding."

Boy Rescuer Fined; Rescued by Lawyer

GOLDEN, Colo., Feb. 16 (AP)—Bryan Untiedt, the boy hero of a Colorado school bus disaster seven years ago, walked out of the Jefferson County jail yesterday because a veteran Denver lawyer believed it was "too bad that a fine boy like that should be a prisoner for a petty offense."

The tall, shy 19-year-old youth who was welcomed to the White House in 1931 after he helped save other children in a blizzard-bound bus, was serving a 13-day jail term for driving a motor truck without an operator's license.

A. L. Doud, known as the "dean of Denver lawyers," read about it in the newspapers today. Then he telegraphed to the jail here the $7 required to free the youth.

Uncomplaining, Bryan said the authorities "were just doing what they're supposed to do."

'Private Army' for Austria

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Recent formation of a new Austrian "private army" now gives this country three armed political groups of the very type from which the Government for some time sought to free the country.

The new organization, known as the Sturmkorps, was formed by Chancellor Kurt von Schuschnigg, as head of the Fatherland Front, and Guido Zernatto, Minister without Portfolio, Secretary General of the Fatherland Front.

This military aim of the Fatherland Front—the "unified" political party of the Chancellor—will be under the authority of Herr Zernatto. As Chancellor von Schuschnigg said in a recent speech, its object is to fight for "the ideals of Austria."

It was only a year ago that the Austrian Government was at pains to get rid of all private military and semi-military bodies, such as Sturmscharen, Heimwehr, and others, and now it has returned to the formation of such organization alongside the regular army and militia forces. All three bodies have similar features: to stand in more or less remote relation to the Fatherland Front and in more or less close connection to the Monarchist movement.

The "Sturmkorps" is to be set up all over Austria, and so far numbers 2,000 in Vienna alone.

A second organization is the "Ortschutz," which is the military organization of the municipality of Vienna, under Mayor Richard Schmitz, who is also a Monarchist leader. It is to have sections in all the districts of Vienna, and branches in the provinces, again under local Monarchists.

The third body is the "Iron Legion," which is commanded by a general and is a militant organisation of the Monarchist movement itself. This legion is divided into "Cohorts," one for each of the nine Austrian provinces, and the Cohortz into "Manipules," or shock troops. There are four shock troops in Vienna, bearing the names of Otto, Adelheid, Robert, and Felix, of the Hapsburg family.

Paris Sees European Balance Changed by Crisis in Austria

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Feb. 16—Taking a decidedly serious view of the Austrian crisis French opinion goes as far as to say that the whole European balance is changed by Reichsführer's triumph over Chancellor Schuschnigg.

Both official circles and the Paris press conclude today that Austria was forced to submit to an ultimatum backed by the concentration of troops on the Austrio-German frontier and that this submission will lead very quickly to complete German domination of Austria through accession of National Socialism to power in Vienna.

Despite Berlin denials responsible quarters here repeat that Germany massed several Reichswehr divisions near the Bavarian frontier and that Chancellor Schuschnigg gave in only in the face of this stress after having appealed vainly for support first to Premier Mussolini and then to Paris and London.

It is fom the unwillingness of France and Britain to respond to this appeal that important consequences are expected to follow.

Several French observers, including Pertinax, state openly that it "marks a new advance of forces working against peace and a severe blow to the collective security system." The effects of the passive attitude of the big powers after their repeated statement that they considered Austrian independence vital to peace—on smaller states already tending to repudiate the League system can hardly be salutary.

Although French Government circles expect Herr Hitler to "declare the peace" of Europe once again in his speech to the Reichstag on Feb. 20 they feel that this respite may be brief. It is openly intimated that with Austria under German control the protection of Czech independence will be rendered extremely difficult. It is significant that several evening newspapers which hitherto have stood firmly by France's eastern allies today ask whether perhaps the best policy now wouldn't be to come to an understanding with Germany.

Child Labor: Drive Renewed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 16—Efforts to line up New York State in favor of ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment will continue with increased energy, it was learned here today following the defeat of the Andrews-Minkoff-Fischel resolution in the Assembly yesterday.

Forces for ratification, led by the American Labor Party, the New York State League of Women Voters, the Citizens' Union, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, of New York City, and other bodies, state and city officials and reform leaders were today discussing mobilization plans for immediate formulation, and indications were that the fight by these forces to outlaw child labor in industry would be renewed more intensely than ever before.

These forces take up the battle again with the knowledge that they also have the backing of President Roosevelt, whose stand on the Federal Amendment was brought into the debate on the floor of the Assembly just before the vote yesterday when Assemblyman Nathanael Minkoff of the Bronx, leader of the American Labor Party, sprang a surprise by reading a letter, from the President to Assemblyman Frank Monaco (American Labor-Republican) of Kings, in which he voiced the hope that New York would ratify the amendment.

President Gives Views

"As a general practice," the President said, "I have long felt that the President should not directly communicate with heads of the state legislatures in regard to pending legislation.

"However, you have written me in regard to the Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution and the proposal to ratify it by the action of the legislature. On this particular subject, I wrote very strongly to Governor Lehman last winter and to the governors of other states where the call for ratification was pending.

"Therefore, and because this letter was made public by Governor Lehman, I do not hesitate to tell you that I am of the same mind as I was then, and I hope the State will ratify the Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution."

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman remained silent on ratification when the resolution was presented, although he came out strongly for it last year and in his annual message to the legislature in January suggested that Congress be memorialized to pass a law to curb child labor.

Three Hour Debate

The resolution for ratification came before the assembly under the sponsorship of Assemblyman William T. Andrews (D), Negro member from Harlem. A three-hour debate, broken only by occasional objections and questions followed. Mr. Andrews was backed by five American Labor members, but only one Republican—Oscar Garcia-Rivera of Manhattan, who was elected with American Labor Party support—spoke for ratification. Other Republicans sat quietly waiting for the roll-call, while veteran Democratic lawmakers also took the view that words were useless, although several of the younger members added their voices to the discussion.

Before the vote, but when ratification was certain of defeat, American Labor Party spokesmen warned Democratic and Republican members that they were committing "political suicide" in voting against the Andrews resolution.

The roll-call revealed 40 for ratification and 107 against. Twenty Democrats and 15 Republicans had cut across party lines and voted for the resolution. These, with the five American Labor assemblymen, made up the affirmative vote, the negative vote being representative of 40 Democrats and 67 Republicans.

Assemblyman Earl C. Langenbacher (D) of Monroe County, who was absent during the roll-call, returned later and asked to be enrolled for the amendment, but the clerk declined on a ruling from the speaker.

Child Labor Amendment Seen as New York Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—Ratification of the Child Labor Amendment by the New York State Legislature will be one of the most important issues in the election and in the choice of gubernatorial candidates next fall, in the opinion of Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, wife of the one-time Republican Governor of New York and special Chairman of the Child Labor Committee for the Department of Child Welfare of the New York League of Women Voters.

"We are not particularly impressed with the defeat of the Child Labor Amendment by the Assembly yesterday," Mrs. Whitman said. "With only a few states meeting in legislative session this year, we considered this an off-year for a campaign for the Amendment.

"We believe, however, that the question of the ratification of the Child Labor Amendment by New York State will be one of the most important issues in the election next fall and in the choice of the gubernatorial candidate for this State.

"The League of Women Voters always publishes the record of legislators and endeavors to get information about the position of candidates in advance of the election. This year, we plan to do a thorough job during the summer and in the fall in placing before our members the record of the legislators on the Child Labor Amendment."

McNutt Arrives in U. S.

ALAMEDA, Calif., Feb. 16 (AP)—Paul V. McNutt, United States High Commissioner to the Philippines, arrived here today aboard the Hawaii Clipper en route to Washington, where he will discuss the Philippine situation with President Roosevelt. The Clipper carried 10 passengers.

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WILL THE RED ARMY REALLY FIGHT? Can the Red Army be used outside of Russia's borders? Is it in fighting condition? How long will Stalin's blood purge continue?
By VERNON McKENZIE

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Iowa Farmers Study Tenancy With State Measures in View

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa—Iowa farmers and farm owners are meeting at the crossroads this month to talk about farm tenancy.

The meetings—100 of them, covering the entire State—are sponsored by the Iowa Farm Tenancy Committee. From discussions at such meetings the Committee appointed by Gov. N. G. Kraschel hopes to learn what kind of state legislation most Iowans directly concerned with the problem believe will be effective.

About 50 meetings have been held so far. Between now and March 1 another 50 will take place.

So far there has been little uniformity of opinion expressed concerning the best method of attacking a problem that is not new, and certainly not confined to any one state.

Last year, in introducing farm tenancy legislation to Congress, President Roosevelt pointed out that a half century ago one out of every four farmers was a tenant; today, it is estimated that two out of every five American farmers are tenants.

President Roosevelt echoed Jefferson in deploring the loss of "roots in the soil" for a large section of the American people. Quoting from the recommendations of the National Farm Tenancy Committee, President Roosevelt suggested new credit extensions to farmers seeking independence, new educational measures in farm management, retirement of marginal lands, and governmental action to improve the general leasing system, all as possible methods of attacking the tenancy problem.

A member of the national Committee is Chairman of the Iowa Farm Tenancy Committee—Fred Hawley, farm operator of Laurens, Iowa.

The Iowa Committee is attempting to formulate a state program to attack the problem.

Only this month the federal Government made its first loan under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenancy Act. The federal program is at present, however, hardly sufficient to stem the tide of farm tenancy, either in the nation as a whole or in Iowa.

Iowa's tenancy problem, different in many respects from the tenancy problem elsewhere, is shown by the steady trend away from ownership-operation since 1880. That year only 23.8 per cent of the State's farm acreage was tenant farmed. By 1937 this figure had grown to 58.9 per cent.

Most Iowa tenant farmers are no kin to the southern sharecroppers. Because Iowa land is good, it is often able to pay the tenant reasonably well, and to give the landlord a fair return on his investment in addition. Many an operator-owner, hanging onto his land by a corner of his frayed mortgage, envies his tenant neighbor across the road.

Some of those who have attended the farm tenancy hearings in Iowa, therefore, have contended the movement toward farm tenancy is inevitable, and not altogether undesirable and that the only sensible way of meeting the problem is to strive toward improving the relationship between owner and tenant.

At the other extreme are those who advocate a graduated land tax to discourage large-scale ownership, and to encourage owner-operation. The homestead tax relief law, passed by the last Iowa Legislature, is a step in that direction.

In an effort to reach some definite conclusions as a result of the tenancy hearings now in progress, the Iowa Committee is distributing questionnaires to those who attend such hearings. These questionnaires seek definite opinions on such proposals as:

Minimum periods of notice for termination of leases, and automatic continuance of leases unless notice is given;

Compensation of the renter for unexhausted improvements, in case he leaves the land, and of the landlord for neglect;

Arbitration of renter-landlord disputes;

A profit tax on farm property acquired through foreclosure;

A graduated land tax;

Governmental assistance in purchasing farms;

Limiting a landlord's lien on the basis of current production.

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Wild Fowl Topic At Conference Of Wild Life Group

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 16 (AP)—The third North American Wildlife Conference devoted its general sessions today to discussion of wild fowl management, shooting conditions and regulations.

Among subjects listed for discussion were protection of migratory birds, the status of waterfowl and the waterfowl refuge program.

Ira N. Gabrielson, chief of the United States Biological Survey, was scheduled to address the session on "The Hows and Whys of Making Annual Waterfowl Shooting Regulations."

In the technical sessions of the conference, specialists met to talk over upland game bird management, food habits of various game and other subjects.

William Vogt, of the National Association of Audubon Societies, told the conference yesterday wild fowl habitat been destroyed despite increased Federal expenditures for mosquito control by marsh drainage.

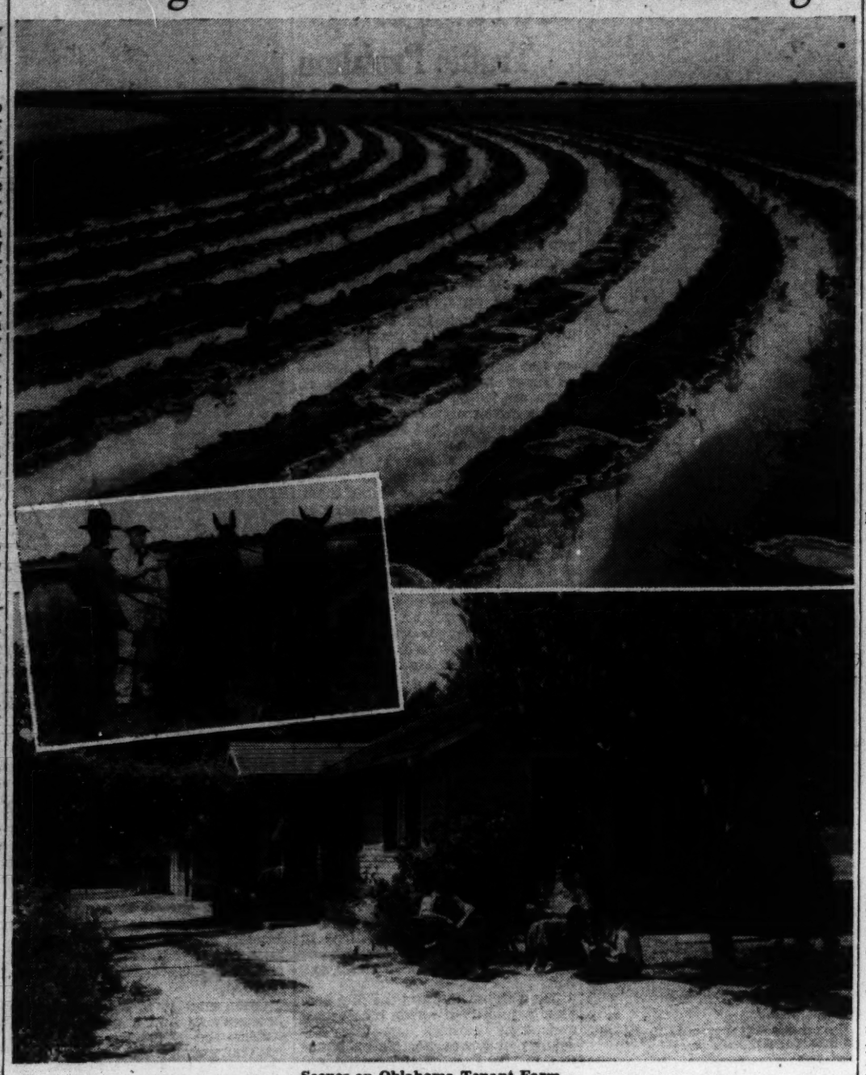
Dr. F. C. Bishopp, of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology, agreed that severe drainage would reduce wild life, but said "no intelligent person can logically contend that mosquito control is undesirable."

The Outdoor Writers Association of America today elected Jack Van Coevering, outdoor editor of the Detroit Free Press, as President.

Other officers elected after the writers finished last night's coverage of the wildlife conference were:

John Mock, outdoor editor, Pittsburgh Free Press, First Vice-President; Cory Ford, Saturday Evening Post, Second Vice-President; James W. Stuber, of the Ohio Division of Conservation, Secretary-Treasurer.

Saving the Rain With Contour Farming



Scenes on Oklahoma Tenant Farm

Upper—Water From a Three-Inch Rain Being Held on a Sloping Field in Muskogee County
Inset—Tenant and Landlord Discussing Contour Farming and Strip Cropping
Lower—Tenant House on the J. Garfield Buell Farm in Muskogee County

Tenant Farmers Profit by Erosion Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—In a two-room cabin, miles from any highway, Alf Hill is making money on a farm which formerly was taken over by an insurance company because the former owner could not make ends meet.

He and his 200 tenant neighbors are witnesses to the success of the model Pecan Creek erosion control project here, managed on a voluntary, co-operative basis between landlord and tenant.

On the Pecan Creek watershed fertile soils had been reduced to a state of unproductiveness. The new cropping plans are designed to hold and build soil fertility. Erosion-control practices recommended crop rotation, strip cropping, terracing, contour farming, cover crops, taking eroded land out of cultivation and planting trees and grass, pasture management, prevention of fire, gully control, and construction of farm ponds, where practical, to impound water.

Farm Methods Studied

On Pecan Creek watershed a study is made of the kind of farming being done on each farm before erosion control is started. Changes are discussed with both landlord and tenant, and practices are worked out to fit individual needs. All changes are made voluntarily. A cotton farmer is not urged to become a corn producer, nor is a poultryman asked to become a dairyman.

"All farms are surveyed, mapped, and classified as to soil types and conditions preparatory to closing five-year co-operative agreements with farmers," explains Clyde Haston, manager of the project. "This enables landlords and tenants to work out a production program that will best fit their needs and give maximum land utilization with minimum losses of soil and water."

Work on individual farms is illustrated by the program adopted by W. E. Rowsey, owner, and C. Sedwick, tenant, on a 320-acre upland farm near Pecan Creek. The farm is divided into nine fields with 108 acres in cultivation, 92 acres in permanent pasture and 120 acres in meadow. Because of serious erosion on 10 acres of land in cultivation it has been retired to permanent pasture.

Crop Protection

Mr. Sedwick is interested in general farming; therefore crop rotations and strip-cropping systems have been outlined to meet his individual needs. In 1936, he planted his entire crop on the contour, using strip cropping, where practical. In one 22-acre field, he planted Sudan grass on all terraces, varying the width of the strips enough to eliminate all point rows of cultivated crops between contour survey lines. Between the strips of Sudan were planted corn, cotton, cowpeas, and sweet clover in alternating strips. In other fields cowpeas, soybeans and red top cane were used in contour strips.

Five-year cropping systems and rotations for each field were made a part of the contract, and Mr. Sedwick knows what crops he will grow in each field each year. Should prices, weather conditions, or other circumstances make it necessary to change plans, the cropping system will be modified to fit new conditions.

Should Mr. Sedwick decide to leave the farm, an effort will be made by the landlord to secure a tenant who will carry out terms of the co-operative agreement.

Water Conservation

In planning cropping systems, attention is given to water conservation. On the Sedwick farm, for instance, terraces were arranged on cultivated fields and contour ridges plowed on pasture land to direct the water into a stock pond.

"Water conservation is a main feature in erosion control," Mr. Haston says. "By keeping water on the land where it falls we not only prevent erosion, but conserve moisture that can be utilized in plant production."

Increased yields largely account for the popularity of soil-conservation practices with both landlords and tenants. In 1937, M. C. Cannady had 10 acres of cotton, five acres on the contour and five acres in rows straight up and down a hill. The contour-tilled plot yielded 1½ bales of cotton an acre, while the plot farmed in the customary manner yielded only three-fourths of a bale an acre.

Typical of the attitude of landlords toward soil conservation is that of Mr. Rowsey, owner of more than 100 farms, five of which are located in the Pecan Creek area. Co-operative agreements have been signed on all five farms on the project. Mr. Rowsey has purchased terracing machinery for tenants and has assured those who conserve soil fertility that they can remain on the farms for a long time.

Mr. Rowsey is conducting an educational campaign. He is sending farm papers to tenants, frequently calling their attention by personal letters to articles in the papers pertaining to soil-conservation practices. All United States Department of Agriculture and experiment station bulletins and pamphlets dealing with soil conservation are sent to the tenants.

De Valera to Resume Talks With Britain On Joint Problems

LONDON, Feb. 16. (AP)—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera will return to London Monday to resume his talks with British leaders looking toward settlement of long-standing differences between Britain and Eire, the former Irish Free State, it was announced simultaneously today in London and Dublin.

The Irish leader and British ministers held a "peace conference" in London, Jan. 17-19. They parted without agreement on Mr. de Valera's insistence that Britain admit, at least in theory, the desirability of his goal, union of southern and northern Ireland.

But after this troublesome issue was laid on the shelf the conferees agreed to let experts work out specific plans for trade and defense agreements.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in announcing Mr. de Valera's plan to return said in the House of Commons today that "the necessary data now are available for further discussion between the ministers." He made no reply to sarcastic opposition inquiries about the recent northern Ireland elections, which produced a strong majority against Irish union.

British sources stated that no agreement had been drafted yet and that the new conversations would decide whether there would be an agreement or not.

Georgia Board Moves To End Chain Gangs

REIDSVILLE, Ga., Feb. 16 (AP)—Georgia's new State Board of Penal Administration organized yesterday to carry out a prison reform program eliminating the chain gang.

Industrial labor within prison walls is proposed for the dangerous felons who for years have been worked in leg shackles, under armed guards, on public roads of Georgia.

About 2,000 men will be accommodated in the new Tattnall County Prison here, a $3,000,000 plant. Trusties and other prisoners with good records will continue to do highway work, but without chains and with fewer guards.

U. S. Urged Not to Meddle

(Continued from Page 1)

assets of our nation . . . found in the character of our people."

Mr. Taber said the nation must recognize as "basic facts" that:

"We are suffering from a temporary recession.

"There is nothing fundamentally the matter with America.

"We can correct our present difficulties whenever we try methods of team work and common sense instead of turmoil and conflict."

He called agriculture, labor, business and the consumer the four cornerstones of the business recovery foundation.

He insisted the farmer must get a larger share of the nation's income, that those who toil must be well paid in order to buy from farm and factory, that wealth does not mean privilege, that business must be paid for the risk it takes and that a free, competitive marketing system must be preserved.

Finally, he appealed for a co-operative agriculture and warned against regimentation as "a sinister influence growing out of the fact that many men today have more confidence in force than they have in reason."

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Sugar Cane 'Birthplace' Found in New Guinea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Apparently resenting restrictions of captivity, approximately 4,000 wild sugar cane seedlings, quarantined in a greenhouse on the Island of Molokai, are thrusting sturdy, 20-foot stalks against the glass ceiling of their temporary prison.

Having completed a six-month confinement within glass walls, the seedlings will be transplanted some time in February to quarantine gardens outdoors. There, for one year, they will have to a limited degree the accustomed freedom of their native New Guinea. Then, if these vigorous aborigines continue to flourish in captivity, natural scientists associated with the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association believe the wild cane may be bred with domestic varieties to produce valuable improvements in the type of cane grown in Hawaii.

Hard Rinds Foil Insects

Search for the wild cane in the high table land of New Guinea has added an unspectacular but none the less important episode to the history of twentieth century exploration in the Pacific, and has resulted in discovery of what is believed to be the birthplace of sugar cane.

For a number of years staff members of the H. S. P. A. laboratories in Honolulu have been experimenting with cross-breeding of canes in an effort to produce varieties more profitable than the standard ones. Among other desirable characteristics, wild canes usually have hard, tough rinds, but are not very sweet. Most domestic canes with a high sugar content have relatively soft rinds.

Hardness of rind, or outer layer of stalk which protects the sugar-laden body of the cane, is desirable for several reasons. Canes with hard rinds are more impervious to insect borers and rats which annually destroy a considerable quantity of Hawaii's sugar crop. Some canes with hard rinds have been found to be more adaptable for "long cropping"; they will not deteriorate readily after reaching maturity, and therefore do not need to be harvested immediately.

In view of promising results already obtained by crossing wild with cultivated sweet canes, and because of the limited number of wild cane varieties available for continuance of such experimentation, the H. S. P. A. in January, 1937, sent to C. G. Lennox and C. E. Pemberton New Guinea and neighboring islands to study and collect seed from as many new forms of wild cane as possible.

Six-Month Search

For six months the party searched for wild canes in coastal, river and mountain areas of New Britain, New Ireland, New Hanover, and New Guinea. Transportation was obtained on steamers, small motor boats, canoes and airplanes. Much country was traversed on foot. Australian Government agents, in charge of these mandated territories, furnished police protection to guard the explorers through regions inhabited by uncontrolled and uncivilized natives.

Finally, on New Guinea, the expedition made the "discovery" which crowned the success of its efforts.

Wild cane was found in such abundance and variety as to indicate that the region was the "cradle" of the species; probably the birthplace of sugar cane.

The primitive cane apparently had withstood attack by practically all plant and animal parasites known to ravage sugar crops grown commercially in other parts of the world. It was flourishing at altitudes from 5,000 to 7,000 feet. On flat meadows and table lands it was growing in such impenetrable abundance that natives had chopped narrow corridors to the center of 100 acre fields.

More than 40 lots of seeds were collected and brought to Hawaii when the expedition returned in June, 1937. It is these which have produced the 20-foot seedlings. After these vigorous young aborigines have been closely studied to see that they develop no harmful characteristics in captivity, they will be released from quarantine sometime this year and will be ready for cross breeding with Hawaii's commercial canes.

Technical Council Finds Job a Day In Canadian Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ontario—For every working day during the past 10 years, at least one technically trained person has been placed in Canadian industry by the Technical Service Council of this city, according to a recent report.

To supply this service, a representative of the Council interviews registered graduates and records promising prospects. This insures a list of applicants for immediate use. No fee is asked for this service, but many who have obtained jobs through the Council have made donations to help the work.

The Council, an organization subsidized by the Association of Professional Engineers of Toronto, the Engineering Alumni of the University of Toronto, and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, seeks to retain for Canada young Canadians educated along technical and scientific lines, and to acquaint technically-trained students with the requirements of Canadian industry.

Radio Chains

(Continued from Page 1)

for the job, while a radio engineering expert is also under consideration.

Time and again in these meetings, speakers with some authority in or over the radio industry have pointed to the dangers of monopoly, urging investigation as to its existence, and indicating tendencies. Mr. McNinch said that what was needed was: "An exhaustive probe of the radio broadcasting industry with emphasis on determining whether monopolistic practices exist." He said the FCC would shortly recommend such an investigation.

T. A. M. Craven, chief technical member of the FCC, urged that "the radio industry take for itself a constructive program of improvement." He urged that broadcasters pay more attention to public reaction, particularly to advertising.

Virginia WPA Employes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 16—The Works Progress Administration of Virginia reported 20,596 persons were employed on WPA projects in the State on Feb. 2. Richmond with 1,756 had the largest number.

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FUR SALON—SECOND FLOOR

Religion in Soviet Russia: Half Nation Clings to Faith, Atheists' Leader Complains

MOSCOW—Some Soviet religious leaders are attempting to extend their influence among young people by suggesting that a change will take place in Soviet Russia's atheist regime in case of an international war involving the Soviet Union, according to a statement made by Emelyan Yaroslavsky, chairman of the Union of Militant Atheists. Others, professing loyalty to the regime, seek to attract young people by moderizinz religion, he said.

Since the new constitution was adopted, last December, Mr. Yaroslavsky claims that religious activity has sharply increased. Efforts are being made to open and repair closed churches. Some collective farm villages have sought official permission to employ clergymen. Mr. Yaroslavsky notes with alarm that some religious leaders try to modernize Christianity by telling workers that Jesus was the son of a carpenter, and, therefore, a "proletarian"; some even describe him as the "first Communist." They widen the church's appeal by democratizing church government.

30,000 Organizations

In an article in the magazine Bolshevik, Mr. Yaroslavsky cited up-to-date figures of the number of registered religious organizations in Soviet Russia. There are 30,000 religious organizations and societies, he said, and each organization has a council of at least 20 members. There are, therefore, about 600,000 "activists," or religious leaders, he estimated, and "many hundreds of thousands of reactionary followers of religion, together with millions of believers."

About one half of the adult population has now abandoned religion, he said, which means that the other half still clings to religion. Mr. Yaroslavsky gave no figures for young people; the new census will throw no light on this subject, since no religious census was taken of boys and girls under 16 years of age.

Mr. Yaroslavsky gave the results of a survey taken among the 10,000 members of church councils in Gorky Region, a manufacturing district. The survey showed that 64 per cent of these are men, although women predominate in city councils. Only 60 per cent of council members are more than 50 years old, about 30 per cent are between 30 and 50, while about 10 per cent are under 30. Even among church officials, he said, almost 5 per cent are industrial workers; the latter are supposed to be least religious.

The atheist leader warned his readers that religious leaders are very clever in extending their influence. Some, he said, attract young people by organizing choirs; a few churches have even built football fields. In some places, he said, church clubs are better equipped and more attractive than Soviet clubs. Clergymen attract some young people by teaching them religious art.

Mr. Yaroslavsky cited these facts and figures to show the need for reviving and intensifying anti-religious propaganda. He repeated that the Bolshevik regime is determined to "release all people" from religious beliefs, using for this purpose all the means at their disposal.

Hundreds of new towns and cities have been built since 1929 without churches or religious societies, he declared, and religious influence cannot penetrate these new cities except from "outside," he added. This is an admission that the Bolsheviks do not grant permission to build new churches; no such permits have been issued for years.

Must Break Down Beliefs

Mr. Yaroslavsky correctly pointed out that the inequality of the struggle between religious leaders and atheists. The atheistic Communist Party controls the entire state machinery, all schools, publishing houses, newspapers, magazines and radio stations. The chairman of the Union of Atheists demanded that all these instruments be used increasingly to break down religious beliefs. He called upon trade unions, party units and members of the Young Communist League to redouble their battle against religion.

The Union of Atheists, he declared, must provide more and better propagandists and literature, must see to it that anti-religious propaganda is carried on regularly and everywhere.

Meanwhile, religious leaders are limited to "performing religious rites." They cannot obtain permission to build new churches or organize new religious societies; they cannot publish literature or teach religion. The authorities view with suspicion any attempt to modernize religion, as Mr. Yaroslavsky reveals. In the circumstances, Mr. Yaroslavsky's admission that one half the adult population still clings to religion after 20 years of intensive anti-religious campaigns is an amazing statement.

Educator Urges Unity With Press

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—Educators and newspapermen are engaged in the same cause, that of enlightenment and education of the public, and each group should co-operate and guard the freedom of the other as zealously as their own, it was declared here by Dr. Donald M. Erb, newly-elected president of the University of Oregon, in the main address at the banquet of the twentieth annual session of the Oregon Press Conference.

The meetings, which were held at the University School of Journalism recently attracted a record attendance of Oregon newspapermen.

Dr. Erb, speaking publicly for the first time since he was made head of the University, urged a better understanding for the work educators and journalists are doing.

Adds to Charm of Southern City

Palm Entrance to City Park

New Orleans, With the Aid of Federal Funds, Has Planted 100,000 Trees on Reclaimed Swamp Land to Enlarge Its Beautiful City Park

WPA Plants 100,000 Trees to Change Dismal New Orleans Swamp Into Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—More than 100,000 trees have been planted in the extension of New Orleans' City Park on the 1100-acre swamp in which alligators were hunted even after its purchase by the city for a park in the boom days. This extension of the playground reaches to the 2000-acre beautification project on the shore of Lake Pontchartrain, built upon mud pumped behind a seawall from the bottom of the lake. Both are WPA projects, their cost, so far, running into several million dollars.

The tree planting is the most extensive ever undertaken in the South, except in restoration areas and on CCC jobs. Formerly, this area was covered with a dense growth of cypress. This timber was cut more than a generation ago, and the land was covered by a jungle growth so thick that one could enter it only in the cracks left by animal trails. When the underbrush was cut away, only a few small cypress trees were left.

Through a large section of the park, lagoons were cut, and the soil was used for raising the level of the land from one to six feet. This met the drainage requirements, but the area in question was as flat as a pancake, but landscape architects have created, by the use of trees, lagoons and gardens, a park of astonishing and increasing beauty.

Ever since the beautification began, 600 magnolia trees a year have been planted. They are in clusters and in avenues, many trees deep. Plumes of loblolly pines wave from 15,000 seedlings, and the feathery branches of 1200 small cypress trees, raised in the park nurseries, perfume the air. Elms, live oaks, palms, hackberries, sassafras, willows and other kinds of trees by the thousands are fast turning this bare area into a woodland bower.

So rapidly do the climate and soil of New Orleans bring plant life to maturity that the new park is almost as beautiful as the old, with its mighty, moss-hung live oaks.

Rural Folk Set Up Libraries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Some 2,000,000 folks in backwoods sections of the country have been given access to library books for the first time through the Works Progress Administration, according to a report published by the American Library Association here.

People in the potato patches of northern Michigan, down in the cut-over pinelands of Mississippi, in the hills of Arkansas, and in obscure areas of other states, have been so aroused and elated over the new service that they are clamoring to have it made permanent, it is found.

Temporary library setups in crossroads stores, in town halls, in farmers' houses, and in general merchandise stores, have become so popular that steps are being taken in many counties to procure money from local governments to establish these on a permanent basis. Others are being watched to see whether they merit a continuing support.

Many of the WPA library projects are sponsored by state extension agencies, according to Mr. Carl H. Milam, the American Library Association's secretary. They are maintained in the hope that they will lead to permanent library establishment, and are given careful professional supervision. Projects in several states have already resulted in county appropriations, or legal steps toward county library establishment, he said.

In the states where the new library service has been most successful there is usually a "three-way" co-operative plan whereby the local communities have given the quarters, equipment and some of the money, the WPA has paid the salaries of the people who act as librarians, and the state library agency has helped to supervise the project. In most cases, local organizations like women's clubs, men's service clubs, church groups, and others have put on book drives and have managed to get donations of volumes.

Local communities, aware that some day the funds of the WPA may be lacking, are looking about to see how the temporary library service can be made as much a part of the community's enduring public services as the public schools or the fire department.

Michigan, which is one of the leading states profiting by the WPA project, started out in a small way in two counties about three years ago, according to Mrs. Grace S. McCiure, state librarian. Now it is estimated that approximately 100,000 people who had no access to library service before are now supplied. The service has been built up through federal funds, she explained, and has touched 19 counties which had no library organization before.

Last summer, in the sparsely populated potato growing region in northern Michigan, a school bus was transformed into a book truck. The bus belonged to the Mesich consolidated school in Wexford County, and being idle during the summer, was taken over for library service. Book troughs were set up on the long seats along the side. The school district bought new tires for the bus, paid the chauffeur's license and the insurance, and furnished the gas. The NYA supplied the driver and two librarians to go on the trips, and the WPA supervised the project.

Like the rural mail carrier driving over the country roads and stopping at every farm house, the book truckman made his rounds.

Mailed dodgers, announcing the coming of the traveling library, prepared people for the innovation. In the first two weeks, 143 families were reached with "westerns," novels, non-fiction, and children's books. The bus traveled over a 70-mile route.

When the summer was over, the people were loath to let the truck be turned back to a school bus and it was finally decided to make the bus do double duty. Now every morning it gathers up its youngsters, then twice a week, while the children are studying at school, the bus, loaded with books, makes a 35-mile circuit.

"What do these country people want to read and what kind of books do they go in for?"

They are interested in the same sort of books as city folks are. Those in little villages often ask for books on gardening. Up in the sub-marginal lands in northern Michigan, there was a long waiting list for "Gone With the Wind" this summer.

After Government Leaves

Out of the interest aroused among people in the rural areas of Michigan, it is expected that some nine counties will put on campaigns to have local appropriations made when WPA funds are no longer available, according to Mrs. McClure. Enough appreciation and interest has been stirred up so that many people will be willing to have their tax money go for this purpose, she said.

Bicycle's Return To Favor Brings Traffic Problem

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"But you'll look sweet
Upon the seat
Of a bicycle built for two . . ."

They're singing the song again, to the great good cheer of the bicycle manufacturers. On Sundays in New York, when traffic is moderate, you can see any number of pedallers, spinning down Fifth or Madison avenues, or both, from far up town. They take an hour or two to go down to Washington Square, rest awhile, then pedal off uptown again.

Out in California, in Hollywood, on the Boulevard, there are almost as many bicycle renting stalls as there are filling stations. It is said that a young man named Peckham—yes, the same Ted Peckham who devised the now famous "Escort Service"—took a look at the distances people have to go to get practically anywhere at all out there, and decided that what everybody needed was bicycles. He set up a couple of bike renteries, and they were so popular that he set up some more. Then business called him to Cleveland, and he decided that what went in Hollywood might very possibly go in Cleveland, so he took time out to set up shop with 300 rentable bicycles, before moving on to New York and larger things.

Washington and Montreal

When Lewis W. Douglas, erstwhile Congressman from Arizona and, as rstwhile, Director of the Budget, and now head of McGill University, pedals around Montreal, hilly as it is, on a bicycle. That's what he used to do when he lived in Washington, and the cyclist who traveled over a measured course in Chicago recently in 11½ seconds, to beat a taxicab, elevated train, private automobile, horse, bus, street car and pedestrian, was no more skillful than Lewis W. Douglas on those days when it was a matter of course to him to pedal from his home in Georgetown on the outskirts of Washington, to his office on Capitol Hill.

The autumn leaf and the first premonitory hints of spring take people and their bicycles out into the country in droves. The bicycle trains run in the East in the spring will run again in due time, at $2 the round trip into the Little Berkshires and such places, with bicycles renting at $1.50 a day. Of course, the true cyclist owns his own, and the manufacturers look with affection on such cities as Washington and Detroit, where this most social and gregarious of sports receives special impetus from the fact of special roads reserved for the use of people whose idea of bliss is to propel themselves along at the rate of 15 m.p.h.

Traffic Regulations

Looked at from the standpoint of the law, the bicycle counts as a vehicle; and as such, it becomes amenable to vehicular regulations. Ostensibly, the same traffic rules that apply to the motorist apply to bicyclists, but tickets and warnings are not issued by police officers when bicyclists fail to observe the rules. The average of bicycles ridden in thickly settled urban localities now are not ridden for sport and exercise, but for errands of delivery of packages and messages, and it may well be that in time they will come to be controlled by some set of rules similar to those which now apply to trucks and other mercantile traffic.

The only thing needed, manufacturers who speak on this point say, is a little attention on the part of the authorities of the road, and a real renaissance of bicycling will come about. The bicycle as a vehicle came into being when highway construction was beginning to turn from the use of Belgian blocks or ordinary cobbles to broad, smoothly paved streets of asphalt. There are few bicycle paths, strictly speaking, in the United States.

But the people who make cycling an art say that, if it is Utopian to expect any great number of special roads set aside just for the use of people who want to trundle themselves—or skim, according to their proficiency, about on bicycles, the next best thing would be to get highway authorities to look with favor on the hard surfacing of the shoulders of motor highways.

As things are now, the cyclist has everything—a steed whose cost does not approach that of a good ordinary saddle horse, a steed which needs as food and drink only a few drops of oil once a week or so, a steed that, on good roads, will readily carry you 50 to 100 miles in a day, a steed that stands constantly saddled and ready to mount—everything, but safe roads, and some kind of co-operative ruling for the conduct of those who share the highways.

Bishop Places Ban On Games of Chance

CHICAGO, Feb 15 (AP)—The Rt. Rev. George Craig Stewart, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Chicago, in an open letter to his clergy today ordered all games of chance and pseudo-gambling devices abolished immediately in that church.

"Gambling has become a mania in America, a cancerous invasion of our social vigor and health," the Bishop asserted.

"We must unite to stop it and to stop it now. The Church must hold up a standard higher than the standard of the world. When it permits gambling under its patronage or for its benefit it is lowering its standard not to the level of the world but to the still lower level of the underworld. How can we hope to win our youth to a life above the debaucheries of the tavern and the pool hall if our own hands are not clean?"

Handkerchief Museum Set Up in German Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAUBAN, Germany — Neighbors in Dresden display their chief product, chinaware, in museums, so manufacturers in this little Silesian town have decided to do the same thing. They make handkerchiefs.

Handkerchiefs of all shapes, sizes, and colors are on display. Each day in Lauban, more than 35,000 dozen handkerchiefs are finished and sent to all parts of the world.

Sweden Has Obliging Mail Boxes

James Sawders

Posting a Letter in a Bus Box at Upsala

The Inset Shows a Mail Box and Stamp-Selling Machine Side by Side, a Custom in Sweden

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

UPSALA, Sweden—Mohammed should have lived in Sweden. He should have asked the post box, instead of the mountain, to come to him. Then history—or at any rate, legend—would have been different. Because in Sweden you don't have to go to the mail box any more—the mail box comes to you, on the front end of a local street bus.

This would indeed appear to be an innovation because the problem 'where's the mail box?' has long been a troublesome one, and many times a mail box is not recognized as one—they take on so many different forms. In America they are usually green, so you might not find Germany's red one—it looks like our firebox. Sometimes they are yellow in Switzerland, and in Rome you might examine that six-foot cylinder standing on the edge of the curb and never guess that people post letters in it. But if you know where to look for this receptacle—say on the front end of a bus—it would be pretty difficult to miss it, regardless of its disguise.

Oftentimes it is easy enough to find the mail box, but then it is necessary to find a place to buy stamps. Upsala does away with that problem too by placing an automatic stamp machine right alongside its stationary mail boxes.

Two Women Sentenced To Life Terms in Murder

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 16 (AP)—Two young women, Mrs. Ethel Sohl and Miss Genevieve Owens, convicted of slaying a bus driver in a $2.10 holdup were sentenced today to spend the rest of their lives in prison.

Only a formality inasmuch as a jury last night returned a verdict of first degree murder with a recommendation for mercy—making life imprisonment mandatory—the sentencing took less than 10 minutes.

Netherlands Flies For U. S. Forests

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—To protect America's forests from damage being caused by caterpillars (retinia buoliana) and colephora laricinella, 65,000 ichneumon flies have been recruited in the Netherlands by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Such plagues are kept in check in the Netherlands because there are a great many parasites, which are lacking in the United States. So what America needed were ichneumon flies.

Roadside Zoning Becomes Tendency In Beautification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—The modern trend in highway control and road beautification is toward a system of zoning, according to Mrs. W. L. Lawton of New York, chairman of the National Roadside Council.

En route to California with her husband, a civil engineer, to make a highway zoning survey for the American Nature Association, Mrs. Lawton observed and lauded Texas' comparatively new system of roadside parks.

Although she credited origin of the roadside park idea—roadside rests she called those in Connecticut—to sections other than Texas, Mrs. Lawton was impressed by spaciousness of the "little" parks in this state—hundreds of comparatively small improved areas where one can tarry for rest, recreation or lunch, or otherwise break the monotony of motor travel. National Youth Administration labor was used to develop many of Texas' roadside parks on donated sites big enough to be somewhat in keeping with the size of the biggest state.

Mrs. Lawton also commended the conservation and planting of trees along Texas' highways—especially the appearance of roadside timber in "natural groups." However, she deplored Texas' lack of highway billboard control. Other states' regulation of roadside signs by licensing them was favored.

Billboard control—limiting them to commercial areas—was among advantages attributed to highway zoning. In some sections, notably California, the county is used as a unit for road zoning, Mrs. Lawton pointed out; in certain eastern states, towns and townships co-operate for zoning regulation in behalf of highway attractiveness and maximum utility.

Mrs. Lawton cited as an outstanding zoning example the 40-mile boulevard in San Mateo County, California, with seven small commercial districts on it, the remainder zoned as residential or agricultural areas, and billboards barred from all.

The California survey will be in about 10 counties where zoning has made most headway, said the Roadside Council head.

Incidentally, Mrs. Lawton said, 17 states have state councils working for roadside control. Texas has no council as such, but its organization for highway beautification, working with the official Texas Highway Department, is conspicuously active.

Toll Road Plan Studied

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee named a subcommittee today to consider the Bulkley bill proposing an $8,000,000,000 transcontinental toll road system.

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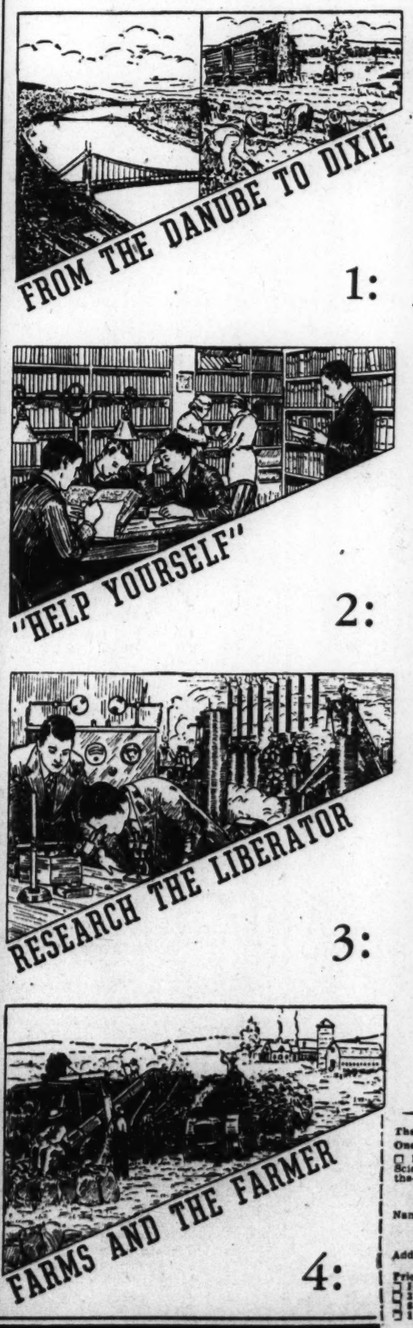

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Democrats Split in Jockeying For Governor of Pennsylvania

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 16—A political situation characteristic of Keystone State politics today is confronting the Democratic state machine here, following an insurgent demand by Attorney General Charles J. Margiotti for the party's 1938 nomination for Governor. He nailed it up yesterday on the door behind which United States Senator Joseph F. Guffey, party boss in the State, has been engaged in strong effort to "harmonize" this slate-making proposition.

While Mr. Margiotti is the first to publish his intentions for the Democratic primary on May 17, his announcement projects the fourth outstanding party figure here into the gubernatorial picture. The other three, products of the Guffey parleys, are Lieut. Gov. Thomas Kennedy, chief aide of John L. Lewis in the United Mine Workers of America; David L. Lawrence, Secretary of the Commonwealth and Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and Senator Guffey himself.

'Slate' Criticized

These conferences have all been on the plane of compromise, for the post-1932 era of Pennsylvania politics makes the Democratic nomination a great prize and organized labor is a premier factor in the rivalry. Thus far the jockeying for place has produced a line-up that would name the Senator to run as successor to Gov. George H. Earle, who may not seek re-election; put Mr. Kennedy first in line for the Guffey Senate seat, which has two years ahead of it, and nominate the Governor for the second Pennsylvania Senate seat now occupied by Republican James J. Davis and the only important elective office remaining to the Republicans of the State in this Democratic heyday.

Attorney General Margiotti denounced all this last week as "back-room politics," declaring that "a handful of political bosses has no right to pick the candidates of the party," and demanding a "free and open primary."

Governor Earle, describing himself as "neither a politician nor a slate-maker," likewise kept away from the parleys and has refused to commit himself on the governorship beyond stating he would back an "honest" candidate who was "a liberal."

Mr. Margiotti's open revolt was not unexpected in political circles and makes this machine—concededly one of the strongest in organization politics today—the leading issue of his candidacy in the declaration that "the people of Pennsylvania are through with boss rule, regardless of party."

Powerful Orator

He proved himself an orator of power and following in the 1934 governorship campaign, when he was running in a three-cornered Republican gubernatorial primary. Identified with the liberal wing of that party, he lost the race, but polled heavily enough as attacker of the Republican political, industrial and banking baronage in the State to make his subsequent alignment with the New Deal forces an important factor in the Earle victory.

As attorney general, he has been a leading figure in the social and labor reforms that have featured the Democratic Governor's program.

Two hats have been tossed thus far into the Republican primary ring—those of Gifford Pinchot, who served two terms as Governor with fiery progressive leanings which became less clearly defined as the Earle-Guffey forces mastered the State, and Superior Court Judge Arthur H. James.

Puerto Rican Chief Opens Legislature

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Feb. 16 (AP)—Gov. Blanton Winship opened the annual legislative session yesterday with a personally delivered message recommending the restoration of capital punishment in the island and placing municipal jails under the Justice Department to obtain stricter supervision.

Referring to the recently ended strike of stevedores the Governor said steps must be taken against the "preposterous" stoppage of the island's economic life by grievances between employers and employees.

The question of the insular Government's acquiring all docking facilities was referred to a committee.

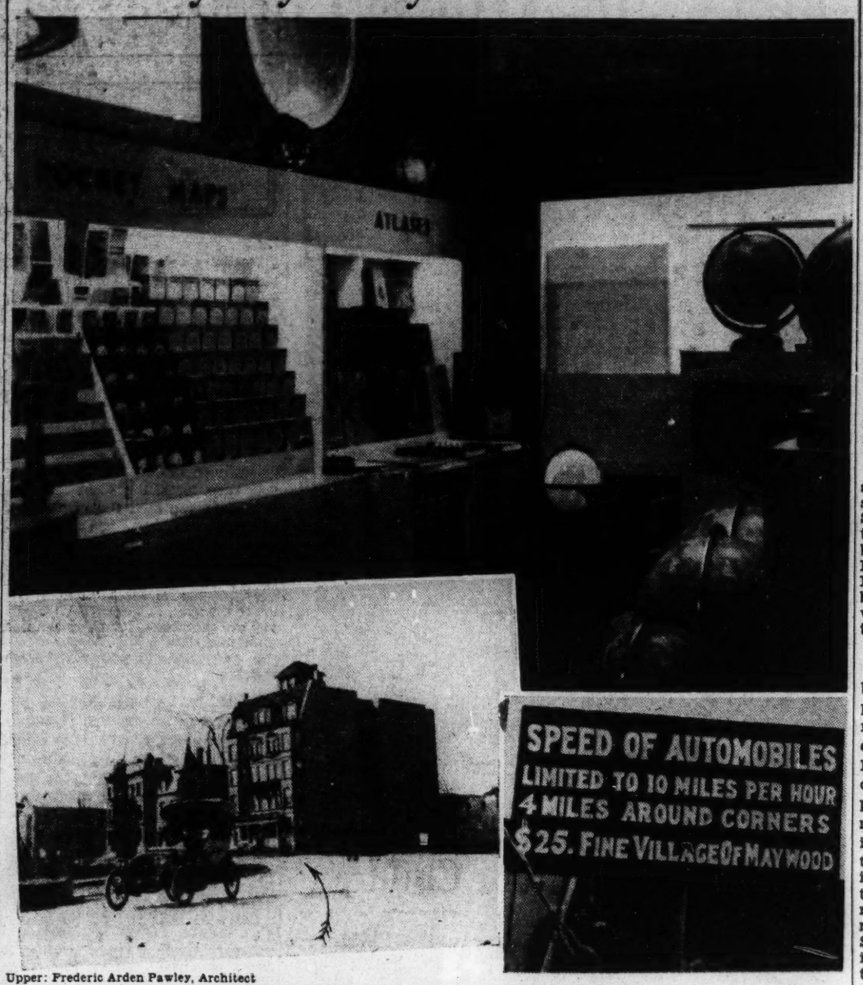
Other points in the Governor's message urged continuance of the annual $1,000,000 appropriation for teaching of English and the lowering of the income tax exemptions to broaden the tax base.

Co-operative Items Sell

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.—Consumer co-operatives as far west as California and Utah have purchased women's garments produced by the Workers' Aim Co-operative Association at Jersey Homesteads, formerly a project of the Resettlement Administration, which houses and employs 135 union garment workers here.

Everybody Today Charts His Travel



Upper: Frederic Arden Pawley, Architect

Geography in Adventure and Realization

Upper—Rand McNally & Co. Shop, Rockefeller Center, New York. Lower Left—Scouting 30 Years Ago for Road Map Information. Lower Right—From Photographic Automobile Map of Early Days

Job Printing Office of '50's Rises to Top in Map Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—When Andrew McNally and William H. Rand bought out the Chicago Tribune job printing department 81 years ago and took to printing the tickets and timetables of the Chicago area railroads, they were on the way to becoming the No. 1 Guides to Where You Want to Go, though it may have taken them a little time to realize it.

The ticket printing job got them commissions as publishers of school geographies; and that led them to work in map making for other purposes. The country was crisscrossed by roads, but many of them had no names and no one who lived far away from them had any way to tell whither they led.

In 1908 there was an Andrew McNally 2d, and he took a young bride, and they decided to go on a honeymoon trip in the bridegroom's wonderful new Packard car, which progressed as though on stilts and made a noise like a boiling teakettle. It wasn't until they were some distance from home that the roads came to be a little mysterious to them. Should they go this way or that? From the looks of the roads there was no great choice. Mr. McNally had taken the precaution to fetch along a camera. A great, primitive thing, with the chemical odor of plate fixative clinging to it. For it occurred to him that, as long as they were pioneering, they might as well take pictures as they went along, and so combine business with pleasure.

A few months after their return, this resulted in an automobile road map, published by Rand, McNally & Company and selling for $5. People said to themselves that if they were really going to travel about in those contraptions that went so fast—and many seemed to think that some day everybody would—a road map for the purpose was reasonable enough.

An outcome of that map-making honeymoon trip is to be seen in New York, in a shop devoted entirely to maps, originated by Andrew McNally 3d.

Geography in Trade

A pioneering Rand McNally publication was the Western Railway Guide, in 1869, renamed the Travelers Railways Guide in 1903. When the growth of Chicago as a railroad center brought the company almost overwhelming quantities of railroad printing, a wax-engraving process was developed to facilitate the work; by 1876 the presses were turning out wall maps, pocket maps and atlases in large quantities, and in that year appeared the Business Atlas, forerunner of the present Rand McNally Commercial Atlas, now in its sixty-ninth edition.

In 1874, the Bankers Directory was founded. Now it is issued semi-annually and is popularly known as the Blue Book. School maps and globes were added to the other publications in 1880. About 1900, Dr. J. Paul Goode began his long connection with the company as author, editor and adviser. He was later appointed professor of geography at the University of Chicago. The influence of his independent thought was to be shown, not only in the geographies and maps he himself edited, but in those of competing publishers who realized his authority and the mark he set. He brought into the field new standards of accuracy, legibility, emphasis, simplification and pedagogy.

In 1884, a department of general literature was developed, and up to the period of the World War it published hundreds of works of fiction and non-fiction.

Trends Followed

It seems almost certain that Rand McNally map products are more varied than those of any other single publisher. It used to be that only war and discovery wrote changes into maps, but that is not true today. Map makers get their element of change out of following trends in world affairs. A great power dam completed, or an airplane route from Moscow to San Francisco plotted, have social, economic and political implications demanding record on business, school and reference maps.

The great fire of Oct. 9, 1871, in Chicago burned the firm out of its first offices, but the next day it was doing business at a new stand. Expansion has contributed several changes of address; and now, in the Rand McNally building at Clark, Harrison and LaSalle streets, a staff of specialists receives data from all the corners of the earth, analyzes it, indexes it and charts it on a master map. When a new map is issued, therefore, it is a political, economic and geographic summary of the moment. Aviation has given the company a whole new department.

The earliest automobile map told the motorist how to drive from Chicago to Milwaukee—a breath-taking adventure in an unfamiliar species of transportation. To look at the guide books of those days is to find such homely directions as—"Continue straight ahead for 5 mi. to fork; Waukegan 2.7 mi. east of this photo." And "Turn right (north) on Kilbourne Rd. and continue straight ahead, paying no attention to crossroads for 22.4 mi. to Forest Home Ave, Milwaukee."

There are maps which will fit into a pocketbook; and by contrast, wall maps 10 x 16 ft., accurate to the last millimeter and used by telephone companies to fix rates. Then there is the glass globe room in the Publishing House of The Christian Science Publishing Society in Boston, which has given many a visitor a new concept of the world we live in, not only geographically, but socially and economically.

Wallace Asks Co-ordination Of U. S. Conservation Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—An over-all planning agency to co-ordinate Federal conservation policies now appears as the probable way out of an inter-departmental squabble that has delayed passage of the Government reorganization bill in Congress.

A recommendation to change the name of the Department of the Interior to the Department of Conservation, was dropped from the reorganization bill by a Senate Committee at the insistence of forestry groups which were anxious lest the change in name might be followed by transfer of the U. S. Forest Service and other conservation bureaus now in the Department of Agriculture to the Interior.

The foresters' victory in the Senate Committee evoked a public statement from Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, urging their support for the reorganization bill as it now stands in the Senate. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, whose Department would be renamed Department of Conservation, has been leading the agitation for the change.

Conservation Groups Split

Conservation organizations have been split on the merits of the proposal. Foresters and tree experts, represented by the American Forestry Association, the American Nature Association and the American Society of Foresters, hold that past records of the Interior Department over a period of 30 years show it unfit to bear the label Conservation Department. Forestry, they say, is so intertwined with soil conservation and farming that it should be retained in the Agriculture Department. They point to the Forest Service's splendid record of administration since Theodore Roosevelt took it away from the Interior Department in 1905 and placed it under the Agriculture Department.

On the other hand, another group of conservation organizations including the National Conference of State Parks, the Izaak Walton League and other organizations whose dealings have been with the National Park Service and other Interior Department conservation bureaus, have urged the change. Disorganization in Federal conservation work is defeating the purpose for which it was undertaken, they hold.

"As long as conservation agencies are farmed out like so many orphans, scattered throughout the Government Departments, they will either be neglected as orphans or be subject to the demoralizing rivalries and jealousies of their various guardians," this group told President Roosevelt recently.

Secretary Wallace said he hoped "all those who have been especially concerned about agriculture and conservation in governmental reorganization" will now give the revised measure "their wholehearted and vigorous support."

Present Terms of Bill

Under the bill as it now stands, he said, "there is no implication requiring or inducing any further consideration of the transfer of any agricultural functions from the Department of Agriculture to any other Department. In the term 'agricultural' I would include among others the functions of the Forest Service, the Bureau of Biological Survey, and the Soil Conservation Service.

"With uncertainties cleared away, I am sure we can make rapid progress in co-ordinated related functions in different departments."

Mr. Wallace pointed out that an over-all planning agency provided for in the bill, could co-ordinate the "planning functions of other departments and agencies in a harmonious manner with the agricultural, conservational and land-use planning work in the Department of Agriculture."

'Comet' Crater Rich in Ore

(Continued from Page 1)

ter. The great pit, or crater, was much deeper than 600 feet before silt and other detritus began to settle in the bottom, he said.

In his analysis of the influence of labor legislation in the United States, Professor Wolman drew a none too rosy picture of obstacles impeding recovery.

"The conditions of labor we have latterly put into effect in this country seem to depart from accepted standards of moderation and reasonableness," he said. "They are gauged to the conditions of business at the peak of booms, and, as such, may successfully prevent improvement in business when industry is on the rise and may fail to arrest the fall when industry is in a decline.

"These labor policies are not new or peculiar to this country. They are integral elements of the larger policy of price control, restriction of output, pump-priming, and the raising of consumers' purchasing power. As such they have run a long course in many parts of the world and they have not come through with flying colors."

Labor Surplus Noted

Economic policies reflected in the mass of labor legislation obtained in recent years may have done "more harm than good" when considered in relation to the "large and persistent volume of unemployment and the serious uncertainties of the business situation," Dr. Leo Wolman, Professor of Economics at Columbia University, told members of the Institute Feb. 14. The most recent period of prosperity, Dr. Wolman said, was the only prolonged recovery in American history in which those unemployed in the previous depression did not obtain substantial employment during at least part of the upswing.

"In place of a labor shortage which was the case in past recoveries, there appears to have been a chronic labor surplus," he continued. "Despite this labor surplus, wages, instead of falling, have risen sharply, even though such advances were not needed to overtake increases in the cost of living."

Need for Advance

In a companion address on the relationships of government, technology and economics, Dr. Harold G. Moulton, Director of the Brookings Institution, emphasized that legislative curtailment of invention and technological advances would check further rises in the American standard of living. Only by constantly improving the efficiency of labor and capital could progressive advances be made in economic welfare, he said.

"If the introduction of new technological advances should be forbidden or if we were to shorten the working day sufficiently to offset the increase in man-hour efficiency which accompanies technological improvements, we should have a stationary level of production, and would have to be content henceforth with the relatively low existing standard of living," he continued.

Miami Beach to Probe Gambling by Spy System

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 16 (AP)—The City Council today authorized the establishment of an espionage system by which undercover investigators will survey gambling conditions. It allocated $2,000 to City Manager Claude Renshaw to be used at his discretion for the espionage group.

"Under present conditions," said Councilman William Burbridge, who made the proposal, "it is impossible for the City Manager to be informed on gambling conditions." Mr. Renshaw said he had no immediate plan for starting the espionage system

Belgian Jewish Trends Are Told in Exhibition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—An exhibition to show the main trends of the life of Jewish residents in Belgium during the past ten years has been inaugurated here.

Five thousand documents, statistics charts, pictures, newspapers, reviews, and publications have been gathered together for this purpose.

Japan Fines Frenchmen

TOKYO, Feb. 16 (AP)—Two of the crew of the French liner President Doumer were fined $14.50 each today for photographing fortified zones at Shimonoseki. The ship, detained there yesterday, was permitted to clear for Shanghai. Authorities said the crew had a "mere photographic interest" in the zones, Domei, the Japanese News Agency, reported.

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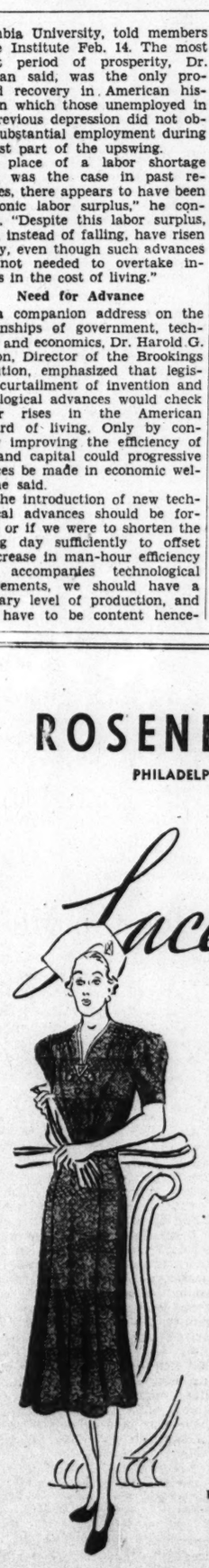
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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Choosing Stationery for One's Personal Letters

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Letter Paper That Suits One's Style and Purpose

For Social Correspondence There Is Ample Choice With Emphasis on Individuality

The Personal Letter—6

By Alice Myers
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The content of the personal letter has been our chief concern in this series thus far. And justifiably, we hope you will agree. But the effect of what is written may so easily be heightened or marred by the appearance of the letter that we now turn our attention to certain aspects of its presentation.

The paper one uses, for instance. This should, when possible, be in keeping with the character of the letter, and should be the best the writer can afford. Choosing letter paper these days is almost as intriguing as selecting a new hat; and there is nearly as great a variety—in color at least, if not in shape. The display cases of stationery shops and counters present a patchwork of pastel shades in assorted sizes, with here and there a deeper tone by way of accent. Quite a contrast to those far-away times when our ancestors had only the bark of a beech tree on which to write, or a wooden tablet covered with wax.

Varies in Size

Stationery for social correspondence varies considerably in size, and many people keep several kinds on hand. For those longer letters to family and intimate friends it is convenient to use larger sheets and fewer of them; perhaps a folded sheet that measures approximately five by eight inches. For brief notes the so-called "informals," about four by five inches, are much in vogue and most attractive. Even smaller is the diminutive "semi-note" size, about three by four, useful for informal invitations and thank-yous. These smaller sizes have in recent years largely taken the place of correspondence cards; they seem more friendly and less hurried.

One's handwriting is another factor to bear in mind when choosing the shape of one's paper. Habitually large writing needs a large sheet to give it proportion, whereas very fine writing loses in character when spread over too large an area. The shape of paper should depend somewhat upon the spacing of the lines which is typical of the writer and whether a wide or narrow margin is observed. Similarly, low, spread-out writing looks better on a square sheet of paper, while high, narrow paper is better suited to tall, pointed writing.

Increasing use of the typewriter for social as well as business correspondence has brought us the single sheet in a variety of sizes. If you like a squarish shape, six by eight inches is good; six and a half by ten gives the oblong appearance, which some may prefer. To this single-sheet category belongs the business stationery. A woman's may well be somewhat smaller than the regular 8½ by 11 sheet. Seven by ten, or six by nine and a half, is more feminine and not a whit less businesslike.

Color Range

The color range today is practically unlimited. It is hard to believe there was a time, not so many years ago, either, when white and ivory were the only colors accepted as good usage. To make further inroads on the rainbow was thought to be vulgar. Now, however, you may indulge your fancy and still be in good taste, although white and ivory remain the acme of good form for the most formal correspondence. One would, however, avoid "loud" colors in paper as in dress. Delicate tints of blue and beige and gray are always attractive and "safe," but other possibilities are endless. Soft shades with deeper or contrasting borders are popular. Deep tan with a dark brown border is pretty; sand with terra cotta is newer. Dubonnet on blue, red on gray, dark green on light green, purple on lavender, are among the lovely combinations. The most startling we have seen is a chartreuse paper with either a black or a navy blue border.

Pleasing contrasts are also achieved with two-tone papers, blue on one side, peach on the other; or yellow with green, or tan with green. An attractive diagonal border is obtained when such paper is cut on the bias and folded on the straight. A single-tone paper with a different colored border on each side is also capable of delightful combinations when cut this way. One of the more recent papers has a plaid finish—letter paper, too, you see, must keep up with the Joneses.

Individualized

Individuality is not confined to shape and color; your paper may be embellished with a monogram or crest; or you may prefer, for general use, the address alone stamped in a rather plain style of letter. Gone are the days when die-stamping (engraving) or nothing was the rule. Printed letterheads have come into acceptance as a matter of convenience and economy. Die-stamped stationery, of course, is more personal and to be enjoyed if you can afford it. The color of the stamping or printing varies with the delicate tints of your paper. Lovely combinations may be worked out. In the case of the medallion type of monogram, two colors, such as silver and dark blue, or gold and dark red, are frequently used together. "Cut-out" monograms are stamped in gold and silver in combination with one or two and sometimes three colors.

Letter paper for the country house or summer cottage, because it is considered less formal, allows of even bolder colors and more unusual stamping and printing. It has become quite conventional to employ a series of devices at the top of the sheet, usually at the left, to indicate necessary addresses where there are different ones for railroad, post office, telephone and telegraph. The engine of a train, for instance, with "Greenville" beside it, means that Greenville is the railroad station. A telegraph pole, an envelope, a telephone instrument may each have a different address beside it; and perhaps there will be an auto with a route number.

Dogs, Too

One friend has a tiny sketch of her farm engraved on her letterhead. To those who know the place it is a pleasant reminder of warm hospitality. Another person has the view from her cottage verandah. And we have seen dogs, musical instruments, boats and other symbols of the individual writer's interest effectively used on highly personalized stationery.

The texture of one's paper, whether rough or smooth, thick or thin, is entirely a matter of personal choice. Air mail has stimulated the demand for lightweight varieties, and the very thin ones now come in colors such as blue, tan and gray.

Writing paper should never be highly scented. Business offices particularly dislike to find scented letters in their daily mail.

Envelopes That Match

Envelopes, need it be said, should always match the sheets of paper they enclose. Their flaps should be plain and the points neither skimpy nor unduly long; square flaps admit of greater length. Envelopes with colored linings, with monogram or address stamped to match the lining, are at present in fashion. It is currently smart in large cities, we understand, to have only the street address on the envelope. Oblong envelopes are excellent for business, but those more nearly square are considered smartest for personal use.

For a man, writing paper should in general be more conservative than those we have been describing. Likewise, a paper suitable for the use of all members of a family is apt to be quite plain with the address and telephone number engraved in conservative letters at the top of the first page.

Margins to Keep

Paper, however, is not the only external that adds to the appeal of a letter. The effect of the most beautiful stationery can be entirely offset by a marginless scrawl that is unable to maintain a straight course across the page. Well-defined margins bring grace and symmetry to a page, and enhance the reader's pleasure. For the persistent downhill or uphill writer there is always the heavy ruled sheet which may be used as a guide to the straight and narrow path.

Legibility is essential to the effectiveness of a letter—at least, most people think so. But even those who make a valiant effort at the body of the letter, perhaps even typing it, fall down on the signature, alas. Incidentally, be it remarked, it seems more considerate, even in social correspondence, to sign one's full name, unless the name is engraved on the stationery. After all, your friend may number more than one Ruth among her acquaintances. Embarrassment, and occasionally misunderstanding, is likely to result from an illegible or incomplete signature.

As for the address, it is scarcely sufficient to put it on the envelope, which, especially in business offices, is apt to find its way into the wastebasket before the recipient even sees the contents; and a mad scramble in the basket is rather annoying, if not altogether fruitless by the time the reader discovers that the address is missing from the letter. It is equally desirable to cultivate the habit of completing the date with day, month and year. "Saturday" or "February 16" serves for the social note or invitation that will surely be delivered within a few days and is of temporary interest only. But on anything that takes longer to reach its destination, or is destined to be filed, the complete date should be used without fail.

There is much more, of course, that might be said regarding both the content and the form of the personal letter. But for further information on the latter, we recommend an etiquette book; for the content, your own heart must be the inspiration and the final criterion. If this brief series has convinced a few readers that letter writing is an experience to be indulged more often, we shall be content. Surely, a letter is twice blest; to paraphrase Shakespeare, it blesses him who writes and him who reads.

This is the last of a series of weekly articles which have appeared on Wednesdays.

Van Nes—De Vos; Forbath and Rejane.
Courtesy of Lord & Taylor and Best & Co.

Left—Boy's Suit of Gray Flannel, Worn With a Top Coat of Covert Cloth and a Matching Cap. Right—This Party Dress of Silk Crepe Is Available in All the Pastels. Below—A Practical Cotton Frock for School, of Imported Striped Duro Cambric. It Comes in Blue, Yellow, or Orchid, in Each Case With a White Stripe

Sensible Clothes For Children

That Leave the Child Free To Be Himself

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

One of the watchwords of our period seems to be integration and a valuable example of this trend toward fusion among agencies perhaps seemingly diverse, but, in fact, concerned with the same purposes, is the contemporary meeting on common ground of certain educational and commercial interests, each of which in some way serves children.

Educators, for example, now hold and freely express opinions about children's clothes, affirming that they exert a positive influence on character unfoldment. This attitude has opened up new fields in commercial design, and is continuing to bring into more intimate relationship the aims of manufacturers and those of schoolmasters, greatly to the satisfaction of parents.

Children's Week

Feb. 14 to 20 this year is marked off on both the academic and the business calendars as National Children's Week, a period of teamwork between educators and manufacturers of things appertaining to youngsters.

As an example, there are the self-help garments for tots, with buttons and buttonholes and other closings put where small boys and girls can easily manipulate them. This is an outgrowth of the emphasis placed by educators on developing self-reliance, manual skill, and natural poise.

Hand-in-hand with self-help garments for tots and the well-known functional play-suits for active young skiers, coasters, cyclers, etc., there have advanced into the style picture all-day clothes of the utmost simplicity. Girls from the earliest grades into high school have established for themselves a standard of casual dressing. These plain, smartly-tailored frocks have an educational value because their ungarnished surfaces and honest lines compel a careful neatness, providing nothing under which spots and rips can hide. Moreover, such frank silhouettes disclose, even to children, the worth of sound materials that will either wash or dry-clean; and of upright workmanship which produces firm stitches.

Party fashions are more diversified, it is true, and give greater latitude to individual taste within the framework of good form. However, despite the fact that older sisters do not always reject romantic furbelows similar to those in which mothers and aunts are seen to step out, nevertheless there is even here a tendency to express the special qualities of youth.

Learning Through Buying

The standard of suitability and comfort must extend even to the underwear. Progress in the choice of fibers and in methods of knitting and weaving and also of shaping garments, are contributing to the freedom of the body.

Shoes that are built to support the foot in good standing positions and in action are available. Such models are the result of elaborate series of measurements made when feet are at rest and when they are in motion. Low heels, roomy toes and firm arch-support encourage graceful posture, and this is essential to correct form in sports and to that ease and freedom of movement which is attractive on the street, in the drawing room and on the dance floor.

Fabrics of cotton and wool serve best the ordinary uses of children. In warm houses cotton, even in winter, has great advantages on account of the freshness with which it emerges from the washtubs—that is, if it has been properly shrunk and is color-fast. Wool, the warmest of all fibers, presents certain difficulties in cleaning because of its tendency to shrink, but if woven with silk or cotton this tendency is controlled, though at the expense of warmth. Silk is a durable material for party dresses and survives cleaning admirably. The synthetics are most useful to childhood when combined with natural fibers.

Painting With a Fly Sprayer

To paint a baby carriage, I use a fly sprayer which will go into the wicker quickly and evenly.
(Mrs.) R. V. J., Idaho.

Through the Editor's Window

Trippingly on the Tongue

By Millicent Taylor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We-the-people-of-the-United-States never seem to do anything by halves; so when we go in for courses in improving the speaking voice, we, well, go in for them, and it is quite something to live among us. It is not enough, apparently, that the schools and colleges are doing verse-speaking choirs and radio technique. Your friends, too, are saying me-me-me and she-sells-seashells all over the lot. In fact, you (if you had courses all through school and are therefore for the moment immune to the current enthusiasm) seem to be the only citizen of your acquaintance who is not actively helping the country toward a race of peerless enunciators.

It all adds much to the gaiety of nations—or offices. Chiefly because you keep forgetting what is going on. "Have you seen the manuscript of fish recipes?" you ask innocently. "Yes, it is in the lower drawer," one of your colleagues replies, then adds hastily: "Yes," (in a deep, sepulchral tone) "it is in the lower drawer . . . DRAWER." While you are searching it out you hear an undertone like a soft breeze across the furniture, "Fresh fish, fresh fish."

Again, having written what you thought was an excellent headline until you counted the letters and found it too long, you glance up from your work and across the room dreamily in hopes of inspiration. Facing you, and typing rapidly, sits another colleague; she wears a peculiarly vapid expression, and as she types she makes her jaw go loosely up and down as if it were unhinged.

Someone calls you on the phone. "A woman with a correctly-pitched resonant voice wants to speak with you," you are told. Telephone calls as a whole lose their identities as conveyors of information. "What did that one want?" you may inquire casually. You are told, swiftly and with economy (it may even be repeated more distinctly); but you are also told, in the detached manner of the truly impersonal commentator, that alas the stranger's voice is perched upon the bridge of her nose.

They gather in groups, these enthusiasts of Better Speech. You see them around corners and in the market places. Do they talk of their husbands and what they are buying for supper? Not unless it may be couched in the phrases and sentences they read from their exercise papers.

Nor do they seek the arts for their own sake. Flagstad comes to town. Your friends who don't usually go to concerts all go. You like music but didn't go, so you say, "Was it a good concert?" Was it? She, it seemed, was lovely. One could hear how she pronounced every word! And she held a handkerchief enclosed in her hand and not once did she squeeze it. Such poise! Such ease! And you let the music part be taken for granted while your bevy of music critics, augmented by passing friends, go into a huddle over how she achieved each sought-after skill in enunciation. "Tip of the tongue," you get so you say when they look at you; and, "Ray, ray, rainbow" behind your teeth.

"Alone, alone, all-all alone," (that is another one) and indeed you are thus, for you are not of the company taking a course in tripping the tongue. But they are not alone, alone, all, all alone. Not by a little bit. (Try that one, "Not by a little bit.") You are telephoned in the evening at home. "Have you a copy of Ruskin's 'Sesame and Lilies'?" asks a gal who has always seemed quite normal in every way. Sesame and Lilies! Shades of your college English, and what makes her go off like that on Ruskin in this day of television and dictatorships. Then she asks another one, "And have you the umpty-umpth sonnet of Shakespeare, on Love?" Thereupon you tumble. "You are taking a course in SPEECH!" you shout in triumph (probably in the wrong voice, with the resonance all in the telephone cord). She acknowledges it like a culprit, but having confessed, she plies you for further tomes out of your academic past. So you spend a useful and thoroughly pleasant evening thereafter dusting books and reading the loves of your more literary days.

You even get it in your correspondence. "When I read your letter to her," a friend writes you, "she was delighted and thrilled. In fact we were both so elated that our 'Ahs, Ahs, A, E, I, O, U's Who, What, Where, and When's could hardly issue forth from a 'free, open throat' because we smiled so much." Of course you hope she read it clearly and with excellent enunciation, plenty of color (maybe plaid). You may write her in reply saying: "De-di-do-dear lovely lily lying alone along a lonely lane." And somehow you ought to work yourself up to the pitch of yearning to tell her that "Round the rough and rugged rock the ragged rascal ran," (you are sure he did). Furthermore, she ought to be informed quite clearly and in confidence that something-or-other is "When dusk dew-lidded slips among the valleys soft as a blue wolf walking in thick wet moss."

And so it goes. You are helpless among them. At any moment you may substitute for your office good-morning a "Ba, ba, ba," or picking up the telephone ask resonantly and distinctly, "Where is the recipe for that pecK of pickleD Peppers Peter Piper picKT?"

A Wednesday Column

© Ergy Landau, Paris

Brittany Bonnets

In a little shop in Brittany
A quaint, bewitching place,
I loitered spending silver pence
For fragile bits of lace.

Now every time I finger them
I see a white-capped face,
And gathered aprons neatly tied
About a buxom waist.

Across the seas in Brittany
The ultimate of grace
Is the snowy linen halo
That frames each woman's face.

I love to touch the laces,
Remembering the place.

Marion Lee

Lo! An Apron

Perhaps one of my schemes will be of interest to others. When a house dress wears out under the arms, I make an apron of it by cutting out sleeves and rags, and cutting down the neck and the center of the back. Then I face the raw edges with finishing bias tape, and if necessary, use part of the old belt across the back if it gaps.
Miss J. D. F., Colorado

A New Kind of Textile Laboratory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

One of the soundest and yet most spectacular developments in the crusade for fiber identification is the establishment by the Neva-Wet Corporation of America of a permanent exhibition auditorium at 500 Fifth Avenue, in which the United States Testing Co. has installed a laboratory. Here fabrics will be subjected to all known technical tests and authoritative analyses made of their durability and reactions to washing, dry cleaning and exposure to strong light.

This means that every piece of fabric that undergoes the Neva-Wet processing in order to become water repellent and resistant to perspiration and all spots and grime, will carry not only the Neva-Wet label but also a tag stating the fiber content under the seal of the U. S. Testing Co.

Mr. Lefkowitz, president of the Neva-Wet Corporation, has pointed out that identification throws no fiber into disrepute, for each one has its particular superiorities and its particular frailties. Labeling is, indeed, employed for the purpose of rescuing all fabrics from the possibility of that disrepute from which they have sometimes suffered, through no real fault of their own but because they were bought for services they were less well qualified to render than other fabrics, which, had identification existed, might just as easily have been purchased.

The Neva-Wet process can be applied to all fabrics and a visit to the auditorium will both surprise and reward people who are interested in textile developments. They will find yardage and garments ranging from country tweeds to formal creations in silk and velvet. Nothing is for sale and no "interests" are served; the enterprise is purely informative. In line with its purpose to inform the public, the laboratory tests will, from time to time, be open to visitors, and the complete facilities of the place are always at the disposal of buying groups and stores. Evening classes will also be held, particularly for the training-executives of stores.

One extremely interesting feature of this collaboration between a textile processing concern and the movement for identification of textile content is the fact that in mixtures, now so very prevalent, one fiber will, in many cases, if left in its natural state, manifest qualities antagonistic to the other fiber. For instance, spun rayon, an important factor in new blends, particularly with wool, picks up a different percentage of moisture from wool, under the same conditions. When fabrics of this composition are treated with Neva-Wet or some other water-repellent process, this disparity disappears and the two fibers are brought into complete balance. This simplifies successful laundering and dry cleaning.
H. J. K.

Style Points for the Men of the Family

By A. Stanford Bridgland
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

Although styles in men's wear do not change so quickly as one could wish, there is an increasing variety in materials. Velvet is the latest fabric to be taken up and it is not unlikely that men will be "valiant in velvet," to use the phrase applied to Robert Louis Stevenson by W. E. Henley.

Its Range Increased

The Lancashire Velvet Council, backed by H. M. Government, is demonstrating how cotton and rayon velvets and cords may be used for overcoats, fancy waistcoats, dressing-gowns, and slippers, in addition to gloves and scarves. It would also provide delightful house jackets, with slippers to match. The range of velvet has increased, now that it can be made spot-proof, rainproof and crease-resisting, as well as fast in color.

Of Windproof Material

A leading raincoat firm stages a special show of ski-clothing. The jackets are of windproof material, either self-lined or in gay plaids; and have been given a hearty welcome in Scandinavia and other parts of Europe. The better grades are strengthened by suede on the shoulders. Dark blue and maroon, dark and light brown, prove most successful as color schemes. The latest style carries a zip fastening on the slant; being reversible it represents two outfits—plain colored gabardine and a printed satin. The same house displays a wide range of overcoats in Scottish and Westmorland tweeds and camel-hair cloths.

Coat Versions

At a sports gathering I took note of three well-known men and their clothes. One looked jaunty in a topcoat reaching to the knee, double-breasted, with three leather buttons on each side, turn-back cuffs and shoulder straps. It was very like the British Warm, a military coat which came to the front during the World War. Another was well wrapped up in lengthy ulster with an all-round belt but no buttons, and heavy patched pockets with flaps. The third favored a finger-tip style, with fly fronts and three flap pockets. Two wore caps and the last a derby.

On a milder day I took stock of overcoats in color and texture suitable for between seasons. Some had the usual set-in sleeves and button-through fronts. All were of medium length with turn-back cuffs. Most of the well-dressed section sported derby hats with their country clothes.

Pajamas of Distinction

Many men take little interest in their sleeping suits, which are almost as humdrum as Victorian nightshirts. In the West End of London, however, you see pajamas of style and distinction—fresh ideas each season. Attractive pajamas seen recently include: white suits with brown piping on pockets, edges, collar and turn-back cuffs; trousers with narrow stripes at sides. Fronts of jackets fastened with frogs. Plain silk suits with envelope-shaped pockets, a waistband on trousers. Jackets buttoning at cuff, a hollowed neck with band of same material but no collar, a wide wrap-over front. A set with all-over pattern, cuffs, collar and sash plain; dressing gown to match.

In the past the attractive Paisley design was confined mainly to women. From ties and mufflers this old-world pattern has spread to pajamas, dressing gowns, silk handkerchiefs and scarves for men.

Foot Muffs to Match

The rage for matching comes out in a foot muff of the same pile fabric as the traveling rug. Scarves and travel rugs are also paired, the latter made from an enlarged version of the scarf design. The rugs are usually in double-surface cloth, plain on one side and patterned on the other.

Practical Golf Glove

A glove house presents a practical development, a golf glove or mitten made of chamois, for the left hand only, leaving the whole thumb and finger-tips free. There is an adjustable fastening, punched holes at back for ventilation—a feature of many sporting gloves.

Novelty Items

New style swim trunks make an appearance, without belt or side-seams, fashioned from patented yarn and botany wool. A double fabric waistband keeps a close grip. Key and money pockets are put in, presumably waterproof. Another novelty item takes the form of a scarf and ski-cap combined. An adaptation of the Tyrolean hat is on the market. Its brushed surface produces a delightful nap finish. Colors available for this light-weight sports hat are blue, brown and green.

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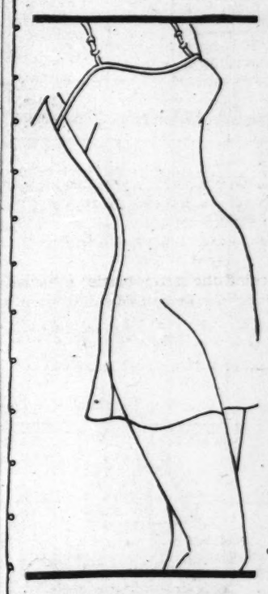
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Cats and a Georgian Lady

IT HAD been purchased, said our host and hostess, at the Antique Dealers' Fair in Grosvenor House: a delicate, slender sewing-table with straight legs and, between, a capacious silk pouch in which to store a lady's embroidery. Sheraton, we supposed, in essence and in actuality. Now it had its perfect setting, between the west windows of a drawing-room in The Temple, a room we remember as one of the loveliest we have seen in London, still a city of gracious interiors. A tangled pattern of tree-tops was black against the primrose stretch of sunset; and yellow light streamed in to touch into brilliancy the jewel-like threads of rose in the faded damask of the pouch to hold the embroidery. The panelling of the room was in lettuce green—a square and stately room beautiful in proportions and in furnishings. The sewing-table was precisely its right accent.

To purchase anything at the Antique Dealers' Fair cannot be other than sheer delight; so we judge who have never had that exciting experience. But what if one discovers later an inclusion which one had no thought of having purchased? What if an old book, its back torn off and its marbled boards shabby, be found in one of the sewing-table drawers? Someone lifted it to show us: Buffon's Natural History: Containing a Theory of the Earth, a General History of Man, of the Brute Creation, and of Vegetables, Minerals, etc. From the French. In Ten Volumes. Vol. VI. London, 1807. Printed for the Proprietor, and Sold by H. D. Symonds, Paternoster-Row.

* * *

WE PUT DOWN a tea-cup to turn its pages, looked at the quaint engravings, and saw that the Sixth Volume is concerned with the domestic animals. Then we began at the first page and this is a part of what we read:

THE CAT

"The cat is a faithless domestic, and only kept through necessity to oppose another domestic which incommodes us still more, and which we cannot drive away; for we pay no respect to those who, being fond of all beasts, keep cats for amusement. Though these animals are gentle and frolicksome when young, yet they even then possess an innate cunning, and perverse disposition, which age increases, and which education only serves to conceal. . . . They readily conform to the habits of society, but never acquire its manners; they have only the appearance of attachment, as may be seen by the obliquity of their motions and the duplicity of their looks. . . .

"It cannot be said that cats, though living in our houses, are entirely domestic. The most familiar are not under any subjection, but rather enjoy perfect freedom, as they only do just what they please, and nothing is capable of retaining them in a place which they are inclined to desert. Besides, most of them are half wild, know not their masters, frequent other granaries, and never visit the kitchen and offices belonging to the house but when pressed to it by hunger.

"Cats have less attachment to persons than to houses. When taken to the distance of a league or two they will return to their abodes of their own accord, possibly because they there know all the retreats of the mice, the outlets and passages about the house, and because the labour of the journey back is less than it would be to acquire the same facility in a new place. . . .

"In this country we know but one species of wild cat, and it appears from the testimony of travellers that this species is found in almost all climates without any great variety. There were some of them upon the new Continent before its discovery; a huntsman carried one to Christopher Columbus which was of the common size, of a dark grey colour, and had a very long strong tail. There were wild ones found at Peru, but none in a tame state; as also in Canada, in the county of Illinois, etc. . . .

"In general cats are not, like dogs, subject to degenerate when transported into warm climates. Bosman says, 'the European cats when carried into Guinea preserve their original figure the same.' Their nature is indeed more constant, and as their domestic state is neither so entire, universal, nor perhaps so ancient as that of the dog, it is not surprising that they should have undergone less variation. Our domestic cats, though they differ in color, do not form distinct and separate races; the climates of Spain and Syria having alone produced varieties that are permanent. To these might indeed be added the climate of Pe-chi-ly, in China, where there are cats with long hair and pendant ears, and of which the Chinese ladies are very fond. These domestic cats with pendant ears, of which we have descriptions, are more removed than those with straight ears, from the wild primitive race.

"We shall here close the history of the cat, and with it that of domestic animals; . . . Besides, as the cat may be said to be only half domestic, he forms the shade between the real wild and real domestic animals, for among the domestic we ought not to include such troublesome neighbors as rats, mice, and moles, which, though inhabitants of our houses and gardens, are not less wild and unsubjected; since instead of being attached or subservient to man, they fly from him, and in their obscure retreats, retain their manners, habits, and their liberties inviolate."

* * *

WE ENDED BY asking ourselves: Was the Georgian lady more amused or instructed by these observations of M. Buffon, the natural historian, who, obviously, was no friend of the cat?

M. W.

Winter Pastoral

EARLY morning crows cry lonely in the cold
Above the jewelled fields where fold on fold
Of shadow dips to sapphire in the snow.
They curve brave jet against the wind; they know
Behind the frozen barrier a hidden thing,
Under the sculptured sod is moving—spring!

ELIZABETH HILDRETH SMITH

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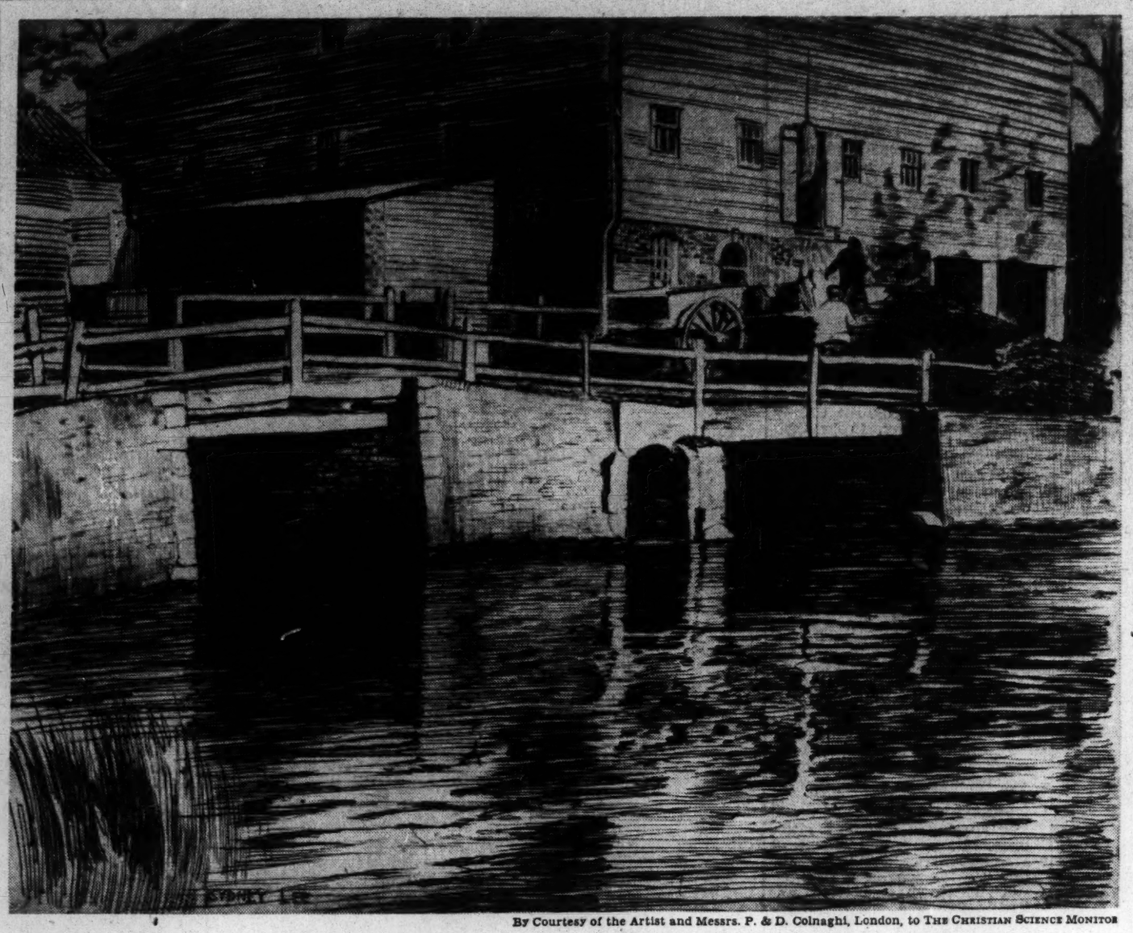

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THE FLOUR MILL, STURRY: *A Drypoint by Sydney Lee, R.A., R.E.*

WHICH is the more romantic, the windmill, depending on the air for its activity, keeping its gray face to the wind and boldly challenging the weather, or the watermill, trusting to the passing current, and singing its old wooden song as the lumbering wheel churns round and round? One stands on the hilltop, the other crouches in the valley. One listens to the music of the skies, the other to the heart of the stream. One sends its shadow across the downs, the other its reflection into the water.

If romance depends on age, the watermill triumphs, being the forerunner in England of the windmill. Earlier still—about 2000 years ago—"stone crushers and hollows" were used, followed by the grinding mill, "saddle-stones," mortars, and the hand-stone mill or "quern." When the Romans left Britain in 448, they did not trouble to take their hand-mills with them, the result being that the countryside was strewn with discarded querns with which they had ground their corn.

Kent was ever a miller's county. In the Domesday records, compiled between 1080-1086, of the 7500 watermills noted in England, 351 belonged to Kent. The present print, by Sydney Lee, accurately depicts the activities of a typical Kentish flour mill, standing on the banks of the Sturry, and depending for much of its charm on the primitively constructed bridge with its fascinating wooden hand-rails.

Night Comes to the Moor

THE level rays of the setting sun are divided and directed by the mountain that lifts its bland blue bulk in the west. The brown patches on the birches catch the warm light and glow; the sheep are tinted pink, and the heather in the valleys becomes a deep mulberry purple. The busy little wind, purring contentedly on the ridges, is yet cold enough to cast a thin skin of ice over the exposed pools; they crush underfoot with a tinkle, making the sheep lift their black faces in enquiry.

A wide silence is threaded with a multitude of lesser sounds. The owl in the pinewood tunes his voice for the night's work with a series of unseemly gobbles; the partridges depart with a long-drawn whir-r as they hear approaching footsteps; the grouse start up with their indignantly protesting "hr-ur-ur-r," and skim, wings downward bent, close to the heather, knowing instinctively they must not show themselves against the skyline. Follow them as far as you may and you will not see them alight until, behind a ridge, they have lost sight of the unwelcome intruder.

The gracious lines of the mountain now become a tender amethyst, for the sun is behind, spreading golden light, paling with imperceptible gradations as it mounts behind thin lines of feathery cloud, tinting each a little paler until the spaces between glow an almost unbelievable green.

The moor darkens and seems to lift itself up, as the sun goes down; the patches of moss in the heather clearings shine bright emerald, and the birches become white witches in the dimness. Space is filled with endless shades of velvety brown darkness; there is black only in the faces of the sheep and the freshly-cut peat moss.

The great mountain seems to become more vast as it takes on deeper and deeper tones of liquid indigo; and a ghostly half-moon becomes silvery and pale gold as the silky darkness gathers.

The pinewood looms darkly, its pointed tops a city of airy spires, still a perceptible deep green amid the prevailing symphony of brown.

"Kwish kwish," says the heather to the tread of stout boots, and, in a pause to listen, a softer repetition comes to the ear in the silence. Surely there is someone following! The sound fades; it is merely the ear repeating mechanically the sound it has heard so long.

Then, against the moon-flooded clouds, appears a wedge of geese, straight-necked, in perfect alignment, following the little migrants at an even higher level; the leader's sparing "aunk-h," full of assured authority and wild illimitable freedom. The boots stop short in the heather, and an indefinable yearning draws the whole consciousness out towards the swiftly moving wedge. There is a suspicion of moisture in the eye, an impatient shake of shoulders, and "kwish kwish" sings the heather chorus again.

On closer approach the pine boles loom a lighter brown, and toward them bob many little white tails. Not with the panic precipitation of daylight, but with a pausing curiosity; for a rabbit can afford to be fearless of this foolish man-thing in the kindly covering dark.

The brightening moon makes misleading paths, filtering through the tall, straight trees, and in the marshy ground the gales have brought many a lofty spire to the moss. Their roots flung high over pools of dark water assume uncouth and startling shapes, waking a momentary remembrance of the panic fears of childhood, when every humped shape harbored a bear.

Out on the hard road again the tramp of heavy boots breaks the silence. The keeper's house looms up and his dog increases the shattering noise with his fierce uproar. Back once more in the world of clumsy, noisy, clattering things, but in dreams that night comes again the poignant yearning to fly with the migrating birds over the mountain into the fast-receding glow in inexpressible freedom.

J. E. F.

Moonlight Mistake

SOFTLY blue the shadows reach
Along the willowed river beach,
Blue and mystic rear the hills
Where the moonlight drifts and spills;
House and barn stand whitely stark
Reft by moonlight of the dark;
All is quiet, till the shock
Of trumpet sound from crowing cock,
A sound that shrills, then falters out
As if the bird felt sudden doubt—
That while the air is sharply bright
This may not be the dawning light,
Although he thought, when first he crew,
Time planned that men should waken too.

JESSIE M. DOWLIN

Harvesting the Olives

WHEN we came to live in Provence and took possession of a little domaine stocked with melons, apricots, figs, greengages, cherries, strawberries, peaches, its terraces lined with fruitful vines and also a grove of olive-trees, we lived in a series of thrills as crop after crop ripened and must be harvested.

The olive crop came first, and I awoke one morning to the sound of a curious intermittent tapping, as though hundreds of woodpeckers were at work in the woods below the house. To satisfy my curiosity, I leaped out of bed, rushed to a window, and peered out. I saw a sea of grey-green foliage rippling into silvery waves as the mistral swept over it, and under this sea the gnarled trunks of myriad olive-trees. Up in the tossing boughs, sometimes submerged by waves of foliage, sometimes silhouetted against the bluest sky in the world, were men shouting and laughing. Each man clung to his tree with his left arm, while with his right, holding a long bamboo, he beat the branches. I realised that the olive harvest had begun, and that all our peasant neighbours were already out in the sunshine gathering their crops.

I roused Monsieur, who was as eager as I to pick our own olives and to use our own olive oil; and, taking the advice of Emilia, we dressed ourselves in workmen's ancient overalls (because the juice of olive leaves a permanent stain), and went out into the garden to find Hilaire.

He was childishly keen to pick olives and to give us a demonstration of his skill in climbing trees, and at once went in search of a long bamboo and the curious ladder, made like the spine of a Dover sole, such as all the Provençaux use. Our two little maids also were delighted to leave their work indoors and join us in the olive grove.

While they fetched sacks and sheets to spread under the trees to catch the fruit, and Hilaire searched for his bamboo, Monsieur and I walked across to our neighbour's terraces to watch him and his family harvesting their crop. They were all there: father, mother, sons, daughters, grand-parents, and grandchildren. The men were up in the trees, and the women, children, and old people were picking up the olives, which rattled down through the leaves in a purple-black hail and fell and bounced upon the sacks and sheets; also upon the backs and heads beneath.

A yell of "Méfiez-vous! Méfiez-vous!" from the men above heralded each shower of fruit, and we watched the big wooden measures being filled incredibly quickly, the damaged fruit and broken and rotten twigs (purposely knocked off to clean the trees) being thrown aside. . . .

We worked for our olive crop until evening came and our mountains were dyed rose-red in the sunset. Cypress-trees stood out like dark sentinels against the glowing sky, and the distant sea was veiled in a lilac mist. One could no longer see to work, and the men threw down their long bamboos and came sliding and climbing down the tree-trunks and ladders, laughing and congratulating each other on a good day's work as the women and children clustered round them.—From "Perfume from Provence," by THE HONOURABLE LADY FORTESCUE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Dispelling Illusions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOME progress has been made in the overcoming of human illusions, but obviously not enough, else the present state of mankind would be more free and harmonious. Numerous superstitions have been laid aside, but nations still go to war, expecting to gain by it. Many forms of tyranny have been overthrown, but mortals still believe they are at the mercy of matter and its so-called laws. This basic error, which would deprive mankind of rightful peace and power, can be destroyed only by an understanding of the ever-presence and all-power of God, which annuls the pretensions of material sense.

The effect of gaining this understanding is presented in the following sentence on page 303 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy: "Divine Science lays the axe at the root of the illusion that life, or mind, is formed by or is in the material body, and Science will eventually destroy this illusion through the self-destruction of all error and the beatified understanding of the Science of Life."

The Christian Science textbook teaches that sickness and sin are illusions, but it does not teach that these false beliefs should be ignored or condoned in human experience. Knowing the truth about God and man forces falsities of belief to the surface and brings pressure to bear on wrong habits of thought. This exposes their unreal nature; they must then be separated from the consciousness of the individual, and so destroyed. When these false material beliefs are destroyed by the activity of the truth in human thought, they can no longer produce harmful effects. But healing in Christian Science is never induced by a negative state of thinking. It results from spiritual activity and power, from a definite grasping of Truth and Love, and obedience to their demands. The resulting quietness and peace are not passive qualities, but spiritual effects of the activity which has laid bare and annulled some disarranged phase of thinking. The glow of joy and the glad apprehension of harmony, which accompany such a healing experience, are not accidental nor mysterious. They are the natural results of obedience to spiritual law, of enlightened comprehension of the truth, just as the correction of a mistake in the rendering of a musical composition allows harmony to pour forth unobstructed by discord.

Each one is free to give all his attention to discerning and expressing goodness and beauty in their various and enduring forms. Human beings need not live thwarted, distorted lives. We are capable every moment of expressing beauty and goodness, of doing lovely things in lovely ways, of showing forth righteousness, health, wholeness, and harmony; for this is the divine will and purpose. Spiritual capacities are infinite, and eternally unfolding. The understanding of Christian Science enables us to see man's eternal completeness and perfection, untouched by darkening phases of human ignorance.

Christ Jesus used his understanding of divine law to dispel illusions of pain and evil. His healing was a mental and spiritual process, utterly without concessions to matter. He read the so-called human mind, but only to correct it instantly. He did not dwell on its pictures or give its arguments a hearing. To those suffering from blindness, he responded by demonstrating then and there the truth of vision, and the powerlessness of accident or any other untoward circumstance to destroy sight. For those fearing the illusion of hunger, he accepted and blessed the small amount of food already on hand. Magnifying his sense of substance through the lens of gratitude and spiritual understanding, he made it the basis of multiplication, to supply more than sufficiently the thousands present. To those mourning the death of a young girl he replied, "Weep not; she is not dead, but sleepeth" (Luke 8:52). He immediately restored the child and told them to give her food.

He said to Thomas, after his crucifixion and restoration from the tomb, when he reappeared in the midst of his disciples, "Blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed" (John 20:29).

Christian Science echoes and re-echoes this blessing of Christ Jesus, and forwards the dispelling of every mortal illusion.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Chasser les Illusions

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DE PROGRÈS en progrès, le genre humain a déjà vaincu beaucoup d'illusions; mais la tâche n'est point achevée, car l'humanité devrait être plus libre, plus harmonieuse. Une foule de superstitions ont été abandonnées; pourtant on voit encore des nations se mettre en guerre, dans l'espoir d'y gagner quelque chose. On a renversé bien des genres de tyrannies; mais les mortels se croient encore à la merci de la matière et de ses prétendues lois. Cette erreur fondamentale tend à ravir au genre humain la paix et le pouvoir auxquels il a droit; or on peut la détruire si l'on comprend la présence perpétuelle et la toute-puissance de Dieu, car cette intelligence annule les prétentions du sens matériel.

Parvenir à comprendre cela produit des effets qu'indique la phrase suivante, empruntée à la page 303 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy: "La Science divine met le tranchant de la hache à la racine de l'illusion que la vie, ou l'entendement, est formé par le corps matériel ou y réside, et la Science détruira finalement cette illusion par la propre destruction de toute erreur et par la compréhension glorifiée de la Science de la Vie."

Le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien enseigne que la maladie et le péché sont des illusions; mais il n'enseigne pas qu'on doive, sur le plan humain, feindre d'ignorer ces fausses croyances ou les excuser. Connaître la vérité touchant Dieu et l'homme fait monter à la surface les faussetés de la croyance et pèse sur les mauvaises habitudes mentales. Ceci démasque leur nature irréelle; il faut ensuite les séparer de la conscience individuelle, ce qui assure leur destruction. Quand la vérité, à l'œuvre dans la pensée humaine, détruit les fausses croyances matérielles, ces dernières ne peuvent plus produire leurs effets nuisibles. Mais en Science Chrétienne la guérison n'est jamais due au penser négatif. Elle a pour base l'activité et le pouvoir spirituels, le fait qu'on a vraiment saisi la Vérité et l'Amour, qu'on obéit à leurs commandements. La paix et le calme qui en résultent ne sont point des qualités passives; ce sont au contraire les effets spirituels de l'activité qui a découvert puis annulé un désordre de la pensée. Cette guérison s'accompagne d'une joie profonde et d'une perception de l'harmonie qui ne sont nullement accidentelles ou mystérieuses. L'obéissance à la loi spirituelle, les lumières, la compréhension de la vérité, produisent naturellement ce résultat; c'est ainsi que lorsqu'on exécute une œuvre musicale, la correction d'une fausse note rend possible un flot d'harmonie, auquel rien ne met plus obstacle.

Il est libre à chacun de s'absorber dans la tâche que voici: discerner et exprimer, sous leurs formes diverses et durables, la bonté ainsi que la beauté. Il n'est pas nécessaire que la vie des humains soit faussée, discordante. En tout temps nous sommes capables d'exprimer la beauté, la bonté, d'accomplir aimablement des choses louables, de manifester la justice, la santé, l'intégralité, l'harmonie; car ceci représente la volonté et le dessein de Dieu. Les capacités spirituelles sont infinies et se développent éternellement. Comprendre la Science Chrétienne nous permet de voir l'intégralité et la perfection éternelles de l'homme, que laissent intactes les ténèbres de l'ignorance humaine.

Le Christ Jésus employait sa compréhension de la loi divine pour chasser les illusions de la douleur et du mal. Il guérissait par un procédé mental, spirituel, qui ne concédait rien à la matière. Il lisait le prétendu entendement humain, mais son seul but était de le corriger instantanément. Il n'insistait pas sur les tableaux qui en émanent; il n'en écoutait point les arguments. A ceux qu'affligeait leur cécité, il répondait en démontrant sans délai la vérité de la vision, l'impuissance des accidents ou de quelque autre circonstance fâcheuse qui prétendrait détruire la vue. Pour ceux qui craignaient l'illusion de la faim, il accepta et bénit les maigres provisions que lui présentèrent les disciples. Amplifiant, par la lentille de la gratitude et de la compréhension spirituelle, son propre sens de la substance, il multiplia sur cette base les pains et les poissons; et cette nourriture fut plus que suffisante pour quelques milliers de personnes. A ceux qui déploraient la mort d'une jeune fille, le Maître répondit: "Ne pleurez pas; elle n'est pas morte, mais elle dort" (Luc 8:52). Immédiatement il rétablit la fillette et commanda de lui donner à manger.

Après sa crucifixion et sa sortie de la tombe, lorsqu'il vint de nouveau parmi les disciples, il dit à Thomas: "Heureux ceux qui n'ont pas vu et qui ont cru!" (Jean 20:29.)

Redisant et répétant cette bénédiction du Christ Jésus, la Science Chrétienne aide à chasser toutes les illusions mortelles.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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Sheep-bells

THE sheep-bells of the sky
Thrill through the tingling night,
As the stars shepherdless go by;
And then—they fade from sight
Within a fold whose wattles are of light;
And dawn throws wide her gate,
That all the gathered messengers who wait
May come in concourse bright
To throng the glistening meadows of the morn,
With minstrelsy and pipe of faery horn,
And hope and love reborn.

O days and years, your buffetings are vain,
If every morn I see that light, I hear that strain.

—ARTHUR L. SALMON, in "In Later Days" A Collection of Verse. (London: Ernest Benn, 1933.)

Hoover Welcomed At Paris on Way To Belgian Visit

HAVRE, France, Feb. 16 (AP)—Former President Hoover arrived from New York today on a "sentimental visit" to Belgium, which as Belgian Relief Commissioner he helped feed during the World War.

Mr. Hoover said he would spend several weeks in Europe and travel through France and Switzerland after leaving Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 16 (AP)—The Belgian Chamber of Deputies stood and cheered today when its speaker, Camille Huysmans, paid tribute to Former President Hoover, who directed relief for starving Belgium during the World War. Mr. Hoover is expected in Belgium tomorrow.

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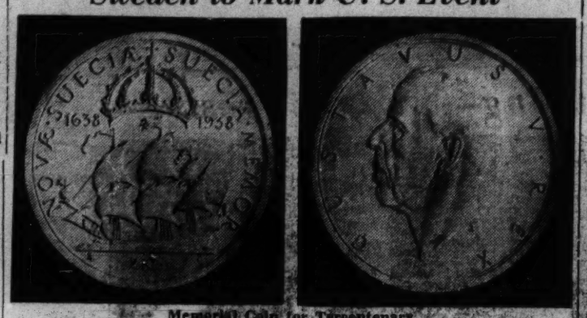

Memorial Coin for Tercentenary
To Be Issued in Connection With the Celebration of the Coming of the First Swedish Settlers to America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Celebration of the New Sweden Tercentenary in Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey this year will be commemorated by the minting of a new silver coin in Sweden.

The coin, a two-kroner piece practically equivalent to an American half-dollar, is to show a profile of King Gustaf of Sweden. The reverse side bears a design of the Kalmar Nyckel, one of the two ships used by the first Swedish colonial expedition in 1638, and superimposed by a royal crown with the inscription "Novae Sueciae Seucia Memor"—Sweden Remembers New Sweden.

The celebration marks the coming of the first Swedish settlers to the United States. A large official delegation headed by Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf and Crown Princess Louise will be received by President Roosevelt on the same spot where the first Swedish settlers landed. Here a monument will be unveiled—a gift of Sweden to the people of the United States.

After the celebration, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess will be guests at the White House before proceeding on a brief tour through the East and Middle West. They will return to Sweden late in July.

A. F. of L. Rejects Stalin Plan

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor has rejected the appeal of Josef Stalin, Soviet Russia's dictator for organized labor throughout the world to support Russia in event of war, Matthew Woll, A. F. of L. Vice-President, said today.

"The Soviet regime deserves no more support from organized labor in democratic countries than do the Governments of Hitler and Mussolini," said Mr. Woll.

"Speaking for the nearly 4,000,000 American workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, I am authorized to say that American workers will not permit themselves to become embroiled in war to help save Stalin's dictatorship," he continued.

Stalin in Moscow this week published a letter in which he stated:

"The aid of the International Proletariat appears to be a force without which the final victory of Socialism in one country is not to be decided." He said such aid "should be joined with our work of increasing the defense capacity of our country, of strengthening the Red Army and the Red Navy and the mobilization of the whole country and with our struggle against armed attacks. . . .

"It is necessary to organize political aid by the working class of bourgeois countries for the working class of our country in case of military attack on our country. . . ."

Norway Meeting in May

Mr. Woll has been selected by the A. F. of L. Executive Committee to represent the organization at Oslo, Norway, in May at the meeting of the International Federation of Trade Unions. He said he had been instructed by the Committee to "unalterably oppose" there a proposal to admit the trade unions of Russia into the I. F. T. U. He said the A. F. of L. would withdraw from the I. F. T. U. if the proposal is adopted.

"Stalin's pronouncement," said Mr Woll, "reveals that Moscow's chief aim in seeking to bring about the admission of the so-called trade unions of Soviet Russia to the International Federation of Trade Unions is to mobilize the workers of other countries in support of the dictatorial Government of Russia in event of war and to utilize the situation for purposes of world revolution. . . .

"It is a conspiracy to 'bore from within' on a vast international scale. The A. F. of L., as an affiliate of the I. F. T. U., will never be a party to such an undertaking. . . .

"If the Soviet Government wants any kind of support from the organized workers of America, let Stalin first introduce democracy into his own country before talking of fighting for it elsewhere. Democracy is not a thing for export."

1,400 Working on Fair

More than 1,400 workmen are now building the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition.

Mine Workers Declare Union Politically Free

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Washington: The United Mine Workers declared their political independence. Although the union has been closely allied with the Democrats since 1933, its official journal said editorially: "The United Mine Workers of America has no political ties. No one knows what, if any, political party this union may support in coming elections. It all depends on how the various parties perform."

Political observers regarded this declaration of policy as having special significance just now because of the Pennsylvania situation. John L. Lewis, the miners' President, wants the Democratic leaders of that state to choose Thomas P. Kennedy, the Union's Secretary-Treasurer, to be their candidate for Governor this year. Despite the number of votes the miners and their labor allies have in the Keystone State, the Democratic leaders are balking.

Minneapolis, Minn.: Residents in the Twin Cities rode to work today, as the rumble of streetcars heralded the end of a walkout that paralyzed transportation for a night and a day.

The walkout started Monday morning when employees at one station refused to operate cars in protest against the use of one-man cars. It ended shortly before midnight last night when workers voted to accept a settlement offered by the company.

The proposal provided that the company would continue to operate two-man cars and give 30 days notice of any future change. Immediately after the proposal was announced yesterday afternoon, cars on several lines went back into service, only to be withdrawn again pending a vote.

A union mass meeting was hastily organized, and the agreement was accepted. Streetcars began regular service at midnight in both Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Chicago: For the first time in almost four years, the Edgewater Beach Hotel today was free of picketing by labor organizations. Policemen, acting under Capt. Daniel Gilbert's order to prohibit picketing at all hotels, removed the marchers who had paraded before the large northside hostelry since April 20, 1934.

The picketing campaign—continuous for 1,390 consecutive days and nights—was said by officials of unions involved in the wage dispute to be the longest in the history of American labor. One official, Guy R. Swinhart, estimated the campaign cost the unions more than $30,000.

Captain Gilbert's order grew out of an investigation of labor troubles at various hotels which culminated last Thursday in the slaying of Lloyd Rourke as he was delivering laundry to the Fairfax Hotel.

San Francisco: Harry Bridges, Pacific coast C. I. O. and maritime labor leader, said last night he would visit Washington later this week to demand "a showdown" before the Senate Commerce Committee on charges he is a Communist. Bridges twice has requested in vain a subpoena from Chairman Copeland, who said the labor leader was "a menace and should be deported."

Portland, Ore.: An A. F. of L. official urged unions to "get Governor Martin out of the way" and the C. I. O. demanded Federal investigation of alleged Oregon labor terrorism today after 12 men had been indicted as reputed "terorists."

C. A. Paddock, president of the Eugene A. F. of L. Central Labor Council, charged the present cleanup of strong arm methods was undertaken by Governor Martin at the behest of big business.

Harold Pritchett, President of the C. I. O. International Woodworkers of America, told a mass meeting Federal authorities should take the investigation out of the hands of State and local enforcement agencies "because they'll find some politicians there, too."

Twelve men, including E. L. Garner, business agent of the A. F. of L. Masters, Mates and Pilots Union, were indicted yesterday on charges of attempting to bomb the tug Lyle H.

Striker Has a Job, U. S. Court Rules

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—The National Labor Relations Act holds the worker in his job even though he is on strike, and men who cease work because of labor disputes or unfair labor practices "retain their status as employees," according to a decision by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here.

The ruling, handed down yesterday, was written by Judge August N. Hand of the Federal Appeals Court, and came as an answer to a petition filed by the Black Diamond Steamship Company to set aside an order of the National Labor Relations Board directing the company to reinstate with back pay 35 striking members of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, a Committee for Industrial Organization affiliate.

"They struck at a time when the Board was conducting an election," the ruling continues, "Since the Act expressly leaves the right to strike unaffected, any remedies which they had were unaffected by continuing on strike.

"When on Dec. 14, 1935, the Black Diamond Steamship Company refused to bargain with the certified bargaining agent of its employees, it violated the Wagner Act and became subject to such orders of the Board as will effectuate the policies of this Act."

The court ordered full compliance with the order of the Labor Board to reinstate the workers and give them back pay, estimated last July when the order was issued at $25,000 in the aggregate.

The decision was concurred in by Judges August N. Hand, Thomas W. Swan and Learned Hand.

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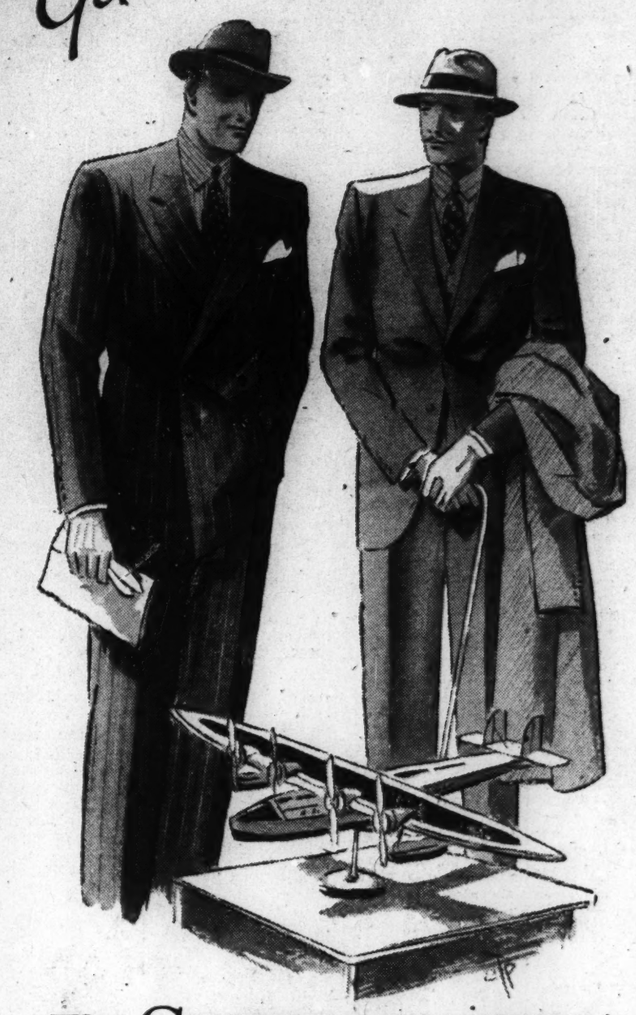

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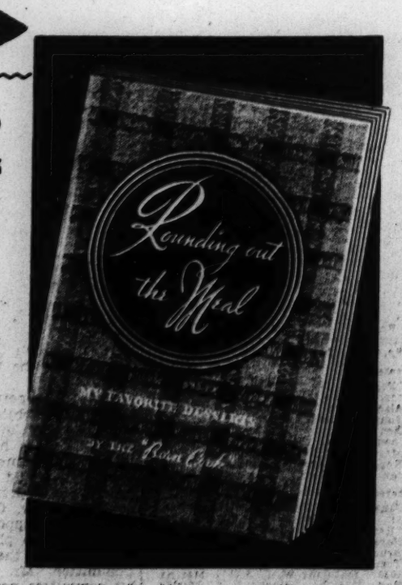

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1938

Kelly to Run For Governor Against Hurley

Stand of Lieutenant-Governor Comes as Surprise to Democrats

Results Debated

Support of New Deal in Venture Is Viewed as Doubtful

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The oft-threatened political opposition to Gov. Charles F. Hurley was a stout actuality today as the result of Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly's announced candidacy for the gubernatorial nomination in the September Democratic primary.

The vociferous Lieutenant Governor made his announcement last night in Whitman to a partly cheering, partly booing audience attending a dinner of the Plymouth County League of Democratic Voters. The statement came as a partial surprise, although it had been previously recognized that Mr. Kelly might make a bid this year for political elevation.

At last night's dinner, however, it had been anticipated that Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts might provide the political pyrotechncis by announcing his own gubernatorial candidacy. At one time it was reported that Representative Casey might obtain Federal backing for such a contest.

Keeps in Spotlight

But Lieutenant Governor Kelly exhibited the showmanship by which he has maintained a spotlight position despite the drabness of his political post and, from a prepared statement, announced his candidacy for Governor to oppose Governor Hurley as a "do-nothing" Chief Executive.

Had the announcement been made by Representative Casey, Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, or Thomas H. Buckley, State Auditor, who presided at the meeting last night, political observers would have drawn the immediate conclusion that the New Deal opposition to Governor Hurley had jellied and the anti-Hurley campaign was on in earnest.

However, at present no political observer believes the New Deal would openly rally around Mr. Kelly as the man to beat the Governor. It has been reported that Federal authorities consider the Lieutenant Governor primarily as a buffoon whose political strength, however, is surprisingly great.

Kelly's Following

Despite the Lieutenant Governor's tirades against the Governor's failure to notify him of his out-of-state trips and against the public utility companies, Mr. Kelly has a sizeable following which cannot be overlooked. Various State House officials have reported considerable response to those activities of the Lieutenant Governor, which are often called "demagogic."

Mr. Kelly's feat in defeating Leverett Saltonstall, Republican nominee, for Lieutenant Governor in 1936 when all signs pointed to Mr. Saltonstall's election without difficulty is not overlooked by the political appraisers.

The Kelly gubernatorial candidacy somewhat scrambles the Democratic primary picture, and may result in a hot primary fight for the Democratic Lieutenant Governor nomination.

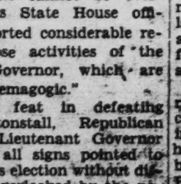
James Roosevelt

In some quarters the Kelly bid for higher honors is looked upon as opening the way for James Roosevelt, eldest son of President Roosevelt, to make his entrance into the 1938 Massachusetts political picture as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor. James Roosevelt is known to entertain a keen desire for high political office in Massachusetts. His eye is centered on the Governor's office. The office of Lieutenant Governor is only next door.

It also looms as possible that Mr. Buckley may be tempted to seek the Lieutenant Governorship as a stepping stone to the Governorship, the latter post also being his eventual goal.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and vicinity: Fair and continued cold tonight with the lowest temperature 14 degrees to 18 degrees; Thursday increasing cloudiness, with slowly rising temperature probably followed by snow at night; moderate northwest and northerly winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Fair tonight, Thursday increasing cloudiness followed by snow at night; not quite so cold Thursday.

New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont: Fair tonight, Thursday partly cloudy; not quite so cold.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest winds over the north portion and moderate north over the south portion; weather fair tonight, increasing cloudiness on Thursday, followed by rain or snow over the extreme south portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	10	19	Minneapolis	8	8
Bermuda	60	68	New Orleans	66	64
Chicago	26	34	New York	18	18
Denver	2	2	Norfolk	34	34
Helena	-14	-14	Philadelphia	20	18
Jacksonville	58	56	St. Louis	32	36
Los Angeles	50	68	San Francisco	42	42
Miami	70	70	Washington	26	26
			St. Paul	8	8

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 16
B—Minimum, Feb. 15

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:20 p. m.; height 10.8 feet.
Thursday, 1:05 a. m.; height 10.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:46 p. m.

N. E. Industrial Field Notes Signs of Upswing

In Boston Today

Optimism Marks Reports on Trade

With many commodity prices striking new low levels and inventories generally decreasing in retail markets, New England business men today looked beyond the current period of sluggish sounding cash registers to what promised to be a spring and summer upswing in business activities.

Despite reports of hand-to-mouth buying, smaller pay rolls and definite reductions in wages for paper, textile and shoe workers, a general feeling of optimism pervades the New England industrial field, according to reports prepared by the New England Purchasing Agents Association and the Massachusetts Associated Indutries.

For those business men who cannot get beyond the immediate focus of present conditions, the two organizations saw no difference in the outlook from that which presented itself at the outset of the year following the serious business declines of last Fall. There is the disappointing feature of no apparent seasonal climb in the shoe and leather industry. Likewise, there is a 35 per cent reduction in orders received for January as compared with January, 1937. Those are disturbing factors.

"But why look too long at the gloomy side when there are some distinctly encouraging factors?" the Associated Industries pointed out. First on the list is the fact that the precipitous drop in business that

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

Concord Reports Denied by Lyman

Newspaper reports of favoritism to inmates at Concord Reformatory, placing of bets on race horses for them, and the use of narcotics in the institution, were indignantly denied today as "distinctly dangerous" by Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman.

These allegations, the Commissioner stated, are "to the best of my knowledge without foundation in substantial fact." He asked the cooperation of the press through reports "based on real facts" on his investigation into the causes of Friday's attempted break by 300 inmates at Concord.

The Commissioner said that as a disciplinary measure all of the 300 inmates are confined to their cells

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

Winthrop Citizens Indorse Fare Rise

Residents of Winthrop are willing to pay 50 per cent higher fares in order to keep the Narrow Guage railroad service between their town and Boston.

At a town meeting last night, the residents voted overwhelmingly in favor for a rise in fare from 10 to 15 cents and for a cut in service during the slack hours, as recommended by Prof. Charles B. Breed, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The railroad recently petitioned the Federal Court for the right to reorganize under section 77B of the Bankruptcy Laws, and hinted that service might be discontinued. The town asked Professor Breed to study the matter.

The view of the citizens and commuters, as expressed last night, will be submitted to the court at Boston.

Ban on Downtown Parking Proposed

The "noble experiment" of eliminating all parking in downtown Boston was advocated by James M. Rothwell, President of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, at the annual meeting of that organization last night. Traffic is second to taxes among the major problems confronted by real estate in 1938, he added.

No material harm could come to retail merchants, Mr. Rothwell declared, by trying out the no parking idea for a period of 30 days. And he believed that there was a possibility of learning a great deal about Boston traffic problems and their possible solution by giving his plan a fair test.

Harbor Harbinger Of Spring Arrives

Old salts along Boston's waterfront rubbed their eyes today, pulled their coats a bit tighter around them, wondered if spring had slipped in ahead of schedule or if the seasons themselves had adopted daylight saving time.

For the big white steamer New York that maintains service between Boston and New York for the Eastern Steamship Lines during summer months, was coming up the harbor and heading into East Boston for drydocking. The New York spends the winter snugly moored in a peaceful harbor at Quincy and usually comes out of hibernation about the middle of March, moving up to Boston to prepare for summer activities. Arrival is considered a sure harbinger of spring, regardless of weather.

So the O. S. took a second look as the big liner loomed high on the bright sun, pinched themselves to be sure they were awake, and decided that it was the New York, preparing for service a full month earlier than usual.

And sure enough, it was so, for inquiry at the office of the Eastern Steamship Lines disclosed that the New York, with the Boston, was to start service about March 1 this year, releasing the "winter service" boats Saint John and Acadia, for a series of cruises to Bermuda.

Boston Harbor Murals Arrive

Four large WPA-produced murals depicting eras in the development of Boston Harbor were delivered at the Custom House Tower today. According to the Boston Port Authority, which was instrumental in arranging for the project, the paintings will be housed in the rotunda, but will be sent out on occasion to State fairs and similar events.

One of the murals shows a Donald McKay clipper ship under construction after MacKay had come from Nova Scotia to Massachusetts to carry on his work. Another shows the arrival in 1840 of the Cunard liner Britannia—establishing the first regular transatlantic service—when Samuel Cunard himself came over from Halifax and was feted in Boston. The third depicts the landing and entraining of immigrants in 1850, and the fourth shows the present Harbor.

Murphy Faces Sharp Contest For Republican Nomination

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 16—Ten days ago the New Hampshire Republican political outlook was clouded with rumors as to Gov. Francis P. Murphy's ambitions. The name of Attorney General Thomas P. Cheney had been frequently mentioned as a candidate for the governorship nomination. Governor Murphy was silent. With him it was a choice between seeking re-election and the Senatorial seat now held by Democrat Fred H. Brown.

Less than ten days ago a close associate of the Governor had said that the Chief Executive would make no statement. But last Wednesday morning Attorney General Cheney announced his candidacy. The following morning the Manchester Union came out in a front page editorial supporting the Attorney General. Before noon Governor Murphy took to the air over radio station WFEA and announced his candidacy for re-election. The following morning the Union reiterated its previous stand by declaring editorially that the Governor's announcement did not change its views.

These moves bring into the open the break in New Hampshire Republican ranks. In contrast to the former line-up of Old Guards and so-called "Liberals" there are now the Murphy followers and the anti-Murphy group. The Murphy group attributes the break to the Governor's successful move to end employee contributions to the Unemployment Compensation Fund and a reduction in the employers rate and other policies of the Governor, including appointments.

Farm Bureau Meets

The rural people of the State took over this city several days last week for the 22nd annual meeting of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation and the annual meeting of the New Hampshire Poultry Growers Association. While considerable time was spent on farming problems, political affairs received their share of attention. Governor Murphy, in an address before the Farm Bureau gathering, expressed hope that the

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

School Jobs Face Inquiry In Worcester

Prosecutor Asks Backing of Charges Teachers Have Had to Pay

Grand Jury to Act

Already Has Indicted Two Men, One an Alderman, on 'Bribe' Count

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 16—With the indictment last week by the County Grand Jury of an elected member of the Worcester City Government and a Worcester lawyer on charges of conspiracy and attempting to extort a bribe, District Attorney Owen A. Hoban announces that the May session of the Grand Jury will investigate reports that Worcester school teachers had been compelled to pay for their appointments.

In the meantime, he said, his office would continue investigating the alleged job-buying in the School Department, and he issued an appeal to the public asking all persons possessing any information on this matter to communicate with him.

The two indictments last week were in connection with an alleged attempt to extort $200 apiece from six men seeking appointment to the Police Department. Those indicted were Joseph V. Ladner, Republican Alderman from Ward 7, who has served as a member of the City Government for 20 years, and Elias Burwick, lawyer prominent in local Democratic politics. Following a statement from Mr. Ladner that he would not attempt to carry on the duties of his Aldermanic office pending his trial in May, President Axel U. Sternlof of the Board of Aldermen announced that he would name another member of the Board to Mr. Ladner's position as chairman of the important Police Committee.

Mr. Ladner was appointed to Police Committee Chairmanship early in the year by President Sternlof in reward for the support which he, with a coalition of Democratic members of the Board, gave Mr. Sternlof after he had bolted a party caucus which had nominated another Republican as President of the Board. The support of Mr. Ladner and the Democrats enabled Mr. Sternlof to obtain the presidency over the will of the Republican caucus.

In his investigations into reports relative to job-buying in the Police and School Departments, District Attorney Hoban is supported by a strong public sentiment. Such reports have been current for many years, but this is the first time that an effort has been made by the office of the District Attorney to establish whether the reports have any foundation in fact.

Mr. Hoban says he already has considerable data on the school situation, but he wants every bit of available information before submitting the matter to the Grand Jury.

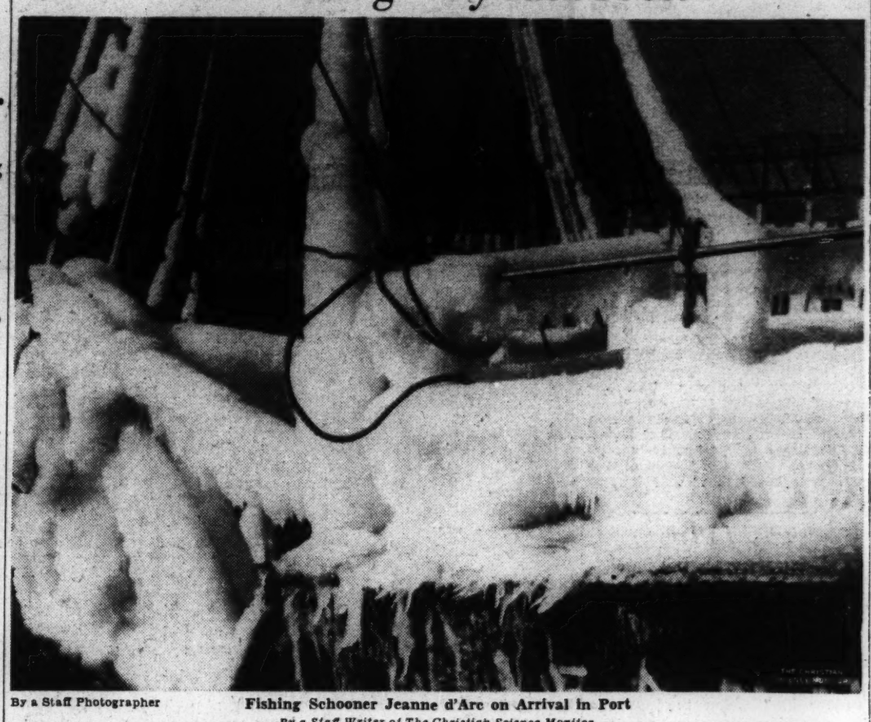
City Club Lecture On Plant Culture

Results of soil-less plant culture will be revealed in an illustrated lecture by Dr. Arthur G. Pillsbury Thursday evening at the Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street. Natural color motion pictures, "Picturing Miracles of Plant and Animal Life," will be the subject of the lecture for members and guests in the club auditorium at 6:45 o'clock.

Dr. Pillsbury dramatizes plant and animal life with pictures taken with polarized light and magnified more than three million times on the screen. The pictures show flowers growing and opening and, on the subject of soil-less plant culture, show the growing of 3,000 bushels of potatoes to the acre and $50,000 worth of tomatoes to the acre. In addition there are views of microscopic life illustrating the life processes that remain somewhat of a mystery to the layman.

At 12:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon the City Club Growers' Club will give a luncheon for Dr. Pillsbury in the club. Following the luncheon there will be a round-table discussion of soil-less plant culture.

Ice Plating—By Jack Frost



By a Staff Photographer

Fishing Schooner Jeanne d'Arc on Arrival in Port

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After plowing toward Boston last night in zero temperatures through a near gale, with spindrift whipping from the white caps against masts and rigging and freezing on whatever it touched, the new Diesel trawler Jeanne d'Arc tied up at the Fish Pier this morning with every spar covered with a heavy layer of ice—as much as five inches thick. It was the first major ice-coating storm of the season for Boston fishing vessels.

Big Profit Shown In Sale of Land To Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 16 (AP)—Dr. Alvin D. Wadsworth, biggest of the land sellers yet to testify before the Merritt Parkway Grand Jury, disclosed to newsmen today that he had made a substantial profit in two land deals, in one of which he said G. Leroy Kemp, agent for the State, figured.

Dr. Wadsworth was recalled for the second day by the jury investigating $6,000,000 land deals for the 38-mile superhighway across Fairfield County.

The Norwalk physician told newspaper men that he had bought about 34 acres from the estate of the late Percy Anderson of Fairfield, whose widow occupied a place on the witness bench outside the jury room today.

Dr. Wadsworth said he bought the land for himself but used the name of Miss Mary M. Inman, whom he indentified as a sister-in-law. He said he thought the amount paid was $16,000.

Twenty-four acres of this land he sold to the state for $53,808, Dr. Wadsworth said.

In another transaction, Dr. Wadsworth said, he purchased 31 acres from a Fairfield estate for $12,500 and sold two acres and a house, part of this parcel, soon afterward to Mrs. Mary Warner Martin of Fairfield for $7,000.

He said Mrs. Martin was brought to him as a prospective buyer by Mr. Kemp and that Kemp's company acted as broker in the deal and received a commission on the sale.

Of the remaining acres in the 31-acre tract, Dr. Wadsworth sold the State seven for $21,120, the comptroller's records showed. The last transaction was consummated after he had sold the State three pieces of Norwalk property.

Safety Planner Named in R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 16—The Safety Education Committee, named last December by Gov. Robert E. Quinn, has appointed Alphonse W. Ravenelle, statistician in the Division of Motor Vehicles, as the State's first Safety Co-ordinator.

Mr. Ravenelle will seek to unify accident prevention work throughout Rhode Island, prevent overlapping of safety education work by State and local agencies and plan a continuous program of safety education in schools and community organizations.

Rescued Buck Deer Tamed by Kindness

By the Associated Press

Conway, Mass., Feb. 16

Rescued from deep mud, where it was chased by dogs, a large buck deer has become a pet on the farm of Joseph Antes here. The exhausted animal, deep in a swamp, was found on Saturday by Paul Pobieglo, a farm hand on the Antes place.

The man extricated the weakened animal from the mud and led it to the farm, where it was quartered in the stable. At first the wild animal was nervous in its new home but kind treatment and generous food quickly caused the deer to lose all fear and now, after only three days, it is almost like a member of the family.

Higher Pay Held Result of Quality In Northern Mills

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—The "finer" quality of goods produced by "certain of the New England mills" has been cited by a Labor Department representative as partially responsible for an hourly wage level for cotton mill operatives higher in the North than in the South.

N. A. Tolles of the Department's Bureau of Statistics, asserted that "existing differences in the product of cotton mills in the various States must be given attention, if the extreme interstate contrasts in earnings are to be interpreted fairly."

Reporting on a survey covering the period between 1924 and 1937, the Labor Department produced figures that northern cotton mill operatives received 10.2 cents more an hour last July than did the southern employees during that month.

New England GOP In House Fights Trade Policies

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—New England Republicans in the House of Representatives organized today to protest against inclusion of articles manufactured in that area as concesstions in proposed reciprocal trade agreements with Czechoslovakia, Great Britain and Canada.

They agreed to enlist the aid of other congressmen in their opposition to the Administration's trade program which they declared "would ruin our industries and cause unemployment."

The 14 Republicans from the New England states named three committees at a breakfast conference to outline their program of protest and to co-operate with industry and labor in opposing the proposed agreements.

A committee on resolutions and procedure was headed by Representatives Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts, hostess at the breakfast, and Allen T. Treadway of Massachusetts. Other members were Representatives Ralph O. Brewster of Maine, Arthur B. Jenks of New Hampshire, and Richard B. Wigglesworth of Massachusetts.

Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts was named Chairman of a committee to contact other congressmen with Representatives James C. Oliver of Maine, Charles W. Tobey of New Hampshire, Pehr G. Holmes of Massachusetts, and Charles A. Plumley of Vermont, serving with him.

Representative Robert Luce of Massachusetts was chosen chairman of a group to contact labor and industry. Other members were Representatives George Holden Tinkham of Massachusetts, Clyde H. Smith of chusetts, George J. Bates of Massa-Maine, Charles R. Clason of Massachusetts, and Charles L. Gifford of Massachusetts.

Post as Collector of Port Believed Slated for McGrath

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The post of Collector of the Port of Boston, one of the biggest political plums available in Massachusetts, will go to Joseph McGrath, harmony man among Massachusetts Democrats, it is reported in responsible State House circles.

Nor will Mr. McGrath be forced to relinquish his position as chairman of the Democratic State Committee in which, most Democrats agree, he has served the party with meritorious vigor.

Ever since the collectorship, formerly held by the late Joseph Maynard, became vacant, Mr. McGrath has been mentioned as a chief candidate for the place. However, under no circumstances would he resign as chairman of the Democratic State Committee in order to qualify.

Appointment Delayed

Despite the fact that Mr. McGrath's candidacy was immediately sponsored by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, the insistence of Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, that the Collector must sever connections with all purely political positions has delayed the McGrath appointment.

Now the report comes that the Morgenthau objections have been eliminated or overruled and that Mr. McGrath has been selected for the appointment. His choice undoubtedly would be greeted with widespread approval, although undoubtedly Gov. Charles F. Hurley would be disappointed at the lost opportunity to place his own man at the head of the Democratic State Committee. Mr. McGrath gained his committee post as a James M. Curley lieutenant.

The presence of a Hurley man at the head of the Democratic State Committee would aid the Hurley re-election campaign considerably. Particularly would it be valuable in the forthcoming Democratic primary contest between him and Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, who last night announced his candidacy for Governor. But, if the present report is true, and its source has been proved invariably correct, the Governor will not be afforded an immediate chance.

Named by Roosevelt

Mr. Maynard was first appointed to the Collector's position in 1933 by

(Continued on Page 12, Column 7)

Boston Port Faces Threat From Pacific

Head of Maritime Union Seeks to Control Wool Shearers in West

Eastern Rivals Gain Support

State, City and Members in Congress Join in Plan to Hold Traffic

The strong discipline with which Harry Bridges rules maritime labor on the Pacific Coast reached over the Continent today to Boston to threaten serious loss to its shipping, and unemployment for 1000 of its longshoremen.

As a result of a threat of Mr. Bridges, who is seeking to extend his labor union activity to wool shearers of the Northwest, 40,000 tons of wool may be shipped to Boston this summer by rail, instead of by water, according to Boston shipping men.

In an effort to head off a result so depressing to port prosperity and costly to wool merchants and manufacturers in the Nation's largest wool market, the Port Authority and Maritime Association joined with Mr. Bridges' eastern rivals, the International Longshoremen's Association, in asking Gov. Charles F. Hurley, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and the Massachusetts Congressional delegation to join in a campaign of protest.

In the green pastures of Idaho, Utah and other Northwestern states, sheep shearers are gathering now in preparation for cutting the 1938 clip of raw wool to provide suits, coats and dresses for American consumers. Forty thousand tons of this clip will come to Boston, greatest wool market of the nation, during the summer.

Among these shearers, there is a movement to unionize under the banner of the Committee for Industrial Organization, with which Mr. Bridges' waterfront unions also are affiliated. Many of the men also retain a rugged mountain individualism which makes them hostile to union movements.

To aid those who believe they can better their lot by organizing, Mr. Bridges has issued orders to the stevedores and teamsters of the West Coast that they are to handle no bags of wool this spring that are not marked with the union label.

If carried out, it means no wool will be shipped by sea from Seattle, San Francisco and other Western ports except that sheared by C. I. O. members. And the wool growers are resisting the union on the one hand, while Mr. Bridges, who demonstrated by a strike a year ago his authority over Pacific shipping, is assisting it.

To outmaneuver the waterfront labor leader, the wool growers associations have announced they will send wool to Boston and other points by rail at an additional cost of 1½ cents per pound with resultant great loss to the intercoastal shipping trade and the terminal ports.

One of the first to protest in this city was Daniel J. Donovan, vice-president of the International Longshoremen's Association, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. In a telegram to Joseph P. Ryan, I. L. A. president in New York, he asked that immediate protests be filed with the National Government.

Approximately 1000 Boston longshoremen would have to be laid off for five months if the wool imports were cut off, Mr. Donovan declared.

Another who protested was Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. He asked the Governor, Mayor and Bay State Congressmen to register objections at Washington. Richard Parkhurst, Vice-Chairman and Secretary of the Boston Port Authority, and officers of the Boston Wool Trade Association made similar representations.

In addition to its effects upon the port, the use of railroads for shipping raw wool would more than double the cost of transportation, it was said. Rates by sea average around $1.18 per 100 pounds. Rail rates would be about $1.50 more for the same quantity.

Special Montreal Trip Arranged

Plans are under way for a peaceful invasion of Montreal by a host of New Englanders on the Washington's Birthday week end, according to T. E. P. Pringle, general agent, Passenger Department, Central Vermont-Canadian National Railways at Boston.

A special all-expense-included tour will be operated by the Central Vermont Railway aboard the New Englander, leaving Boston on Friday, 18, at 8:45 p. m., picking up passengers at Lowell, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, and Springfield en route for Montreal, where arrival is made at 8:05 a. m. The return movement takes place the following Tuesday evening.

On arrival, transfer will be made to the Queens Hotel, where room with bath and accommodation on the American plan will be provided for four days and three nights. Privileges of the famous Park Toboggan and Ski Club on Mount Royal will be available at a small charge per day, including use of the slide and clubhouse facilities. The hotel management will arrange for sleigh rides and sightseeing tours.

Special tour costs will be quoted for anyone desiring to leave for Montreal on Saturday morning, or Saturday evening.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 12

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Yes, My Darling Daughter," comedy by Mark Reed, presented by Alfred deLaigre, Jr. Produced by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. Featuring Lucile Watson, Violet Heming and Nicholas Joy. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Wine of Choice," comedy by S. N. Behrman. Featuring Leslie Banks, Claudia Morgan and Alexander Woollcott. Presented by the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

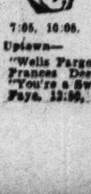
Shubert—
"There's Always a Breeze," comedy by Edward Caulfield. Presented by Joseph M. Hyman and Irving Cooper. Strongly disapproved by Monitor critic. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Fine Arts—
"The Life and Loves of Beethoven," starring Harry Baur. 1:25, 3:30, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. Also "The River," 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:15.

Brookline Village—
Jeanette MacDonald and Allan Jones in "Firefly," 2:05, 5:40, 9:15. Also "Idol of the Crowd." 4:20, 7:55.

Boston—



"Charlie Chan at Monte Carlo," featuring Warner Oland. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 5:55, 9:55. Also "Happy Landing," starring Sonja Henie and Don Ameche. 10 a. m., 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10:06.

Uptown—
"Wells Fargo," with Joel McCrea and Frances Dee. 2:30, 6:10, 9:50. Also "You're a Sweetheart," featuring Alice Faye. 12:50, 4:30, 8:10.

Fenway and Paramount—
Wayne Morris in "The Kid Comes Back." Fenway: 12:50, 3:10, 5:35, 7:55, 10:20. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 12:20, 2:45, 5:10, 7:30, 9:50. Also Hugh Herbert in "Oh! the Octopus." Fenway: 2, 5:25, 8:45, 9:10. Paramount: 9:10, 11:20 a. m., 1:45, 4:05, 6:30, 8:50. Tomorrow: Fredric March in "The Buccaneer." Also "The Patient in Room 18," with Patric Knowes and Ann Sheridan.

University—
"It Happened One Night," with Claudette Colbert and Clark Gable. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. Also "Wings in the Dark," with Cary Grant and Myrna Loy. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

State and Orpheum—
Grace Moore and Melvyn Douglas in "I'll Take Romance." Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9. Also Myrna Loy and Franchot Tone in "Man-Proof." Orpheum: 9:55 a. m. Both theaters: 1:08, 4:05, 7:30, 10:30.

Strand (Huntington Avenue)—
"Ebb Tide," with Frances Farmer. Also "Man Who Cried Wolf," with Lewis Stone. Tomorrow: "Double Wedding," with William Powell and Myrna Loy. Also Preston Foster in "Westland Case."

Tremont—
"That Certain Woman," with Bette Davis. Also "Varsity Show," featuring Dick Powell. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: Jean Harlow and Clark Gable in "Saratoga." Also "Ah, Wilderness," with Lionel Barrymore and Wallace Beery.

Scollay and Modern—
"Hollywood Hotel." Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:45. Also "Doctor Syn." Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. Modern: 9:45 a. m., 1:20, 4:50, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"The River." "Lincoln's Gettysburg Address." Ice Sports. "India." Popeye. Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"The Case of the Black Cat," with Richard Cortez. Also "China Passage." Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m.

Tremont Temple—
New England premiere of "Kathleen," with Tom Burke, Sally O'Neil, Jack Daly, and Sara Allgood. 1:09, 3:38, 5:40, 7:44, 9:48.

Coolidge Corner—
Walter Winchell and Ben Bernie in "Love & Hisses," with Simone Simon. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Trouble at Midnight." 2:08, 5:10, 8:15.

Hub—
Claudette Colbert in "Imitation of Life." 2:30, 6, 9:30. Also "Ruggles of Red Gap," with Charles Laughton, Mary Boland and Charles Ruggles. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Colonial—
"In Old Chicago," starring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, Don Ameche, and others. Produced by Darryl F. Zanuck. Directed by Henry King. Daily, 2:40 and 8:40.

Keith Memorial—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," multiplane technicolor. 9:15, 11:55 a. m., 2:17, 4:57, 7:37, 10:17. Stage: "Rhapsody in Rhythm" revue, Wynn Murray, George Campo, Vic Hyde and Rosemary Dering.

Exeter—
"Portia on Trial," with Frieda Inescort and Walter Abel. 2:04, 4:55, 7:45. Also "Love and Hisses," featuring Simone Simon, Walter Winchell and Ben Bernie. 3:25, 6:20, 9:10. Tomorrow: "Tarzan's Revenge," with Glenn Morris and Eleanor Holm. Also Phil Regan and Ann Dvorak in "Manhattan Merry-Go-Round."

Metropolitan—
Jane Withers in "Checkers." 11:10 a. m., 1:48, 4:20, 7:18, 10:10. Stage: "Here's Melody," revue featuring the Novelle Brothers and Sally, Betty Bruce, The Mayfields and Virginia. Tomorrow: "The Big Broadcast of 1938," featuring W. C. Fields, Martha Ray, Dorothy Lamour and Shirley Ross. Also "Scandal Street," featuring Lew Ayres, Louise Campbell and Roscoe Karns.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Other Events

Advertising Club—
Eleanor Early will give a talk on her adventures while gathering material for her latest book about the West Indies; dinner. 40 Commonwealth Avenue. 6:30.

Tomorrow

Children's Museum—
Meeting of the Little Theater Group. 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. 3-5.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture tour on the Enjoyment of Color by Mrs. Sayward. Huntington Avenue. 11.

Boston 50 Years Ago Pictured In B. U. Class of '87 Record

"Boston was in the horse car stage when the 'famous' class of '87, Boston University College of Liberal Arts, began its career at 12 Somerset Street," writes Mabell S. C. Smith in a "Retrospectus" for the blue booklet issued by the class in connection with its fiftieth anniversary year, just ended. The publication contains biographies of the 34 class members, 17 of whom are living.

"Horses bobbed their heads, floors were deep with straw as the cars journeyed from the suburbs and the railway stations to various points more or less near the foot of Beacon Hill," Mrs. Smith continues. "Every student, from whatever point of the compass he came, had to climb Beacon Hill. For the University, in the autumn of 1883, was concentrated in sight of the gilded dome of the State House."

After reminiscing about the dean and faculty—most of whom seem remarkably young to have been full-fledged college professors—the writer explains why the word, "famous" attached itself to the class of '87.

"First," she says, "It was a Boston University custom for every class to do a bit of bragging about itself. The class of '78 was 'grand and immortal'; '84 was 'mighty'; '86, 'the class of the C. L. A.' After all those adjectives, the 'famous' was modest."

Mrs. Smith recalls college activities such as the Chess Club, the Whist Club and the publications; she also recalls the great men of the day—Lowell, Whittier, Holmes and Brooks.

"Beginning with Lincoln," Mrs. Smith writes, "we have lived in the presidential administrations of 16 men. In that time our country has participated in two wars, the Spanish-American War and the World War. But the effects of war have not been comparable to the changes wrought by the gasoline engine and the applications of electricity. The whole tempo of American life has been speeded up. . . ."

A compilation of statistics printed in The Beacon, a college publication of that era, furnishes a particularly amusing feature of the booklet. According to The Beacon, the B. U. young hopefuls looked forward variously to such occupations as that of missionary, judge, labor agitator, (and a co-ed at that), drummer, baby tender, masher, slugger, elder, poet and politician.

Some of the classmates had curious sounding complexions. One finds "limpid," "yellow," "whitish," "milky," "variegated," "elegant," "whiskery," "transparent" and "faded" in this column. Party affiliations included Women's Rights, Ward Republican, Mugwump, Fenceviewer, Know-Nothing, Anarchist, Henry George and Nihilist. One student described his religious denomination as "Hardshell," while another was a "Subdued Methodist."

Studies least liked included Theism, "All alike," "the totality," "Omnia," and "Janitor." Why the janitor was picked is not explained. Matrimonial prospects received such answers as "N. G.," "wait a little," "don't care," "vile," "never better," "immense," "distant," "seven on the string," "jilted twice" and "booming."

How's this for
Price Chopping?
Montreal $8 Round Trip From Boston
Quebec $10 Round Trip From Boston
These fares in coaches. Pullman sleeper fares, Montreal $12—Quebec $15. (Pullman berths extra).
B and M
OVER WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY WEEK-END

Leave on any train Friday, February 18, or Saturday, February 19. Return up to midnight, February 22.
Special Round Trip fare to St. Anne de Beaupre 60c.

BOSTON AND MAINE

Frequency Pipes Multiply Flow Of Telephone Talks

A new communications channel that can carry far more conversations than the much-touted "coaxial cable," which in turn can transmit 240 separate conversations, was cited by Thomas Cooper Jr., transmission engineer of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, at a Franklin Union lecture last night as the latest product of telephone laboratories whose possibilities have only begun to be uncovered.

"Wave guides," so called, pass frequencies of a very high rate of vibration through pipes measuring four and six inches in diameter. If they are regarded as a water main passing out a full stream of frequencies, the co-axial cable, only recently constructed between New York and Philadelphia, which can carry 240 conversations, may be regarded as a medium sized stream. At least those are the possibilities indicated by preliminary tests.

The use of wave guides in passing the wide band of frequencies in television seems to be indicated, Mr. Cooper said, though the co-axial cable is a partial solution of some television transmission problems.

Mr. Cooper indicated that these radio frequency pipes might pass speech and music under the streets or overland on cables in lieu of sending it out over the air by radio stations. Whether this would be of any value to future telephone subscribers, Mr. Cooper said, would be leaping far ahead of the experimenters' tests now going on at the station in New Jersey.

By means of slides, Mr. Cooper explained the manner in which 240 conversations may be carried on a co-axial cable. There were demonstrations from a downtown telephone office of the "call announcer," a sound-on-film device similar to talking pictures, which transfers telephone calls from a dial system to a manually operated office and also the "scramble," a device which scrambles speech on transatlantic telephone circuits for privacy.

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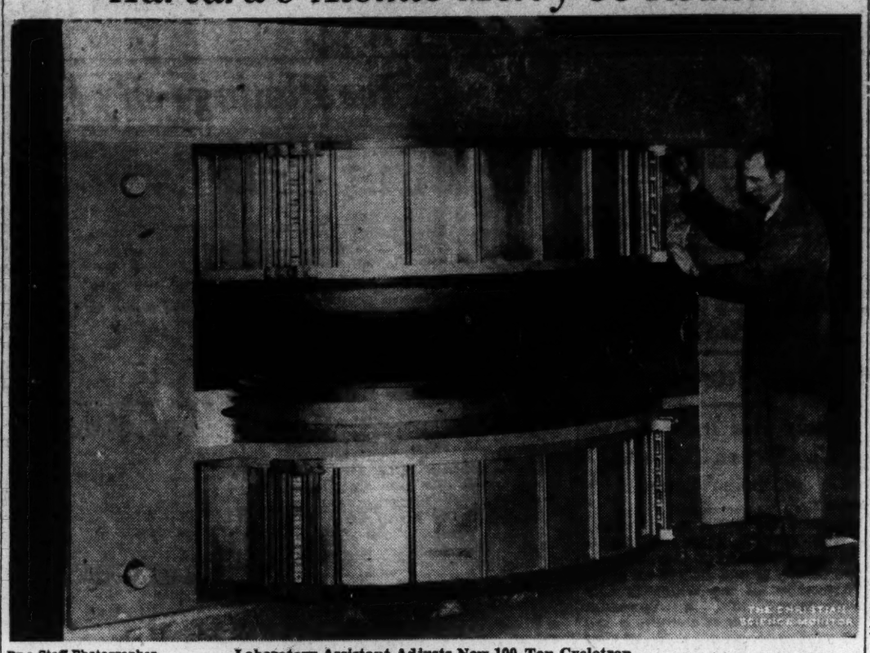
Harvard's Atomic Merry-Go-Round



By a Staff Photographer — Laboratory Assistant Adjusts New 100-Ton Cyclotron

Harvard Prepares To Train Big Gun On Elusive Atoms

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A giant 100-ton cyclotron or atom-smasher, an atomic "merry-go-round" where an atom particle like the music "goes 'round and 'round," has been under construction at Harvard University during the past year.

When finished, probably sometime during the summer, the new cyclotron will be the world's largest in operation, capable of imparting 8,000,000 volts to atom-smashing projectiles with a good chance of achieving higher energies through further development of equipment. The builders are Dr. Kenneth T. Bainbridge, Dr. Roger Hickman, Dr. Harry R. Mimno, and Dr. Jabez C. Street, all members of Harvard's physics department.

Hope to Control Energy

Through special design of the cyclotron, Harvard researchers hope to exercise the first accurate control over the energy of their atomic "bullets," in the very high range of from three to ten million electron-volts. The "bullets" or ionized atoms are generated in the circular chamber between two flat, hollow, roughly semi-circular electrodes supplied with high frequency voltage from an oscillator. A strong transverse field from a powerful electromagnet, coacting with the oscillating electrostatic field of the electrodes, causes the ions to spiral out from the center of the chamber receiving two "kicks" for every turn of the spiral until they emerge through the edge of the chamber with enormously high velocity.

Riding this "atomic merry-go-round" the final energy of several million electron-volts achieved by the projectiles is equal to the sum of the individual "kicks" imparted at each half turn. Striking whatever "target" the physicists place in the path of the speeding particles, one of two events may take place—the ions may shatter nuclei of target atoms, or they may re-combine with target atoms to form new elements.

It is the novel energy-control feature of Harvard's cyclotron, the ability to "comb out" all the particles of a single, known energy content and thus accurately measure the energy required to produce disintegration, that stamps the new cyclotron as noteworthily different from the 20-odd other such devices now in use or being built in other physics laboratories throughout the world.

The magnets of the Harvard cyclotron are energized by means of copper coils weighing approximately 16 tons. The copper for these was donated to the University by several of the largest copper companies in the United States. This was wound into coils by experts of the General Electric Company in Schenectady, builders of two somewhat similar but smaller coils for a unit at the University of Rochester, and an oscillator for still another cyclotron at Princeton University. The pole cores of the Harvard cyclotron will be twice the diameter of those on the machine at Rochester and thus will be capable of delivering four times the magnetic flux.

Spring Apparel
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The Week in New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 11)

entire direct state tax could be ended shortly.

But this, it was pointed out, would only account for 8½ per cent of the real estate tax which caused interest in other moves to decrease this burden still further. George M. Putnam, president of the Farm Bureau Federation since its inception, appealed for support of state constitutional changes which would permit still further relief for real estate tax payers.

At the last session of the State Legislature a retail sales tax was suggested as a means of reducing the burden on real estate but was opposed by the Farm Bureau on the grounds that it would hit the people least able to pay. The most widely approved method of tax relief is a graduated state income tax which would be possible only with a broadening of the state's constitution.

Special Session

An opinion by the Attorney General's office may lead to a special session of the Legislature this summer. According to the opinion all direct relief cases now being handled by the cities and towns with state co-operation and contributions by the state will become county cases June 1 and those people who have been on such rolls during recent years will become county charges until they have shown ability to maintain themselves for a specified period.

Short Wave Programs

For Thursday, Feb. 17

London—3 p. m.—"All Kinds of People—President Masaryk," H. Wickham Steed. GSP, 19.6m. 15.31meg.

Tokyo—4:45 p. m.—Orchestral Selections. JZJ, 25.4m, 11.80meg. JZI, 31.4m, 9.53meg.

London—6:20 p. m.—"The Count of Monte Cristo," Part VII. GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg; GSL, 94.1m, 6.11meg.

Moscow—7 p. m.—Program for English Listeners. RAN, 31m, 9.6meg.

London—7:10 p. m.—"The Way of Peace —6; Imperial Security," L. C. M. S. Amery. GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg; GSL, 49.1m, 6.11meg.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Selections from Operas; "Movie City, Rome," talk. 2RO, 31.1m., 9.63meg; IRF, 30.6m, 9.83meg.

Boston—7:30 p. m.—"Tell Us About Your Country—Scotland"; "Let's Dissect a Novel"; music. "Fundamentals of Economics." W1XAL, 49.6m, 6.04meg.

Caracas—8:30 p. m.—"The Waltz Hour"; concert orchestra. YV5RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.

Berlin—10:15 p. m.—Chamber Music. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

London—10:50 p. m.—Stevenson's "Markheim," play. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg; GSL, 49.1m, 6.11meg.

New Cruiser Ends Tests

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 16 (AP)—The cruiser Savannah, which had been on a trial trip prior to its being turned over to the Naval Department, returned today. The vessel was constructed at the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation. It left Feb. 6 for tests off the coast of Maine.

Providence Bans Bets by Firemen And City Police

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 16—Chiefs of the Providence Police and Fire Departments are not to bet on horses.

The patrolman who tries door handles at night and the officer who watches parkometers during the day will not be allowed to place a penny at any track at any place.

And fire laddies, who fill in time at the pool tables between alarms, will be required to close the doors to "bookies" who come around to the fire stations to obtain bets.

A sweeping order has gone out over the police and fire telegraph forbidding race track gambling by employees of the Bureau of Police and Fire, from the highest to the lowest.

"Immediate dismissal will result," said the order, "for any one employed in any department under our jurisdiction who is known to have placed horse race bets, legally or illegally."

"No Trespassing"

Bookmakers who collected horse race plays daily at police stations, fire houses and police headquarters have been barred from the premises. Racing forms and data are no longer allowed in the buildings.

The order is said to be the result of the resignation of Walter E. O'Hara as President and Managing Director of the Narragansett Racing Association. He had handed out more than 1,100 passes to policemen, firemen and their families.

While betting led to the dismissal of several patrolmen during the O'Hara regime, their superiors were given special privileges at Narragansett track.

For some time, there have been complaints that emergency calls have not been answered promptly because those in the Police Department have been trying to pick winners for the next day. Chauffeurs driving officials of both the Police and Fire Departments have been found by agents investigating Mr. O'Hara to be parked under the grandstand at meets during the past year.

Unofficial sources say that Gov. Robert E. Quinn, opponent of Mr. O'Hara, is responsible for the anti-gambling move. There was no statement from the executive chambers, but it was reported that similar orders will be given shortly to police chiefs of other cities and towns.

The Governor has the legislative power to name or replace police executives in most cities and towns in Rhode Island.

Bill to Stop Salary Raising By Outgoing Mayors Is Urged

Legislative Hearings

Establishment of new positions and the practice of increasing salaries by outgoing Mayors was termed a "vicious policy," by John H. Mahoney, of Worcester representing the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations today when he urged the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance to act favorably on the Federation's bill to regulate such action.

Under the terms of the bill no city officer shall, during the period after the end of the fiscal year and before the regular appropriations have been made by the City Council, incur a new or unusual expense, make a permanent contract, increase a salary or employ a new employee unless a sufficient appropriation has been made to cover such expense.

Motor Insurance

John V. Downs, legislative agent for insurance companies, left little hope for survival of the compulsory insurance statute if the question were submitted to the public. Appearing before the Legislative Committee on Insurance, Mr. Downs vigorously advocated an initiative petition to substitute a financial responsibility law for the present law.

This proposed measure was embodied in a petition signed by 29,000, and was termed by Mr. Downs as the "best financial responsibility law ever drafted."

Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Frank A. Goodwin, strongly opposed the financial responsibility feature of the petition and of several other bills calling for repeal and providing financial responsibility insurance.

Mr. Downs, who has fought for several years for repeal of Compulsory Insurance and substitution of a financial responsibility plan, predicted lower rates would result if the financial responsibility proposal is approved. He pointed out that under financial responsibility a Ford car can be insured in Detroit for $23, in Chicago for $34, in Hartford $42, but under Compulsory Insurance it costs $54 in Somerville.

Francis J. DeCelles, State Commissioner of Insurance, announced that if this question "goes on the ballot I feel that I will not be doing my duty unless I launch a campaign throughout the state in opposition." He said that compulsory insurance is a social necessity.

Mr. Goodwin termed the initiative petition a "crazy thing," pointing out that there are about 40 pages of technical law incorporated in a description of the proposed law. It would, he said, permit insurance companies to set the rate instead of the state.

Motor Registrar

Robert G. Devine, Deputy Registrar of Motor Vehicles, told the Legislative Committee on State Administration that the bill to turn the duties now lodged with the Registrar of Motor Vehicles over to a board of three was obviously introduced for the purpose of getting rid of Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Senator Donald W. Nicholson, Wareham (R), who on several occasions has stated that the Registrar has exceeded his authority in the conduct of his division, filed the measure.

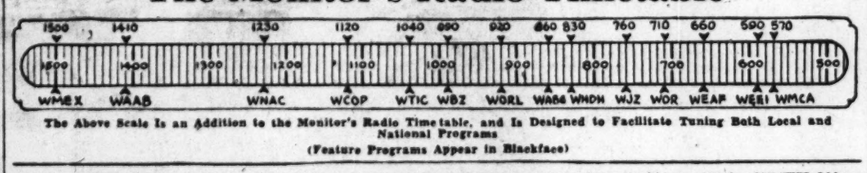
Representative William D. Fleming of Worcester hastened to the aid of Registrar Goodwin by bringing out his bill to put the office under Civil Service. Under terms of the measure, the incumbent would be given special advantages in the examinations for the position.

The move was opposed by Livingston Hall of the Massachusetts Civic League, who said it would have the effect of making a Czar out of the Registrar.

Lots of Oysters in Quart

Olympia oysters are so tiny it takes about 1,800 of them to make a gallon.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Bothern"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	The Singing Lady	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 George Hall's Orch.	Commentator	Tpp Hatters; orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Rhythm Revue	Piano; Revelers	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Organ concert	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch
7:15 "Hobby Lobby"	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Dean Hudson's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Hobby Lobby"	"Lum and Abner"	Songsmiths	"The Lone Ranger";	Vocalist; piano duo
7:45 Bonke Carter	"Vocal Varieties"	"Four Stars Tonight"	dramatic sketch	"Dance Melodies"
8:00 Cavalcade of America; sketch	"Midweek Function"	"One Man's Family";	U. S. Marine Band	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	"Midweek Function"	dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	"Music of the Masters"
8:30 Eddie Cantor; Deanna Durbin; or.	Commentator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Elks' anniversary; speakers	Miss Gerry's Swing
8:45	Jimmy Kemper and Co.	vocalists		Jack Ward
9:00 Lawrence Tibbett;	Mj. Gn. M. H. Barnum	Fred Allen in "Town	Larry Funk's Orchestra.	Federal Theater: "Por-
9:15 comment; orch.	"Choir Symphonette"	Hall Tonight"; quartet;	Larry Funk's Orchestra	traits in Oil"
9:30 Ben Bernie and All	"Waltz Interlude"	Players; guest artist;	"Let's Visit"; informal	"Dance Melodies"
9:45 the Lads; soloists	"Waltz Interlude"	orchestra	home interview	"Dance Melodies"
10:00 "Gang Busters";	General Johnson	"Your Hollywood Pa-	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15 dramatic sketch	Nola Day, contralto	rade"; Rosemary Lane;	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 Talk, Income Tax	NBC Minstrel Show;	choral group; orches-	Melodies from the Sky;	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 Network speaker	soloists; chorus	tra; guest stars	vocal soloists; popular	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	orchestra	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Bob Crosby's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Billy Losses's Orchestra	Talk, Sen. Rush Holt	lem"; variety
11:30 George Olsen's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Michael Zarin's Orch.	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 George Olsen's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Michael Zarin's Orch.	lem"; variety

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Morning Musicale	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita";	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Tunes"; music	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Houseboat Hannah	"Charm Mirror"	"Musical Timetable"
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	"Morning Capers"
9:30 "Road to Life"	"Breakfast Club"; pop-	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Italian Echoes; music
9:45 Bachelor's Children	ular orch.; soloists	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Margo"; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Drama and music	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organist	Studio speaker
10:30 Talk, Emily Post	"Terry Regan"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ma Perkins"	Home Forum; talk	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organist	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry talk	Tropical Serenaders
11:15 Dramatic sketch	Dance Revue	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Melody Strings"	"Fashion Congress"
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Home economist	Recorded orchestra	Charity news
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"The Mystery Chef"	Information Service	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; weather	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	report; music; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agriculture talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent, sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	"Hits of the Day"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; guest	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	speakers; reports;	News Service	Women's clubs' news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	Homesteaders' Orch.	"Joyce Jordan"	"Treasures in Melody"	Ad Club speakers
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	Matinee Melodies	"The Hemingways"	Piano soloist	Ad Club speakers
1:45 Hollywood comment	Felix Knight, tenor	Marimba melodies	Voice of Experience	Ad Club speakers
2:00 "New Voices"	Vocal trio	"Way Down East"	George and Juanita	Federal Theater dramatization
2:15 "The O'Neills"	"Let's Talk It Over"	"Musical Roundup"	"Reveries"; music	Syncopated music
2:30 American School of	Songs and patter	Jean Ellington, songs	Sport matinee	Syncopated music
2:45 the Air	Edward Davies, baritone	Household talk	Stage Door Memories	Syncopated music
3:00 News Service	Negro History Week	Pepper Young's Family	Colonials; orchestra	"Blue Strings"
3:15 Community Bulletin	Rochester Philharmonic	"Ma Perkins"	Colonials; orchestra	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 U. S. Army Band	Orchestra; Jose Iturbi,	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	"Gems of Melody"
3:45 Speaker, pianist	conductor	"The Guiding Light"	School dramatization	Sport reports
4:00 C. Hector's Orch	Stocks; Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders; orch.	Manhattan Serenade
4:15 The Boston Hour	Club Matinee; variety	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Rhode Islanders; orch.	Manhattan Serenade
4:30 "The Goldbergs"	General Federation of	Commentator	Sport matinee	Sport reports
4:45 Studio program	Women's Clubs	"The Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Bothern"	Don Winslow; sketch	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Studio speaker
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue;	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Dinner music	orchestra; sports	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Rhythm Revue	Music; comment	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Round the Town"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orch.
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood news	Network sketch	Vocal Varieties	Talk, Mayor Tobin	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "We, the People";	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	"Headlines"; sketch	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45 guests; orchestra	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Studio speaker	Dance Melodies
8:00 Kate Smith's Hour;	News dramatizations	Vallee Hour; Connecticut	Ray Sinatra's Orch.;	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 football forum;	News dramatizations	Yankees; guests	dramatic sketch	Jack Ward
8:30 heroism awards;	Barry McKinley, songs	Vallee Hour; Connecticut	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	Legion speaker
8:45 comedy; music	Eastman School of Mu-	Yankees; guests	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	News commentator
9:00 Major Bowes's Hour	sic concert; Dr. How-	"Good News of 1938";	"World Neighbors"	Dance orchestra
9:15 Major Bowes's Hour	ard Hanson, conductor	motion picture stars;	"World Neighbors"	Jack Early, songs
9:30 Major Bowes's Hour	"Town Meeting"; talks,	picture previews; solo-	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Midweek Forum
9:45 Major Bowes's Hour	Profs. O. W. Sprague;	ists; orchestra	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Midweek Forum
10:00 Harvard - Wellesley	Paul Douglas; Dr. C.	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	"Hollywood Serenade"	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15 Lexicon Finals	Murchison; questions	Bob Burns; Foursome	"Hollywood Serenade"	Jimmie McHale's Orch
10:30 'Showcase'; variety	NBC Jamboree	Quartet; John Scott	Musical Revue; Henry	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 'Showcase'; variety	NBC Jamboree	Trotter's Orchestra	Weber's Orchestra; so-	"The Monitor News"
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	loists; chorus	Request Serenade
11:15 C. Calloway's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Billy Losees's Orchestra	Hockey	Request Serenade
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Henry Busse's Orchestra	M. Zarin's Orchestra	Maurice Rocco's Orch.
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desi.e It.	Henry Busse's Orchestra	M. Zarin's Orchestra	Maurice Rocco's Orch.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Amer. Banker	Feb. 18	Plymouth Feb. 27	Feb. 17 8:00 pm	Feb. 18 12 noon
†Cameronia	Feb. 18	Belfast Feb. 27	Feb. 17 8:00 pm	Feb. 18 1:00 pm
‡Vulcania	Feb. 19	Gibraltar Feb. 27	Feb. 19 8:00 am	Feb. 18 9:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jefferson	Seattle Jan. 26	Feb. 21 4:00 pm	Feb. 21 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco Mar. 1	Feb. 24 4 p. m.	Feb. 24 7:30 p. m.
Monterey	San Pedro Mar. 3	Feb. 26 4 p. m.	Feb. 26 7:30 p. m.

*Great Britain and Germany only. †Northern Ireland only. ‡Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12, noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Feb. 17

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Beacon Hill

(Continued from Page 11)

President Roosevelt. At that time he also was chairman of the Democratic State Committee. But late in 1934, under pressure from Treasury authorities to give up his political activities or resign as Collector, Mr. Maynard relinquished the chairmanship of the Democratic State Committee. The Washington order came after Mr. Maynard had participated in the campaign to nominate Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole in the 1934 Democratic primary. General Cole was defeated by James M. Curley.

The unexpired second term of Mr. Maynard as Collector runs until July 1, 1941, and carries a salary of $8000 to $9000. Mr. Maynard was appointed at a salary of $8000 but later received two $500 increases. It is anticipated that Mr. McGrath will receive the $9000 salary, when and if he moves into the position.

Holds Key Place

Mr. McGrath has reached political distinction as chairman of the Democratic State Committee and today, it is understood, he is enjoying his greatest political power, being a key figure in Massachusetts so far as Washington is concerned. This appears the major reason for his refusal to give up the chairmanship even to qualify without question for the collectorship.

Until Mr. McGrath is definitely established in the spacious Custom House office, several other candidates are still hoping for appointment. They include Frederick H. Sullivan, former Chairman and present member of the Boston School Committee, and Edward M. Gallagher, former President of the Boston City Council.

Edgar M. Mills

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'The River' a Graphic Documentary Film

"This is the story of a river, a record of the Mississippi, where it comes from, where it goes, what it has meant to us and what it has cost us."

So runs the prologue of "The River," the second United States Government documentary film, which opened yesterday at the South Station Theater. But it is really the story of many rivers and of the people through whose lives they run. The first part of the poetic commentary, written by the director, Pare Lorenz, and beautifully spoken by Thomas Chalmers, concludes:

Down the great Valley, twenty-five hundred miles from Minnesota
Carrying every rivulet and brook—creek and rill
Carrying all the rivers that run down two-thirds the continent—
The Mississippi runs to the Gulf.

"The River" is a harrowing picture. It tells how the plantation owners of the South "mined" for cotton, ravishing new land while the ground already tilled lay fallow. It tells how the great timberlands were torn bare of the trees which held back the rains. It tells how the fertile valley has been turned into a spot of desolation, inhabited by poverty-ridden sharecroppers and farmless farmers. The telling is as simple and graphic as nature itself.

"The River" is a terrifying picture. Tiny drops of water from dead leaves accumulate into trickles, streams and torrents, finally swelling into the floods of 1937, during which a nation watched the tragedy caused by greed and carelessness. Despite the levee "a thousand miles long," despite the efforts of the Coast Guard, the CCC, the WPA, the Red Cross and the volunteer workers, we see waters sweep high over many of the 100 cities and 1000 towns which cotton and timber and industry have built—"but at what a cost."

"The River," last of all, is a hopeful picture. It shows the beginnings of soil conservation and flood control, new farm settlements to which farmers are being transferred from sterile land. We are carried by camera to the immense dams being built to protect people and produce power.

Made by the Farm Security Administration, "The River" begins where "The Plow that Broke the Plains" left off. Beside writing and directing it, Mr. Lorenz edited the half-hour-long production and supervised the musical composition. Virgil Thomson has written an appropriate score full of dissonances, folk tunes, hymn tunes and river noises; it is performed by an orchestra under the direction of Alexander Smallens. Stacey Woodward, Floyd Crosby and Willard Van Dyke have supplied photography which, added to its other components transforms "The River" from a powerful idea into the most important documentary film we have seen—a Mississippi beside which the tricks of Hollywood studios appear like artificial trout streams.

J. D. B.

The Arts in Boston

Orlando Barera

Who Will Play Mozart's Violin Concerto No. 4, in D Major, With the Boston Symphony Orchestra Next Monday Evening and Tuesday Afternoon

Doll and Richards

Miscellaneous displays fill the exhibiting space of Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street: Clara Endicott Sears's collection of portraits by "Old time Wandering Itinerant Artists," silhouettes by the Baroness Maydell, and portraits and aquarelles by Ethel Machanic.

Miss Sears's pictures provide an interesting supplement to the Copley exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts. Portraiture became a common practice, a trade. Journeyman painters went from house to house to peddle their wares. Some were gifted, and even trained to a degree technically; others adapted themselves by practicing in a rather provincial style which was satisfactory to a not too fastidious clientele.

For us today the less sophisticated, the more provincial, seem the more interesting. We enjoy spontaneity and ingenuousness, a native feeling for the decorative. Miss Sears has a number of portrayals which may fail in conveying a surface resemblance, but which give way luxuriously to the dainty ruffles and lacy edges of cap and shawl. The golden chain is painted far more carefully than the eyes of the model.

The Baroness Maydell's fleet fingers continue to cut delicate silhouettes to the bewilderment of many of us. Assembled at Doll and Richards are some of her single and group portrayals. The silhouette is limited by flatness and monotone. The Baroness varies the surface with amusing and ornate details which she translates into the clipped line most adroitly. Her latest cuttings consist of some very intricate trees, the multiple boughs, branches and leaves of which are cut in characteristic shape and bearing. And then, there is a new experiment, cuttings of scenes of Esthonian history. The silhouettes are mounted on varicolored papers, thus giving the effect of a colored glass window, the black paper serving as leading and supports.

Ethel Machanic progresses steadily, shows a more professional approach to pencil drawings in which she has already proved her laudable skill. More prominent in this display is her painting. The portrait subject still holds first interest, and she tries in painting to catch momentary qualities of light and color, using as little pigment as possible. At the moment she is eager to suggest form, indicate light, evince an attitude, in what appears as effortless a manner as possible.

Most successful are her water colors, in which she reveals an authentic feeling for this medium, so rarely understood. There are several scenes in which she moves freely with the fluid color, with style, and crispness, and atmospheric feeling. Under one's very eyes Miss Machanic's water color style has matured and become profounder in content, more distinguished in form.

D. A.

Teachers' Union Opposes Conant's 'Scarcity Plan'

"A ploughing under of human brains" is the evaluation which the Cambridge Union of University Teachers places upon the suggestion by Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, that there should be a limitation of students in American universities.

Strong dissent is expressed in a statement combatting this stand, issued by the Union today and sent to President Conant. Similar exception was taken yesterday by Dr. J. D. Brownell, President of Northland College, Ashland, Wis., speaking before the Advertising Club of Boston. Curtailment of free educational opportunity, he said, is destroying the potential operation of a real democracy.

Claims to Be Liberal

The Cambridge Union is a local of the American Federation of Teachers, of which Prof. Jerome Davis of Yale University is the national President. It has a membership of about 120 teachers and other officers of Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The President is Prof. David W. Prall of the Philosophy Department at Harvard. The C. U. U. T. claims it represents the more liberal elements at Harvard and at M. I. T.

The Union commended President Conant's emphasis upon recruiting for the learned professions "from all economic levels of society" by means of scholarships, but added:

"When he states the country is in no pressing need of 'a larger annual supply of graduates of liberal arts colleges and graduate schools,' he is joining the advocates of an economy of scarcity. His 'policy of limitation' of the number of educated men is in effect a ploughing under of human brains.

"This is thinking in terms of a static society, in which only a comparatively few doctors, teachers, engineers, etc., can be supported, because so many of the people haven't enough money to pay for professional services. This is mistaking education for a commercial enterprise—to be justified only by the profitable sale of the product in the existing market.

"But what of the actual human needs of our whole democratic society? Great numbers of families . . . are ill housed, ill clothed, ill fed; many of them have only a caricature of an education. To meet the actual needs of our whole people it is perfectly clear that we are not producing nearly enough trained professionals.

Restrictions in Germany

"This restricting of liberal education was one of the first changes made by the Nazis in Germany. It follows a principle characteristically approved by fascist governments; for only an uneducated people can be submerged and exploited. We cannot agree to this as sound; all of our best traditions in education are to open doors of opportunity, not to close them.

"The present chaotic economy in America may not 'need' more educated men and women. There are economic systems abroad which 'need' fewer and fewer educated men and women. It is precisely in the countries where 'a diminution in the total number of students in the universities' is now deemed desirable that democracy is being destroyed."

Charlotte Hosiery Mills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Charlotte has more full-fashioned hosiery knitting machines in operation than any other southern city. So rapid has been the expansion of the silk-knitting industry in this City and its environs in recent years that its leadership has not become generally known outside of the industry.

Here and There in the Shops of Boston

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Very often, during the course of admiring the dress your companion is wearing, and stressing the fact that you haven't seen anything like it around, you are told that she made the dress herself. Whereupon, if you aren't at all adept with a needle, you immediately utter a good-sized gasp of admiration . . . if not downright surprise! After which you are usually informed that there was no trick to it at all, and that it is but one of the many dresses she has whipped-up during the course of the season. Which invariably makes you sort of wonder if you could do the same thing.

Just so you'll be able to look into the matter a little further and find out what it's all about, Jordan Marsh's Fashion Center which, by the way, is always doing something interesting, has been having a spring fabric fashion show of new numbers. All of which were styled by McCall. In fact there'll be another show tomorrow at 12:30 p. m. and another at 2:30. It's all under the direction of Miss Catharine Freel, McCall Stylist. And if you like, Miss Freel will let you in on just how simple it is to build yourself some smart clothes, with the aid of McCall patterns and printed directions. After which you'll probably find yourself down in the yard-goods department, buying up yards of their Schiaparelli-designed linen, or Du Pont Rayon "Cezano." Which reminds us that what with all these new fabrics putting in a daily appearance, one almost needs a guide to get through the yard-goods counters nowadays! However, they're most attractive, and realizing that women who make their own clothes very often keep their eye on the right hand side of the menu, so to speak, the manufacturers do keep their prices quite reasonable.

♣ ♣ ♣

It's a Good Time To Buy Curtains

Having lived through many a sale of theirs, we know that the time to replenish the entire house with curtains is when Paine Furniture Company pops up with one of their worth-while sales. Because then it is that you can get curtains that are twice as good as you thought you'd be able to buy, or sometimes as little as half as much as they have been. At the moment we're interested in their marquisettes . . . those that have the stripe as well as the dot running through them . . . with wide ruffled Priscilla tops, borders and tie-backs. They were something like $4, but now are $2.75 a pair. They're extra wide, and at least two and a half yards long; that is, if the distance from our nose to the tip of our outstretched fingers is still the same. There were some plain marquisettes, too. The price was higher, but they were fine. And may we remind you that their February Furniture Sale is still on, and that they're open Wednesday evenings.

♣ ♣ ♣

A Walking Shoe; Comfort and Looks

There comes a time in every woman's life when she needs a walking shoe . . . a shoe that looks like it would really get you there . . . regardless of whether it's the city pavements you're pounding, or the country road you're taking. Just such a shoe is Walk-Over's spring version of the "Cossack," which is equipped with that which they choose to call the "half-hite" heels. Betwixt and between. It comes up high over the instep, over which there is a half-hidden strap. Lots of tiny perforations in the front of the shoe. And one of their well-known "softie construction" shoes which are so very comfortable. In either brown, blue or black. Calf or bucko, and less than $9. At their 170 Tremont Street store, or down at 378 Washington Street.

♣ ♣ ♣

Plenty of Things To Please You Here

The treasure box: How often have you yearned for a felt hat that would be the exact match in color of your new jade flannel; instead of one that was two shades off! Jays takes care of just such a desire now with grand felt hats for only $4.90. Which they'll dye any color at all (just trek the sample in) at no additional cost. Smart no end is Fredley's three-piece tailored suit that sells for $45. And such colors! The Seven Dwarfs bracelet at Filene's (for a dollar) might satisfy the children . . . just in case you can't take them to Keith Memorial now and they have to wait until the movie arrives at your neighborhood theater. Conrad's millinery buyer has been at it again, and the result is one of the smartest collection of last-gasps in millinery in town! That Duo-Hamper, at Hovey's is quite worth while. Two compartments. One for the regular laundry, the other for silk hosiery and such that you wish washed separately. For $3.98.

Janet Treat.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday Feature)

WPA Fund Aids College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Lawrence M. Pinckney, State WPA Administrator, has approved an application for $289,280 to construct a student activities building for the College of Charleston, which would provide an auditorium seating 3,000 persons, Mayor Burnet R. Maybank announced recently.

In Boston Today

Optimism Marks Reports on Trade

(Continued from Page 11)

began late last summer and extended right up to January has apparently been stemmed. While the anticipated seasonal up-swing in business is not as promising as usual, business is slightly better than it was a month ago.

Out of 18 representative industries reporting to the Purchasing Agents Association, nine indicated that business was better than last month, five reported no change and only four were worse off. Prices held about the same with some reductions in steel and further cuts expected in this product. Some slight advances were reported in a few commodities.

Another promising factor was the lowered inventories of retail merchants who have managed to get rid of most of the goods piled upon their shelves prior to the anticipated price increases of last summer. When the public demand for commodities begins to show itself in some volume, these merchants will be in a position, it is said, to place new orders with manufacturers at once.

Credit was reported to be unusually good. Seven industries out of the 18 reported less employment than a month ago, nine had not changed and two had hired more workers.

From the standpoint of actual orders placed with manufacturers in January as compared with last month, increases were noted in textiles, particularly in wool, paper and specialties including rubber products. Shoe and leather products showed no seasonal up-swing whatever. Usually, manufacturing witnesses a general up-surge in business late in January. The optimistic attitude taken by business men is that the up-surge is merely delayed, that the turn in the downward tide has occurred, that the seasonal revival of business is due either in March or April.

Concord Reports Denied by Lyman

(Continued from Page 11)

and 22, who were ringleaders in the attempted break and in a hunger-strike, are on bread and water.

On the charge that certain prisoners were allowed to leave the reformatory, the Commissioner said absence was approved only for an inmate to attend the funeral of a member of his immediate family. On the placing of bets for prisoners, he stated that money was contraband inside the walls and that if it was known that a guard indulged in such a practice of acting as a go-between on betting he would be dismissed at once. On drugs he said:

"We are always fearful and on the lookout for drugs. Since I have been commissioner there has been reported to me one instance of suspicion of drugs. There have been three instances of inmates who have been found with drugs on them when received at our prison.

"There is nothing more dangerous than drugs and our officers know it."

Sullivan Out For Second Place

Alexander F. Sullivan, former representative from East Boston, today became the first to throw his hat in the ring for Lieutenant Governor in the next State election to supplant Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, who today confirmed rumors that he would run for Governor.

The new aspirant for political honors on Beacon Hill has many friends in the Legislature in which he served as Representative from East Boston from 1931 to 1935. He is an advocate of public ownership of the Boston Elevated Railway, a stanch supporter of pensions and retirement privileges for government employees on a par with those now enjoyed by judges and a sponsor of bills to provide for popular election of Public Utility Commissioners.

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Because it's so very flattering, because it fits so well and does such nice things for a woman's figure . . . this two-piece knit dress is extremely popular! Woodpecker tweed in violet, aqua, copen, rose. Sizes 36 to 44.

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A VOICE. Comforting words. How much they mean. Somewhere somebody has thought of you — and yours. Somebody wanting to know that you are well. Somebody knowing you want assurance of their welfare.

Whether near or far away, thoughtfulness costs little. Out of town calls — of 26 miles or more — are especially low evenings after 7 and all day Sunday. You can see how little they cost from the sample rates in the panel at the right.

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Portland, Me.	.40
Fitchburg, Mass.	.25
Manchester, N. H.	.25
Nashua, N. H.	.25
New Bedford, Mass.	.25
Portsmouth, N. H.	.25

These rates are for 3 minute station-to-station calls. It costs nothing to have the long-distance operator quote you the cost of any other call. A small Federal tax applies where the charge is 50c or over.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

One Weakness of Bruins Still Stands Out—Crimson Hockey Surrounded by Rumors

Boston Defense Is Panicky Around Its Own Goaltender

National Hockey League
American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	23	4	9	101	68	50
Rangers	21	5	9	111	63	47
Chicago	10	8	19	67	103	28
Detroit	8	9	20	72	100	25
Canadian Division						
Toronto	17	8	10	108	90	42
Canadiens	14	8	14	95	98	36
Americans	13	8	13	66	89	32
Montreal	10	4	21	70	99	24

Results Feb. 15

Boston 5, Montreal 2.
Americans 4, Canadiens 0.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With a place in the play-offs definitely clinched, it is time to turn toward Stanley Cup hopes for the Bruins. It may seem silly to look at a first-place team, such as the Bruins and criticize, but one apparent weakness of long standing has not been corrected.

That weakness was in evidence last night when the locals practically eliminated all play-off chances of the Montreal Maroons, 5-2. Winning the game with ease, the Rossmen naturally looked very good. They had balance, speed and combination, but once the Maroons used the old Art Ross power play, the Art Ross team floundered.

Wild Scramble

In this day and age it is considered wise to criticize only when such criticism is constructive. Unfortunately the writer is not expert enough in hockey to offer help and can do no more than hope that the locals eventually will help themselves. Let an opposing team hem the Boston team in its own territory and a wild defensive scramble, devoid of system, immediately occurs.

Because the Stanley Cup is really a possibility here now and because the New York Rangers loom as the foremost obstacle, that weakness is important. The Rangers are adept at scrimmaging around opponents' nets and have too often forced the local six into frantic situations by such methods. The Bruins have the best goalie in the league, but even he is likely to be helpless under scramble conditions there are too many times when he cannot follow the progress of the puck to insure stopping shots.

When and if the Bruins learn to clear from their own territory properly, this writer will take them against the field. Until they show more intelligence under such pressure, there can be no display of confidence. The Maroons put two goals by Thompson last night during scrambles whereas the Bruins overshadowed them in every other department of play.

From the outset, the locals outskated and out-played the visitors. Maroons played pretty good hockey, too, but an angle shot by Flash Hollett at 7:56 shook the morale of the club and their efforts to retaliate opened the gates for the Bruins to score more goals. The Cowley and Schmidt forward lines of Boston never looked better as they out-distanced their checks and out-smarted the defense and goalie.

Cowley in Fourth Place

Billy Beveridge, rotund Maroon goalie, faced 39 shots in the game against only 19 for Thompson. Bill Cowley, Bruin center, received three assists to boost him to fourth place in the league scoring list. Little Bobby Bauer, right wing on the Schmidt line, and Woody Dumart, the left wing, each collected a goal and an assist. Ray Getliffe entered the scoring after a long spell of inactivity with a goal and an assist and Charlie Sands poked in a goal.

Gus Marker took a direct pass from Stew Evans for one Maroon goal, although Evans did not receive an official assist, and Baldy Northcott banged in the other Montreal goal with the help of Jimmy Ward.

Americans shutout Canadiens in New York and left only a slim mathematical chance for Maroons to make the play-offs. Manager Red Dutton was recuperating from an injury received in practice at Detroit and Art Chapman and Ching Johnson, jointly, directed the team. The Amerks beat Canadiens 4-0 with Nels Stewart scoring two goals; Red Beattie and Sweeney Schriner tallied the others. It was numbers 294 and 295 in the pro career of Stewart.

Crimson-Tigers In League Clash At Boston Garden

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
McGill	7	0	1	51	12	14
Queen's	7	0	2	41	31	14
Toronto	4	1	2	31	23	9
Dartmouth	4	0	3	27	42	8
Harvard	2	0	2	10	12	4
Princeton	2	0	4	17	26	4
Montreal	1	0	7	21	46	2
Yale	0	1	6	16	33	1

Line-ups at Garden Tonight

Harvard		Princeton
Cutter	lw	rw, Woodhull
Patrick	c	c, Bissell
Mechem	rw	lw, Miller
Hicks	ld	rd, Burke
Emerson	rd	ld, Barrett
Johnson	g	g, Coleman

Harvard spares: Harding, Roberts, Pope, Ervin, Winslow, de Rham, Kevorkian, Jameson, Preedley, Eaton, Stone. Princeton spares: Barnicle, Bordley, Cochrane, Craig, Fraker, Fuller, Mueller, Nicoll, Purnell, Turner, Wyer.

Game Starts at 8:30

The hockey teams of Harvard and Princeton will be out to settle which one is entitled to fifth place in the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League and second spot in the Quadrangular league tonight when they meet in their second game of the season at the Boston Garden. Tonight's contest will mark the 52d time these colleges have met in hockey.

At the present time both are tied for fifth place in the Three-I loop and second place in the Quad circuit. Despite the fact Harvard is playing way below form the Crimson is favored over the Tigers tonight. A month ago Harvard defeated Princeton at New Jersey, 3 to 2. This, and the fact that Harvard usually plays its best hockey on home ice, entitles the Crimson to whatever edge there may be.

Princeton will bring a group of experienced players to Boston along with some promising sophomores and juniors. Among familiar faces to local fans will be Jack Bissell of Canton and the Tiger's captain last year. Bissell, who plays center ice on the first line, is just beginning to reach top form as he did not come out for hockey until after the Christmas holidays.

Bill Barrett, a senior, and Capt. Bob Burke, a junior, will start on the Tiger's defense tonight. These boys are hard checkers and gave the Harvard wings no end of trouble at Baker Rink. Schuyler Woodhull, who will be playing his last collegian game on Boston ice, will team with Rowley Miller on the wings. John Coleman, who has taken over the goaltending duties, is playing his first year of varsity hockey and is doing a right good job.

Coach Dick Vaughn has done well with this Princeton team. The boys never give up trying despite the score against them. The majority of the games which they have lost this year have been by a one-point margin.

Princeton has plenty of talent among its relief men with Thomas Barnicle, a Framingham product; Sophomore Bob Bordley, Doug Cochrane, Bill Craig, and Bob Mueller, ready to step in and carry on the Princeton attack. Coach Vaughn is a firm believer in offensive hockey and promises that his team will carry the puck into Harvard territory as much as they can tonight.

Coach Joe Stubbs of Harvard will keep the same lines as played against Dartmouth. Joe Patrick will center for Johnny Mechem and Ned Cutter on one line. George Roberts will make the plays for Ralph Pope and Austie Harding in the alternate line. A third line, consisting of Warren Winslow at center with Henry Ervin and Fred de Rham on the wings, will be used for relief work.

The Crimson defense will be taken care of by Gene Emerson and Capt. Traf Hicks with Al Kervorkian and Win Jameson as alternates. Howard Johnson has the call over Vin Freedley in the nets.

Holy Cross Announces 1938 Baseball Schedule

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 16 (AP)—Holy Cross' varsity baseball team will play 23 games this spring, 16 of them at home, it has been announced by Director of Athletics Tom McCabe.

Fordham is returning to the Crusaders' schedule after several years' absence.

Coincident with the announcing of the 1938 schedule, the battery candidates reported to Coach Jack Barry and engaged in a short drill in the indoor cage. Barry is starting his 18th season as Holy Cross baseball coach. The schedule:

April: 14—Boston Red Sox (exhibition); 19—Brown; 20—Fordham; 22—Princeton; 23—Dartmouth; 27—Springfield; 30—Brown at Providence.

May: 4—Providence College at Providence; 7—Colgate; 10—Tufts; 11—Amherst; 14—Yale; 16—Villanova; 17—Rhode Island State; 21—Providence College; 23—New Hampshire at Durham, N. H.; 26—Colgate at Hamilton, N. Y.; 28—Harvard; 30—Boston College.

June: 1—Yale at New Haven; 4—Harvard at Cambridge; 6—Boston College at Newton; 7—Boston College.

N. E. College Results

Basketball

Conn. State 80, Alumni 23.

Hockey

Boston University 7, New Hampshire 3.

Swimming

Mass. State 45, Wesleyan 30.

Boston Newspaper Bowling League

Team	Strs	Won	Lost	Pinf'l
Monitor No. 1	312	57	27	31,056
Record	315	55	29	31,304
Post No. 1	312	55	29	30,880
Globe No. 1	315	54	30	31,048
Post No. 2	315	42	42	30,469
American	312	42	42	29,932
Transcript	315	37	47	30,285
Monitor No. 2	315	36	48	30,445
Globe No. 2	312	22	62	29,118
Pilot	315	20	64	29,110

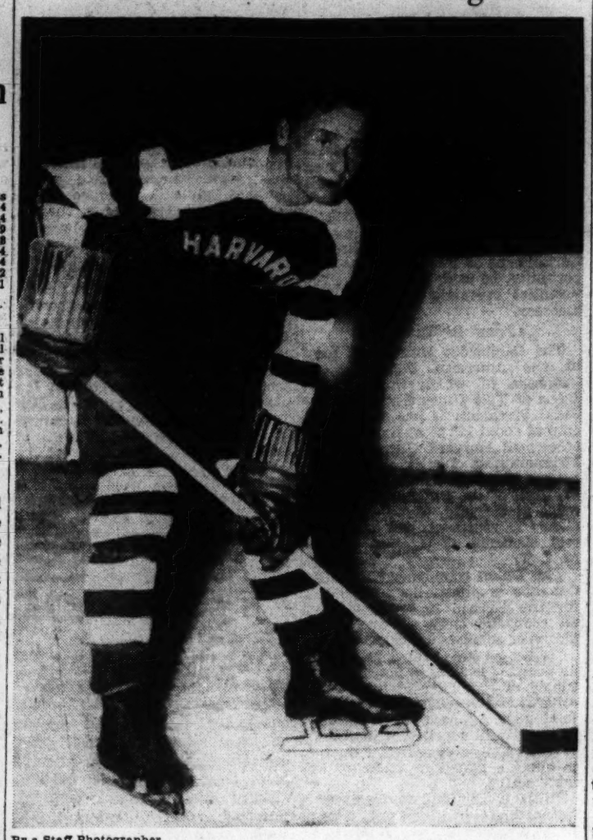
Results

Post (No. 2) 4; Transcript 0
Monitor (No. 1) 4; Monitor No. 2) 0
Record 4; Pilot 0
Post (No. 1) 4; Globe (No. 2) 0
American 3; Globe (No. 1) 1

Records

High Single—Johns, Post, (No. 1) 158
High Total—Swanson, Monitor (No. 1) 376
High Team Single—Post (No 1) 570
High Team Total—Post (No. 1) 1,606

Faces Princeton Six Tonight



By a Staff Photographer
Austin Harding, Harvard Left Wing

Huskies Seek Victory at 'Y' Tonight

With the season almost over, Northeastern will stage its first mid-week home hoop game tonight at the Johnson Memorial Gym, with the high-scoring Worcester Polytechnic outfit providing the competition.

The Huskies have had a mediocre season on the road, but hope to return to the victory column tonight. Coach Jimmy Dunn looks for plenty of trouble from this Worcester team, but expects his boys will give a good account of themselves.

"Our spirit is 100 per cent better," Dunn explained today. "We lost our share of hard games, but the team is playing for all its worth. I'm convinced that we are a much better basketball team now than we were a month ago, despite the loss of several key men."

Asked to single out players for individual praise, Dunn answered, "Every boy has done something to merit a little extra attention. First of all there is Capt. Frank Meehan. He has been encouraging the team, and even suggested that he be kept on the bench just to see if some other combination would do better.

"Then there is Tom Gleason, who now is our leading offensive threat. Tom was more or less the forgotten man last year, but he certainly is in top form now. And Jim Connolly is the most improved man on the squad.

"Vin Labowicz and Stan Rogers have been doing great work in the back-court. Vin's guarding job on Chet Jaworoski of Rhode Island stands out as one of the best achievements of the current season."

After tonight's encounter with Worcester the Huskies have three more games to play. On Saturday they play a return game with Rhode Island State and then close the season with a pair of contests against powerful Conn. State, the last game coming on March 5 on the home court.

Cards in Pennant Race, Says Frisch

WINTER HAVEN, Fla., Feb. 16 (AP)—Manager Frankie Frisch predicted today that his St. Louis Cardinals would be in the thick of the National League pennant race this year. Here for a brief vacation before the opening next week of the Cards' training school, Frisch named Chicago, New York and Pittsburgh as the teams he feared.

Frisch indicated he was expecting help from Dizzy Dean, who won only 13 games in 1937.

"Dean has had plenty of rest and he should return to form," the manager declared. "I hope he does, anyway."

As for Joe Medwick, who led the National League in batting last season, Frisch said:

"He will have banner seasons for the next 15 years. Both he and Dizzy are young and have plenty of futures before them."

It is too early, the one-time "Fordham Flash" said, to contemplate the Cards' lineup. He added, however, he knew of no newcomer who had prospects of displacing any of the St. Louis regulars.

Frisch said the Cardinal rookies with the most promise were Enos Slaughter, Max Macon and Herb Bremer. Slaughter, an outfielder, batted .382 last year with Columbus to lead the American Association. Macon, a pitcher, also played with Columbus.

Helen Stone Beats Anne Page

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Helen Stone of the home club defeated Anne Page, of Philadelphia, seeded No. 2, in a decided upset in the second round of the New York Junior League's eighth annual invitation squash racquets tournament, yesterday. The score was 15—6, 15—13, 11—15, 10—15, 15—11. Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, Jr., of Apawamis, winner for the past two years and seeded No. 1, led the rest of the favorites through the second round by downing Helen Rice of the Cosmopolitan Club, 17—14, 15—3, 15—3. Barbara Strobhar, 19-year-old Philadelphia star, easily eliminated Mrs. Kate Wyckoff of the Junior League, 15—3, 15—8, 15—3, and will meet Mrs. Lamme in the feature contest of the quarter-finals.

Bates Releases Schedule

LEWISTON, Maine, Feb. 16 (AP)—Lowell Textile replaces Holy Cross on the Bates College 1938 varsity baseball schedule released today by Prof. Raymond L. Kendall, acting director of athletics. The schedule: April 19, at Bowdoin; 29, at Boston College; 30, at Lowell Textile; May 3, at University of Maine; 5, at Colby; 7, Bowdoin; 10, Bowdoin; 13, University of Maine; 17, at Bowdoin; 20, Colby; 23, University of Maine; 25, at Colby.

600-Yard Field May Break Old Triangular Meet Mark

As fine a quartet of college 600-yard runners to meet on a Boston indoor track in years will go to the starting line on Feb. 26 at the Boston Garden in one of the feature events of the third annual Quadrangular Meet contested among the track and field teams of Harvard, Yale, Cornell and Dartmouth.

Though coaches of the four teams will have the right to make changes up until the men go on the line in that 600-yard run, present indications are that the four men finally selected will be Dartmouth, Judd Foster; Cornell, John Nevius; Yale, Frank Curtis, and Harvard, Jim Lightbody.

The 600-yard run fortunately has been returned to the schedule in a year when the four colleges competing are equipped with some of the greatest runners at that distance in their history. All four men have broken 49 seconds for 440-yards and track and field critics believe that a 1.13 is possible.

Foster Ran 48s.

Judd Foster of Dartmouth who ran fourth to Johnny Woodruff in the I. C. A. A. A. A. Games and who has been clocked at 48 seconds for the quarter, will be one of the most formidable entrants in the games. Frank Curtis of Yale has done 48.3 for the quarter, while Jim Lightbody of Harvard was clocked in 48.2, trailing the great English runner Godfrey Brown in the International Meet at the Stadium last July. Lightbody, voted the Hallahan Trophy at the B. A. A. Games as the outstanding athlete in the meet, definitely will start in the Quadrangular 600 run.

Johnny Nevius undoubtedly will be the Cornell entrant and he, too, is a potential 48-second quarter miler, though Coach Jack Moakley of Cornell additionally has Capt. Ham Hucker, if he elects to start him. Hucker is Intercollegiate 220-yard low hurdle champion who ran third a year ago at the Indoor Intercollegiates to Eddie O'Brien of Syracuse and Ed Borck of Manhattan in the 600-yard race.

Morse Holds Record

The 600-yard run was a feature for years of the old Triangular Meet and was discontinued after 1935 when Yale joined Harvard, Dartmouth and Cornell to make the new Quadrangular Games. It is noteworthy that the old Triangular Meet record was 1m. 15.1s., made by Jack Morse of Harvard in 1933 and that such outstanding middle distance runners as Lagay, Swope and Andrews of Dartmouth, Chapman, Crozier and Sampson of Cornell and Burke, Kane, O'Neil, Cummings and Pearson of Harvard were never able to break that mark.

By a Staff Photographer
Judson Foster of Dartmouth

Decision to permit only one starter from each college, making a field of four, plus the fact that the Garden now has an 11-lap track, are conditions favoring a very fast race this year. The event should be one of the high lights of what appears now to be the best college meet offered New England track and field fans in years.

Sporting Around the Hub

With the arrival of Gene Moore's signed contract from Lancaster, Texas, Bob Quinn now has 30 players financially agreeable for the approaching baseball season. Every pitcher and catcher whose name appears on the official club roster, has accepted terms. Outfielder Roy Johnson, Shortstop Rabbit Warstler and Bog Kahle, a rookie infielder, are the only players still out of the fold.

Neither Johnson nor Warstler has jumped at the contract offered by the Bees, but Bob Quinn does not consider them holdouts. They will report at Bradenton with the second squad March 7.

Manager Casey Stengel has an idea he can add several points to Gene Moore's batting average by improving the fleet outfielder's base running. Although the quiet Texan is one of the fastest in the National League going down to first base, he does not rank with the leading pirates of the base paths.

However, if every Bee hustles after the manner of Moore, Casey Stengel will have few worries this year.

The Red Sox trail the Bees in the contract department. Seven of the Fenway family are still unsigned. They are: Pitchers Johnny Marcum, Archie McKain and Fritz Ostermueller; Catchers Moe Berg and George Dickey; Infielder Eric McNair, and Outfielder Roger Cramer.

The Cincinnati Reds' roster has arrived, with Manager Bill McKechnie's picture on the cover. Of the 31 players listed, only 12 are pitchers. The Reds are training at Tampa, Fla., from Feb. 26 to April 4.

One of McKechnie's outfielders is Dusty Cooke, formerly of the Red Sox, who batted .345 in the American Association last season with Minneapolis.

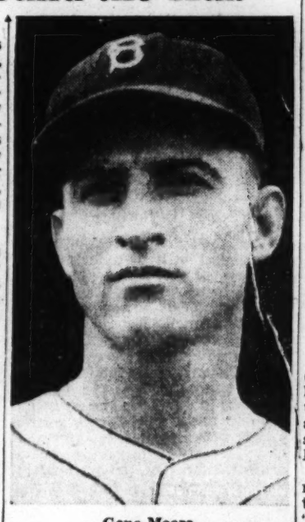
Unbeaten in two years of competition, Harvard's varsity swimming team will go after its nineteenth straight triumph tonight in their Indoor Athletic Building pool at Cambridge, meeting the Boston Y. M. C. A. tank squad. Before the varsity meet, the Harvard freshman team will oppose M. I. T. freshmen.

The Y. M. C. A. team, coached by Ray Millard and captained by Wilbur Tirrell, ace backstroker, is undefeated in six meets this winter. Coach Hal Ulen of Harvard will use this meet as a final tune-up for the Eastern Intercollegiate League contest with Dartmouth at Hanover on Saturday.

Dartmouth sits in an enviable position in the Eastern basketball race. The Green plays its closest rival, Cornell, at Hanover, Saturday evening, after the Ithacans engage in a Friday-night battle with Harvard at Cambridge. The Crimson is no longer a push-over, and Cornell should be softened for the New Hampshire boys. Harvard is host to Columbia Saturday.

Columbia and Pennsylvania, who are struggling for third place in the Eastern cage race, meet this evening on the Lions' home court.

The Northeastern Huskies play hockey games with Bowdoin tonight and Colby tomorrow evening without high-scoring Johnny Byrne. The matches are at Brunswick and Waterville, Maine, respectively. Working commitments will keep the Arlington wing in Boston.



Gene Moore

Michigan vs. Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 16 (AP)—A favored University of Michigan swimming team, National Collegiate champions, will meet Yale's natators here tonight in a dual meet between unbeaten forces.

The two squads, studded with many of the nation's top-ranking stars, were expected to make a savage assault on all kinds of swim records.

Overwhelming strength in the free style and relay events gives the Wolverines quite an edge over Yale with a Bulldog triumph depending mainly on the possibility of Capt. John Macionis turning the tables on Tom Haynie of Michigan in the 220 and 440-yard free style races.

The teams have met in dual competition twice—1928 and 1930— and both times Coach Bob Kiphuth's Yales triumphed over Coach Matt Mann's Wolverines. A capacity crowd of more than 2,000 was a certainty, virtually all tickets having been disposed of for over a week.

Brookline Curlers Unbeaten

TORONTO, Feb. 16 (AP)—E. S. Litchfield's rink from Brookline, Mass., undefeated in the Ontario Curling Bonspiel, came through in the second round of the Royal York event yesterday, defeating W. E. Braithwaite's Meafords, 17 to 12. Only one out of three Detroit quartets was victorious. Dr. E. C. Watson defeated D. Riddell's Toronto Granites, 12-7, but H. B. Holden went down 13-7 before M. Lindsay's Torontos and Bert Kennedy's Toronto Royal Canadians conquered Nate Cornwell's rink, 11-10.

Five Years Ago
By the Associated Press

Charley Bachman, former head coach at U. of Florida, named football coach at Michigan State, succeeding Jim Crowley.

American Hockey Association

Tulsa 4, Wichita 1.
St. Paul 3, Kansas City 2.

Nine Nations in Second Round of World Hockey

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Feb. 16 (AP)—Hockey teams of nine nations, headed by the tournament's "big three"—the United States, Canada and Great Britain—advanced to the second round of the world amateur hockey championships last night.

In a last-minute change tournament officials decided to admit nine teams and divide them into three "pools" for the second round. The original schedule had called for eight to play in two sections of the semifinal round after the preliminaries which ended yesterday. Sweden, which would have been eliminated, thus was permitted to advance. The nine survivors were divided as follows for the second round: Pool 1—Switzerland, United States, Czechoslovakia. Pool 2—Canada, Hungary, Germany. Pool 3—Great Britain, Poland, Sweden.

Canadian Athletes Shine at Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Feb. 16 (CP)—Three Canadian athletes equalled or bettered British Empire Games marks in a Canada-Australia invitation carnival here last night. Major points went to the visitors.

Bill Fritz, Toronto, won the 440-yard dash in 47.5s., two-fifths of a second better than the Games record of 47.9s., set by Denis Shore, South Africa, Feb. 10 and equalled by Bill Roberts, England, in winning the final Saturday in which Fritz was inches behind him.

Eric Coy, Winnipeg, beat his own Games record of 146 ft. 10½ in., by throwing the discus 147ft., 3¾ in. George Sutherland, De Winton, Alta., was third.

Jack Brown, Toronto, won the 100-yard dash in 9.7s, equalling the time made by Cyril Holmes of England in the dash event at Sydney, Feb. 5. It was 1-10 of a second slower than the Empire record made by Percy Williams, Vancouver, at Hamilton in 1930.

Everglades Mixed Golf

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 16 (AP)—Diana Fishwick, former British and French women's champion, paired with Brig. Gen. A. C. Critchley, English sports promoter, to win the qualifying medal yesterday in the Everglades Club mixed foursome golf tournament. They had a card of 38-40—76. One stroke behind with a card of 39-38—77 was the team of Mrs. Philip Hill of London and Robert Sweeny, Jr., British amateur champion.

Three Years Ago
By the Associated Press

Glenn Cunningham won Baxter Mile at New York A. C. track meet, beating Gene Venzke and Bill Bonthron in 4:09.8.

Something Gone Wrong With Six In Late Games

What is the matter with the Harvard hockey team?

That question is currently going the rounds and cannot be denied very long. The question gained momentum when the Crimson lost to Dartmouth last Saturday afternoon at Hanover. Coach Joe Stubbs is reported to have given Dartmouth full credit, but the players are said to have been disgruntled.

It is a peculiar situation and there is little of a tangible nature to explain matters. Harvard has lost only one game to an American college team in two years and yet there seems to be dissatisfaction because of the way the club is playing.

Harvard's championship team of last year lost only one player of note by graduation—George Ford. When practice for the present season opened, the material in prospect was as good as ever reported for the team. What blew the works apart is something for the shoulders of Bill Bingham, athletic director, to bear.

Rumors are flying thick and fast and perhaps to bring a few to attention will be a helpful and corrective measure. The rumors should have been spiked with proper investigation and if necessary, action, long ago. In these rumors everything is wrong from the coach down.

Here are a few that come to the ear of any who will give a moment's heed: Coach Joe Stubbs should not have shifted his forward lines . . . George Roberts disheartened since being removed from between Mechem and Cutter after two years of combination with them . . . Capt. Traff Hicks either forced to play by himself or refusing to combine with others on rushes . . . Usual helpful inspirational opportunity of a captain thereby is lost . . . No little feeling going around because Alex Kevorkian, in one year, has displaced Charley Houghton, hard worker for two years, on defense . . . A movement of Clark Hodder, assistant coach, for head coach, not being checked by Hodder himself . . . and what happens to the freshmen who turn in brilliant seasons, year after year?

On the surface none of these rumors is so serious that it could not be investigated and scattered as either unfounded or corrected. To let them continue, be they facts or false, cannot result in other than a decided deficit to Harvard hockey progress.

W. M.

Williams Leads League Swimmers

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Though Harvard, Yale, and Princeton are tied for the lead as the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League goes into its final month of competition, Paul Williams of Pennslyvania stands at the head of the individual scoring list with 37¼ points.

The Penn sprinter, despite the fact that his team is at the bottom of the league with four defeats in as many starts, has placed first four times, second four times, and been on three winning free-style relay teams.

In second place is Hendrick Van Ore, Princeton sprinter, whose 19½ points have helped the Tigers stay even with Harvard and Yale at two victories each. John Macionis of Yale, tied for third place at 17 points, is top man for the Elis. Harvard's leaders are Charles Hutter and William Kendall, bracketed in 10th place at 14 points each.

Browns Get Heffner In Deal With Yankees

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—The St. Louis Browns have completed another deal by sending Infielder Bill Knickerbocker to the New York Yankees for Infielder Don Heffner and an unannounced bundle of cash.

There is not much difference between Heffner and Knickerbocker on the basis of records, though the Yankees evidently believe Knickerbocker would be handier to have around for utility than Heffner, whose duty has been confined mostly to the Yankee bench. Last season, Heffner batted .249 and fielded .980, while Knickerbocker, formerly with Cleveland, batted .261 and fielded .958 in 121 games.

This deal was the third completed by the Browns since they wound up last in the 1937 American League race. They have traded four players away, receiving eight players and cash in return. They swapped Pitcher Elon Hogsett to Washington for Ed Linke, right-hander; traded Outfielder Joe Vosmik to Boston for Pitcher Buck Newsom, Infielder Red Kress and Outfielder Buster Mills, and sent Catcher Rollie Hemsley to Cleveland in return for Infielder Roy Hughes, Catcher Billy Sullivan, Pitcher Ed Cole (rookie from the Texas League) and cash.

Pro Grid Meeting Opens Saturday

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Groundwork for the 1938 National Professional Football League schedule will be laid at the league's annual midwinter meeting in Philadelphia Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 19-20. The league also expects to consider several applications for franchises and take under advisement agreements with minor leagues. Owners of the 10 clubs also may complete several trades which have been under discussion, while the rules committee, headed by George Halas of the Chicago Bears, will discuss a number of proposed rules changes.

Giants Off to Hot Springs

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—The advance guard of the New York Giants have left for Hot Springs, Ark., and preliminary exercise before reporting to the Giants' spring training camp at Baton Rouge, La. In the party are pitchers Hal Schumacher, Don Brennan and Bill Lohrman; catchers Ted Duay and Jimmy Sheehan, and Secretary Eddie Brannick and Treasurer Leo Bondy.

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Business and Industry

Financial District Views Treasury Gold Move Indifferently

Commerce and Finance

Far East Trouble Affects Belgian Economic Status

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Belgium's iron and steel industry is feeling the pinch of unsettled political conditions in the Far East, which is being reflected in a slight reduction of activity. The markets in the Far East are of special importance to the Belgian metal industry.

Industrialists here are concerned about the further development of sales there, because many shipments and orders have been cancelled. Early in October there were 49 blast furnaces in operation. The following figures give some idea of the production of the Belgian metal industry (in 1000 tons):

	Aug., 1937	July, 1937	August, 1936
Cast iron	350.	344.	286.
Crude steel	347.	349.	266.
Steel Foundry goods	8.3	7.	5.9
Finished steel	234.	253.	205.
Finished iron	2.5	2.8	2.6

Besides the normal orders from Great Britain, the Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries, demand is limited. Commercial steel and heavy plate-iron are most in demand. Terms of delivery range from eight to ten weeks.

Coal Imports Higher

Coal imports into Belgium in the first six months of 1937 amounted to 2,940,000 tons, compared with 1,750,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1936. Germany ranks first among Belgium's coal suppliers, its imports into Belgium increasing from 1,130,000 tons in the first six months of 1936 to 1,680,000 tons in the corresponding months of this year. Then follow respectively the Netherlands, Great Britain and Poland, with coal imports in 1937 of 535,000, 438,000 and 225,000 tons.

At the same time Belgium exports also considerable quantities of coal, namely 2,200,000 tons in the first six months of 1937 (1936: 2,320,000 tons), of which France took the lion's share of 1,780,000 tons. Coal stocks are declining.

In spite of the heavy demand for coal, both at home and abroad, production only slightly increased. The introduction of the 45-hour week reduced the average production per man from .82 ton per day in December, 1936, to .769 ton per day in August, 1937. The number of miners has increased, however.

Coal Output Gains

The production in the first eight months of 1937 was 19,490,000 tons, against 18,230,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1936. This increase of 6 per cent is far behind the increased demand, which, for the steel industry only, went up 22 per cent. The coke industry is very active, prices are firm, and production has about reached its maximum.

The harbor movement in Antwerp and Ghent showed only little differences as compared with one year ago. Harbor expenses in the port of Antwerp are expected to go up about 10 per cent, as a result of the recent introduction of the 40-hour week and the rise of wages of harbor workers by two francs per day shift, three francs per night shift and three and a half francs per Sunday shift. This increase had to be given under an existing Royal Decree, because the index number for the cost of living had risen.

Retail Prices Rise

Meanwhile the index number for retail prices in Belgium continues to rise. On Sept. 15, 1937, it was for Belgium in general 753 (previous month: 746), for Brussels 812 (previous month: 801), and for Antwerp 796 (790). As compared with September, 1936, this meant a rise of 63.75 and 73 points, respectively. It is estimated that this index number will go up another 30 points before the end of this year. The costs of living have accordingly risen during the past year by 10 per cent and, since the currency depreciation two years ago, by about 20 per cent.

Belgian state finances show a satisfactory trend. The budget for 1938 leaves an estimated surplus of frs. 74,000,000. Expenditure is estimated at 11,318,000,000 frs. (1937: 10,905,000,000) and revenues at 11,392,000,000 (1937: 10,736,000,000).

Public debt at the end of 1936 amounted to 56,000,000,000 frs., of which 22,300,000,000 frs. is held by foreign investors. Interest and refunding require every year about 25 per cent of the total budgetary expenditure.

Motor Fuel, Crude Oil Stocks Higher

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported that stocks of both motor fuel and crude oil showed substantial increases during December despite a downward trend of crude oil production.

Motor fuel stocks, including finished, unfinished and natural gasoline, increased 5,973,000 barrels. Total stores reached 81,748,000 barrels compared with 75,775,000 at the end of November.

The indicated domestic demand for motor fuel in December was 39,457,000 barrels, a daily average of 1,273,000 barrels. This was slightly under the demand of a year ago.

The bureau's figures disclosed that attempts to reduce crude runs in order to relieve the gasoline stock situation was moderately successful in December. The daily average output declined from 3,321,000 barrels in November to 3,173,000 in December.

FTC May Get More Power To Penalize False 'Ads'

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House adopted a compromise bill intended to give the Federal Trade Commission authority to regulate more strictly false advertisements of foods, drugs, cosmetics and devices.

The commission's authority to issue cease and desist orders would be supplemented by imposition of a $5000 fine for each violation of the order.

Senate action would send the measure to the White House.

South African 1937 Gold Output Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Gold production in the Union of South Africa during 1937 amounted to 11,740,891 fine ounces, setting a new high record, and topped the previous record year of 1932 by 187,327 ounces, according to the Department of Commerce.

The 1937 gold production exceeded the 1936 output by 405,800 ounces, the report states.

Bankers Skeptical Of the 90 Per Cent FHA Mortgage Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES—The 90 per cent mortgage loans authorized by the recent amendment to the Federal Housing Act are regarded with skepticism by bankers, according to Philip A. Benson, president of the Dime Savings Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y., in a speech before the regional conference of the American Bankers Association here. Banks, he said, preferred the 80 per cent loans provided under the original housing act.

Mr. Benson, a vice-president of the American Bankers Association, stated, "We have not fully decided to make loans up to 90 per cent, as permitted by the new law. We may make a few, but we will be even more discriminating." He pointed out further that the 90 per cent loans, which the FHA insures in full, can be made only on homes that sell for $6,000 or less. On larger mortgages the first $6,000 may be dealt with on a 90 per cent loan basis and the remainder on an 80 per cent basis.

Orval W. Adams, Salt Lake City banker, and president of the A. B. A., expressed opposition to "absentee ownership" of banks.

"The A. B. A.," he said, "has never believed in the absentee ownership in the banking system. It believes the banks should be directly responsible to the people in those communities in the conduct of their affairs."

Bill to Maintain Unimpaired Capital Of CCC in Senate

WASHINGTON (AP)—A bill designed to maintain an unimpaired capital of $100,000,000 for the Commodity Credit Corporation received House approval and has gone to the Senate.

It would direct the Treasury to survey the assets of the corporation annually and to make up any impairment of the capital.

Jesse Jones, Reconstruction Corporation chairman, said at hearings on the bill, that losses on cotton loans might result in a $75,000,000 impairment.

The House argued about the legislation more than two hours because of its bearing on the farm program. Representative Boileau (P-Wis.) sought to increase from $500,000,000 to $700,000,000 the mount of obligations the corporation might incur, but his amendment was defeated, 215 to 89, on a roll call vote.

He suggested there was not sufficient money available to carry out loan provisions of the new crop control bill and got Chairman Jones (D-Texas) of the Agriculture Committee to acknowledge he would like to seek the limit on corporation loans raised to $700,000,000.

Mr. Jones, said, however, he thought $500,000,000 would be enough during the present congressional session because the corporation had enough money and authority for immediate loan needs.

Output of British Steel Up in 1937

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLESBROUGH, Eng.—British steel production in 1937, according to official estimates made here, reached 12,900,000 tons, representing a rise of 3,000,000 tons in the last two years.

As against 12,750,000 tons in 1936 and 11,000,000 tons in 1929, the steel furnace capacity of British steel works is now put at 13,500,000 tons, and in 1936 and 1937 it is estimated that capital expenditure undertaken at British steel works amounted to £20,000,000 compared with £2,300,000 in 1929.

Steel workers' earnings in 1937 amounted to about £49,000,000 against £41,000,000 in 1936, and £38,000,000 in 1929. During the past year employment in the industry rose by 2.7 per cent, and the average weekly earnings from £3.10s. 7d. to £3.17s. 6d.

U. S. Exports of Refined Sugar Increase in 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Exports of refined sugar from the United States during 1937 amounted to 63,153 long tons, compared with 55,713 tons during 1936, an increase of approximately 13.4 per cent, according to Lamborn & Company.

Refined sugar exported last year went to over 50 different countries, while in the previous year over 60 countries were included in the list. The United Kingdom topped the list in 1937 with 33,329 tons. Colombia was second with 9,477 tons and Holland next with 3,663 tons.

In 1936, the United Kingdom headed the list with 27,617 tons, while Colombia and Holland followed with 4,567 tons and 3,954 tons, respectively.

Action On Hamilton Gas

CHARLESTON, W. Va. (AP)—Federal Judge George W. McClintic accepted a petition which requested the removal of receivers for the bankrupt Hamilton Gas Company and announced hearings would be held at a later date. Both petitions were drawn up by a stockholders committee represented by George Pfeil, a New York attorney. Unsecured creditors of the company joined.

Fastest Business Slump on Record, Is Ayres' Finding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The decline in business since last Spring has been the sharpest on record for any period of similar duration, says Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Co., in the latest business bulletin of that bank. He believes that the recovery will proceed much more slowly than the pace of the decline.

"Since the middle of last August," he says, "there have been four months of exceptionally rapid business decline, and two months during which most business indications have been moving sideways at about the new low levels reached in December.

"The Federal Reserve index of the volume of industrial production dropped from 117 in August to 84 in December, or 33 points in four months. At the beginning of the great depression in 1929 and 1930 the same index moved downward for thirteen months before it had lost 33 points.

Indexes Becoming Stabilized

"That index of production showed only a slight further decline from last December to January of this year, and apparently there has been a still smaller one from January to February. The sensitive indexes of wholesale commodity prices have also become stabilized. The Moody index dropped from 210 in August to 145 in November, and has since then been holding close to 150. Retail sales of new automobiles in Detroit and Cleveland were only about one-third as great in January as they were in the same month last year.

"Railroad freight loadings continue to be about 15 per cent below those of corresponding weeks a year ago, and steel operations are still around 30 per cent of capacity, as they were in mid-December. Stock prices have held fairly close to the low levels reached in the sudden break of last October.

All these business indicators tell the same story. They give evidence that the relapse has been halted, and that diverse sorts of business activities have become stabilized at these new low levels, but they do not afford any reassuring evidences that a new recovery movement is getting under way.

"It is still uncertain whether or not our business collapse is going to result in a new depression in the rest of the world. Canada experienced a rather sharp decline in production from November to January.

"There has been a moderate decrease in the volume of international trade. For several months past unemployment has been progressively increasing in England. Stock prices have been moving downward in most foreign countries. These are not enocuraging developments, but they are still inconclusive.

See Slow Recovery

"Only three previous business declines in the past 100 years have been closely comparable to this one in rapidity and severity. Last August the Cleveland Trust Company index of business activity showed that the volume of industrial production was 9.4 per cent below the computed normal level. In the following four months it dropped by 26 points, so that in December it was 35.4 per cent below normal. This decline of 26 points in four months has been exceeded twice, and approached fairly closely once before in the past 100 years.

Colonel Ayres believes it should not be assumed that recovery will conform closely to previous experiences, but "we may avoid disappointments by noting that there is nothing in the earlier records to warrant us in expecting a prompt and rapid recovery just because we have recently experienced an exceptionally rapid decline."

"It seems more likely," he continues, "that the contour line of this present relapse will develop an uneven floor extending through at least several months, and that the following recovery will move upward much more slowly than the decline went downward."

Each of the thirteen serious business depressions since 1830 has been preceded regularly by four warning signals, he says:

"Each one was preceded by a decline in bond prices, followed by a decline in stock prices, followed by a decrease in wholesale commodity prices, and these declines have been accompanied by an increase in short-term interest rates."

Power Production 6.7 P. C. Under 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electricity in the United States for the week ended Feb. 12 totaled 2,052,302,000 kilowatt hours, a decline of 1.5 per cent from 2,082,447,000 in the preceding week and a drop of 6.7 per cent from 2,199,860,000 in the comparable 1937 week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The institute reported the following percentage decreases from a year ago according to major geographic areas: New England 11.3, Middle Atlantic 2.4, central industrial 13.4, west central 1.9, southern states 4.0, Rocky Mountain 7.4, Pacific coast 3.6.

Cottonseed Crushed in 6 Months Above Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cottonseed crushed in the six-month period, Aug. 1 to Jan. 31, totaled 4,322,055 tons, compared with 3,364,155 in the corresponding period a year ago.

Cottonseed on hand at mills Jan. 31 totaled 1,439,194 tons, compared with 880,640 a year ago.

American Seating Net

NEW YORK (AP)—American Seating Company reported net profit of $636,746 for the year ended December 31, equal to $2.88 per share, compared with $541,368 or $2.45 a share in 1936.

Street Is Inclined to Regard Gold Move as Merely Gesture

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Street was not inclined yesterday to take seriously the announcement from Washington regarding sterilized gold. While it was followed on the foreign exchange market by sales of the dollar sufficient to send sterling to the highest level since last November, the stock market rallied only very slightly and then returned to the languor of the last fortnight. The rally which started about 10 days ago has by no means shown the vigor of the early January rally nor of the rally which immediately followed the November lows, and the Washington move did not serve to shake its inertia.

Some such action has been anticipated for a week or more in Wall Street as a result of mysterious meetings of high officials reported from Washington, but the actual outcome has been compared here with the fable of the mountain and the mouse. Feeling has prevailed here for some time that an "inflationary" move of some sort would come out of Washington, though there was more interest in the timing than the nature of the move. Monday's announcement, however, had by the end of yesterday's trading been rather generally compared with the transfer of $300,000,000 of "inactive" gold on September 13 to the Treasury's working balance—a move in the "inflationary" category which had less than no influence at all on business sentiment.

May Add Reserves

The actual mechanics and finance of the latest move are pretty much lost in the increasing technicalities of gold and exchange operations. Last fall, around the time when sterling reached its November peak, it was unofficially estimated that the United States had lost something round $300,000,000 of gold but the figures were obscured by operations of the $200,000,000 "stabilization" fund. This loss was supposed to have come in part from gold earmarked abroad for us, and it was not a net loss, for there is a continual sluggish flow of domestic-mined gold into the U. S. Monetary Gold stocks of around $4,000,000 gold a week or $200,000,000 a year.

It now appears from Monday's announcement that the United States gained about $30,000,000 of gold in the first six weeks of this year. This has presumably been trickling into the stabilization fund, making up for some of its autumn losses. Some confirmation of this has been alleged in the weekly reserve statements in a decrease in "other deposits," (said to include those of the stabilization fund), due to a presumed purchase by the fund of gold from foreign banks, whose deposits simultaneously declined.

Under the latest official dispensation it would appear that the gold sterilization policy is to be cut down to a maximum of $400,000,000 a year, or $100,000,000 a quarter. Anything over that is presumably to be bought directly by the Treasury in the old-fashioned manner, i. e. paid for directly with a check against the Treasury's balance at the Reserve. This check, being cleared through a bank, will drain back to the Reserve and result in an increase in member bank reserves (and so of excess reserves) while the corresponding reduction of the Treasury's balance at the Reserve will be presently made up by Treasury deposit of gold certificates (issued "against" the newly bought gold).

Latest Move Seen Ineffectual

To those who find this difficult to follow it may be said that few people in the Street try to follow it and fewer succeed and even fewer take it seriously as a factor of importance (other than psychological) in the business picture. The sum of the effect is that member bank reserves will hereafter have a chance of increasing in case of a substantial influx of gold, but since the present state of the foreign exchanges does not anticipate a substantial influx, and since in addition the move is presumably not aimed at relieving such situations as go with an influx of gold, but those of an efflux, the total meaning is very small. It is roughly equivalent to trying to keep a man from getting poorer by arranging so that if he does by chance prosper he will even prosper more.

An incidental implication of the new ruling appears to be that the stabilization fund will for the time at least abandon its recent playing of the old army game with gold movements, and it may hereafter be possible for observers to follow the in-and-out movements with less need of outguessing the fund. The official announcement said that ". . . gold acquired by the mints and assay offices after January 1, 1938, will be included in the inactive gold account only to the extent that such acquisitions . . . in any one quarter exceed $100,000,000. No change is being made in the procedure whereby any gold released by the mints and assay offices is taken from the inactive gold fund." This doesn't seem to leave much place for the stabilization fund except as it may acquire earmarked gold abroad.

Secrecy Big Handicap

The difficulty encountered by the Administration in its reliance on the stabilization fund was that this fund, by surrounding gold movements with mystery, made the actual published figures virtually meaningless. Having rendered them meaningless, however, the Treasury is unable to make any policy affecting them have a meaning without swishing away some of the obscurity. And since official monetary policy is deep in a rut where juggling gold values around by bookkeeping tricks from one account to another or from one price to another is virtually the whole stock in trade of the money managers, artificial mystery tends to prevent the official performance from having the desired effect on the audience.

This week's events have tended to crystallize some of the bearish sentiment in the Street in regard to the general economic outlook. It is felt by many conservative bankers and investors that a vicious spiral or self-perpetuating deflation is in progress with which Washington officials have no effective weapons to cope. The most bullish comment, for example, made in the Street yesterday about the new gold policy was that, while its intrinsic effect was trifling it indicated a change of policy. "Washington now appears in the mood to do something." But the "something"—Wall Street gathers—is to give the market one little help after another. This, it is felt, may turn out to work something like releasing a drop of water at a time on a hot frying pan or giving a hungry man a spoonful of gruel a week.

Effect Chiefly on Sentiment

This is, in fact, one of the major weaknesses in so-called "monetary control." Some of the implements forged in recent years are of tremendous heft and weight, while others, like open-market operations, are capable of extreme refinement. But the use of the heavy instruments is too shocking, and use of the nicer adjustments is too refined to be effective.

Rumors had been current around the Street all Monday afternoon before the actual announcement. But they were of bigger things. It was said that the Treasury might switch $500,000,000 of inactive gold to its working balance on March 15, and so obviate that much borrowing in the open market and prepare the way for the gradual flow of this much, via Treasury spending in excess of borrowing, to the member bank excess reserves.

But there was almost unanimous agreement, among the cognoscenti, that the only immediate effect even of this would be "psychological." The secondary effect would be merely to increase excess reserves of the member banks and thereby further relax the money market and perhaps lower by a few points the yield basis of money, bonds. That this effect would drip over into second-grade bonds, or that still easier money would produce any increase in commercial borrowings, was scouted.

General Downward Revision of Steel Prices Not Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Prices for steel for the second quarter are expected to be announced momentarily by the United States Steel Corp. subsidiaries, following the wage agreement arrived at last week with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, says Iron Age in its weekly steel review.

Despite the widespread disturbance of market conditions, continues the report, caused by the break of $4 a ton in prices of cold rolled sheets, coming almost simultaneously with the wage agreement, there is no indication of a downward revision of steel prices generally. On the contrary, it is expected that nearly all present prices will be reaffirmed for the next quarter, with the possible exception of some adjustments to iron out the price relationships of sheet mill products closely allied with cold rolled sheets.

While the contract entered into between the United States Steel Corp. subsidiaries and the Steel Workers Organizing Committee affords a loophole by which wages could be reduced within 30 days if conditions made this necessary, there seems to be no sentiment for wage reductions either among companies that have such labor contracts or those that have none.

Export business continues in fairly good volume while the Steel Export Association of America is trying to work out export quotas, in co-operation with the International Steel Cartel, covering about a dozen products in addition to pipe and tin plate, which have been "cartelized" here for some years.

Scrap markets are weaker, No. 1 heavy melting steel having declined 25c a ton at Pittsburgh, bringing the Iron Age composite price down to $13.83, a decline of 17c from the January level. The European Scrap Cartel may not buy here for several months, reflecting an easing in the European steel situation.

Your Income Tax

This is the twenty-first of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the Federal income tax.

Deduction for Interest

Amounts paid or accrued within the taxable year 1937 as interest on indebtedness are deductible, with certain exceptions, from gross income in determining net income. Such items include interest on borrowed money to defray personal expenses, and on money borrowed for the purchase of real or personal property. If a person owes money on a lien or mortgage note on his home, the amount of the interest may be deducted. Indebtedness, however, need not be evidenced by lien, judgment, or mortgage to make the interest on it deductible. Frequently indebtedness is evidenced only by a note.

Interest paid on indebtedness incurred in the purchase of obligations (other than obligations of the United States issued after Sept. 24, 1917, and originally subscribed for by the taxpayer), the interest upon which is wholly exempt from federal income tax, is not deductible. Interest paid on loans on life insurance policies is deductible provided the amount of the loan is not used for the purposes previously referred to in this paragraph.

Interest paid on behalf of a friend or relative where there is no legal obligation on the part of the payor is not deductible. In such cases the amount is the same as a gift.

As interest paid is deductible, so interest received is taxable. All such amounts, including interest received on bank and savings deposits, must be included in the taxpayer's return of gross income.

Approval Given U. S. Regulation Of Shipping Rates

WASHINGTON (AP)—Government regulation of freight rates on coastwise shipping has received approval of the Senate Commerce Committee.

It had been proposed by Joseph P. Kennedy, soon to leave the chairmanship of the Maritime Commission to become Ambassador to England.

Under the amendment approved, the Maritime Commission would have the same control over freight rates on the coastwise shipping that the Interstate Commerce Commission has over railroad rates.

Effect of Regulation

"This would eliminate rebates and secret discriminations," Senator Copeland (D-NY) said. "It is something the railroads, which must compete with water shipping, have been asking for years."

The Maritime Commission now has power to fix "maximum rates" for coastwise shipping. Senator Copeland said the new power would permit "maximum, minimum and reasonable rates."

"For instance the commission might decide that the reasonable rate for a slow boat would be less than a speedy vessel over the same route," the Senator said.

Senator Copeland said the rate regulation would not extend to inland water freight, such as the Great Lakes, or to ocean-going shipping which must compete with foreign lines.

Suggestions Approved

The chairman said the committee had approved about "nine-tenths" of other suggestions from Mr. Kennedy for changes in the Maritime Act's economic provisions.

Among these was extension from five to ten years of the period before the Government could "recapture" profits made by subsidized lines in excess of 6 per cent.

Senator Copeland said the longer period would recognize "depressions, recessions and business cycles often missing in five years."

Mr. Kennedy had proposed that American ships be constructed in foreign yards, if domestic bids are 100 per cent or more above foreign bids. The Senator said he would discuss this and other "controversial" matters with Mr. Kennedy.

Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

day, retroactive to the beginning of the year.

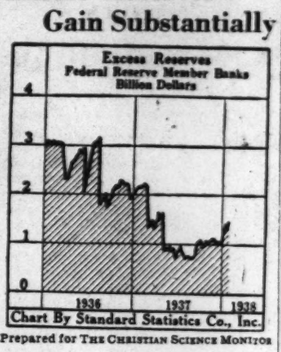
The Interdepartmental Committee, of which Secretaries Morgenthau and Wallace were members, also brought together the following in the offices of Wayne C. Taylor, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury: Isador Lubin, Chief of Research and Commodity Price Expert of the Department of Labor; Mordecai Ezekiel, Economist, Department of Agriculture; Dr. Laughlin Currie, Economist, Federal Reserve Board; Prof. Jacob Viner, Consulting Economist, Treasury Department; George C. Haas, Director, and Harry D. White and Edmund M. Daggit of the Bureau of Research of the Treasury; Archie Lochhead, Director of the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund; Herbert E. Gaston, Assistant to Secretary Morgenthau.

Presence of Secretary Wallace in the group throws a spotlight on farm prices, but he and Mr. Ezekiel have long been contributors to general New Deal economic plans. From all indications, some broad-scale movement in the monetary field is under consideration.

Analysis of yesterday's action to channel gold purchases into the nation's credit reserves shows that something like $17,000,000 a month or $300,000,000 a year will go into reserves instead of to the inactive fund—if the present rate of purchase continues. Senator Alben W. Barkley, Senate leader, said "this would mean unfreezing practically $2,000,000,000 worth of credit over a period of a year. This process, gradual though it is, will undoubtedly facilitate the extension of credit among the banks locally throughout the country and will materially aid in offsetting any restrictive policies or activities which may have in any way contributed to the contraction of credit."

Newest figures of the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that wholesale prices now stand at about 80 per cent of the 1926 level, whereas last year they had risen to 85.4 per cent. Some of the economic conferees seemed to feel that such a trend discouraged purchases, as retailers and wholesalers wait for still lower prices, and any successful effort by the Administration to encourage an upward movement would inevitably boost business conditions.

Excess Reserves Gain Substantially



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Through the first three quarters of 1937 there was a rapid expansion in commercial borrowings, which far overtopped the continued retrenchment of security loans. Within the past five months, as business has receded, the upward trend of commercial loans has been reversed, while security borrowings have continued to decline.

In sequence, excess reserves of the banking system have risen, as the accompanying chart shows, to the levels prevailing at the time of the final increases in reserve requirements last spring.

While no direct comparison of commercial loan totals with those of a year ago is possible, owing to a change in the federal reserve method of reporting the figures, it is clear that commercial borrowings are still fairly heavy and that, in view of low current and prospective business volumes, further sharp declines are inevitable.

Bill Would Cancel Near $2,600,000,000 Of RFC Obligations

WASHINGTON (AP)—House approval sent to the Senate a bill to authorize the Treasury to cancel about $2,600,000,000 of Reconstruction Finance Corporation obligations, incurred chiefly in supplying relief funds.

Chairman Steagall (D-Ala.) of the banking committee said the measure involves "a mere matter of book keeping."

The expenditures, remarked Representative Gifford (R-Mass.), have been kept on the RFC books only for the purpose of "keeping the bad news from the public."

The bill also would reduce from seven to five the number of RFC directors.

Richman Brothers Net

CLEVELAND (AP) — Richman Brothers Co., operating 62 men's clothing stores in 57 cities, reported a 1937 net profit of $1,603,649, against $2,227,043 in 1936. The net was equal to $2.62 a common share.

Chain Store Sales In January 2 P. C. Under 1937 Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Chain store sales, together with department store sales, continued their percentage decline in January, according to a compilation by Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike.

The first 25 chains to report did an aggregate business of $182,774,073, as compared with $186,599,387 in January, 1937. This was a decrease of $3,825,314 or 2.05 per cent.

There has been a steady decline in the rate of gain over the previous year since last May, the first 25 chains to report each month showing a 15.4 per cent increase in that month; 11.7 per cent increase in June; 9.3 per cent in July; 3.8 per cent in August; 7.1 per cent in September; 5.8 per cent in October; 3.8 per cent in November, and only a .93 increase in December.

As can be seen from the above, the rate of decrease has been roughly 2 per cent monthly, and has been caused by the decreased purchasing power resulting from an increase in unemployment, lessened farm purchasing power, and reduced costs of goods per unit.

January sales were further depressed by the fact that New Year's Day fell on Saturday, leaving only four shopping Saturdays in the month, as against five last year, while many retailers further complained of unseasonal weather.

Following is a compilation of the sales of the 25 chains for the month of January, arranged in groups:

	Jan. 1938	Jan. 1937	% Chge.
Variety	$63,201,642	$64,385,172	—1.85
Mail Order	55,101,429	56,788,493	—2.96
Grocery	49,312,527	50,310,832	—1.97
Drug	7,940,844	7,848,996	+1.17
Shoe	4,065,823	3,936,916	+3.27
Apparel	1,151,808	3,328,978	—5.3
	$182,774,073	$186,599,387	—2.05

The shoe division showed an increase for the month of January of 3.27 per cent, with one of the chains reporting showing an increase of 13.6 per cent.

The variety group showed a slight decrease for the month of January, 1938, over the same month a year ago of 1.85 per cent, with only two chains of this group reporting increases.

The mail-order group reported a decrease of 2.96 per cent. This group suffered mostly in the past month from the drop in sales in farming sections.

It is apparent that all groups are suffering reasonably evenly in the slackening business of the present moment.

Treasury Confers With Economists

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Treasury officials conferred today with a group of economists about the business situation.

Among those from outside the Treasury at the meeting in the office of Secretary Morgenthau were W. L. Crumm of Harvard University, Jacob Viner of the University of Chicago and Isadore Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics in the Labor Department.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 450,000
Previous day 523,310
1938 volume to date 31,737,972
1937 volume to date 90,858,416

Irregular Trend In Stock Market; Trading Still Dull

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Rallying tendencies waned and the stock market settled into an idle drift today, leaving prices mostly fractions to about a point or so lower.

A few shares pushed ahead for moderate gains around the start of the last hour, among them Continental Can, Brooklyn-Manhattan Transfer and Newport Industries.

Transactions were at the rate of about 450,000 shares.

Commodities Quiet

Boardroom talk harped on the "inflation" theme in the effort of traders to fathom the significance of the latest Washington news, notably President Roosevelt's contention commodity prices were too low. However, the slimness of the trading indicated few were willing to take the inflationary gossip seriously enough at the moment to undertake aggressive bull positions in stocks.

The big speculative commodities also marked time along a narrow course, with wheat finding a firmer footing after yesterday's sharp crack.

While losses were pared, the downside was represented by such shares as General Motors, Bethlehem Steel, Allis Chalmers, Johns Manville, Union Pacific, du Pont, Chrysler, International Harvester, Westinghouse, New York Central and Douglas Aircraft.

Bonds Irregular

Bonds followed an uneven course today with many trading favorites in the rail division dipping fractionally or more. Most U. S. Governments were a little higher.

Following the sagging trend of shares, many of the price movements were read in investment circles as an indication of divided opinion on the significance of the Government's move on gold desterilization and President Roosevelt's comment on commodity prices.

U. S. Governments, with minor exceptions, ruled 1-32d to 4-32ds higher in the late trading.

Loans of North American Co., Union Pacific, Pacific Telephone, Armour, Columbia Gas & Electric and Alleghany Corp. were among the corporate gainers. Bonds of Lehigh Valley Coal dropped sharply, while Marion Steam Shovel 6s held an early advance of 9. Loans of Baltimore & Ohio, Southern Pacific, Big Four and Central Pacific were lower.

In the foreign division prices moved downward over a fairly broad front, although German and Japanese issues were steady.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—The curb market slipped backward today with industrial shares leading the way.

A considerable part of last week's gains in stocks like Aluminum Co., Gulf Oil, Babcock & Wilcox, New Jersey Zinc, Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Sherwin Williams was cancelled by declines running to more than 2 points.

Most other leaders were down fractions or more at the start of the final hour. Included were Lake Shore Mines, American Cyanamid "B", Cities Service, Newmont and Pantepec Oil.

Pan American Airways and Niagara Hudson Power held moderate gains.

Consolidated Edison Plans a Stock Issue Of 2,000,000 Shares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In order to permit future financing in view of expected capital requirements the Consolidated Edison Company of New York plans to take action to issue an additional 2,000,000 shares of common stock, according to a notice sent to stockholders by Floyd L. Carlisle, chairman of the board.

Mr. Carlisle outlined two other methods, declaring that the management of the company believed future capital requirements should, if possible, be financed in some part through the issue of additional shares of common stock rather than entirely through bonds and debentures.

The other methods call for the guarantee by the utility of an issue of bonds or debentures of the Yonkers Electric Light and Power Company in an amount not to exceed $10,000,000, to mature not earlier than 10 years and at interest not above 4 per cent, and the guarantee by Consolidated Edison of not more than $32,000,000 of bonds or debentures of the New York Steam Corporation, to mature in 20 years at interest of not more than 4 per cent. Yonkers Electric and New York Steam are both controlled by Consolidated Edison.

Stockholders will be asked for the authorization of the increase at the annual meeting March 21. The proposed increase would make the total 14,000,000 shares compared with the present 12,000,000.

American Telephone To Pay Regular $2.25 Quarterly Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.25 a share on the capital stock, payable April 15 to stock of record March 15.

The payment, aggregating about $42,000,000, will go to approximately 640,000 stockholders, scattered all over the world.

The dividend is the same as has been paid by the company each quarter since 1921.

The dividend was not earned from 1932 to 1935, inclusive. In 1936 income applicable to the capital stock amounted to $9.36 a share, and for the 12 months ended last November it was $10.25 a share.

Earnings for the full calendar year 1937 have not yet been published.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
38½	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	37	37	37	Feb 15
52	36	Acme Stl (4)	2	40	40	40	Feb 15
10⅜	8¼	Adams Exp (.60g)	6	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
20¾	19	Adams-Millis (2a)	2	19½	19½	19½	Feb 11
23	19½	Addressog (1.40)	2	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
1⅞	1⅝	Advance Rumely	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
58¼	45½	Air Reduction (1a)	10	49⅝	48¼	48¼	—1⅝
1¼	1	Air-Way El Appl	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb 15
13⅜	10⅝	Alas Juneau (.60a)	20	12¼	12	12⅛	
1⅝	1¼	Alleghany Corp	9	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	12	Alleghany pf xw	1	12	12	12	Feb 9
17⅞	11¼	Alleghany pf$30ww	5	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
17¼	12	Alleghany pf$40ww	1	12½	12½	12½	Feb 14
17½	13½	Alleghany pr pf	1	14	14	14	Feb 10
21⅜	15⅛	Allegheny Steel	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
9⅞	7½	Allen Industries	1	8	8	8	Feb 14
176½	154½	Al Chem&Dye (6a)	4	159¾	159¾	159¾	+1¼
9⅝	8	Allied Kid (1)	2	8	8	8	Feb 9
14⅜	11	Allied Mills (2g)	1	12¾	13⅝	12⅝	
9⅜	6½	Allied Stra	22	7¼	6¾	7	— ¼
53½	42	Allied St pf (8)	1	45	45	45	Feb 15
51¾	38	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝e)	27	43½	41⅝	42½	— ⅛
15¾	11¾	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	13	13	13	— ¼
3⅞	3⅛	Amal Leather	9	3⅜	3¼	3¼	Feb 15
24	18⅞	Amal Leath pf (3)	3	20	18⅞	18⅞	Feb 8
68½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	2	65¼	65½	65¼	— ¼
66	55	Am Ag Ch Del (7¾g)	2	55	55	55	Feb 5
15⅞	11	Am Bk Note (¼e)	3	14	13⅞	14	Feb 15
42½	30¼	Am Bk Shoe (3.40g)	5	36½	36	36½	—1⅝
86	70¾	Am Can (4)	11	85¾	84½	85	+ ¼
167	163	Am Can pf (7)	1	165	165	165	Feb 15
27½	19½	Am Car&Fdy (¼g)	5	21½	21½	21½	— ¾
50	37	Am Car&F pf (4g)	2	42¾	40¾	40¾	—2¾
17¾	12⅜	Am Ch&Cab (1½g)	4	14	14	14	
100½	93	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	1	93	93	93	Feb 7
101	95	Am Chicle (4a)	1	101	101	101	Feb 11
8	6	Am Colortype	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
13¾	10½	Am Com Alco (½g)	1	12½	12½	12½	Feb 15
16¾	13¼	Am Crystal S (½e)	3	14	13¾	14	Feb 14
4¾	3⅜	Am Encaus Tiling	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
6½	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	Feb 3
4⅜	3	Am & Foreign Pow	8	3¼	3½	3½	— ⅛
19	12	Am & F P $6 pf	4	14	14	14	+ ½
24	16⅜	Am & F P $7 pf	3	17¼	17	17	Feb 15
11½	7¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
12	10	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Feb 9
4⅜	3	Am Hide&Leather	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
26	20	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	20	20	20	Feb 9
37¾	33½	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	35¼	35⅝	35½	Feb 15
2	1⅝	Am Ice	2	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	Feb 8
16½	15½	Am Ice pf (2½g)	2	16½	15¼	16½	Feb 7
7⅞	5¾	Am International	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
23¼	18½	Am Locomotive	9	20¼	19¼	19¾	— ⅛
74½	56	Am Locom pf (7g)	1	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	—1½
14½	12¾	Am M & Fdy (.20e)	2	13⅞	13⅜	13¼	— ⅛
5¼	3¾	Am M & Met	2	4½	4½	4½	Feb 14
38¾	29	Am Metal (3g)	7	31¾	31	31½	— ¾
104	103	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	103	103	103	Jan 31
7⅛	4	Am Pow & Lt	31	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
40½	26	Am P & L $6pf(5⅜g)	3	28	28	28	— ⅜
33	22	Am P&L$8pf(4.68⅝g)	2	24	23⅜	23⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	11⅜	Am Rad&St S (1.60)	17	13¾	12¾	13	+ ⅛
22⅞	17¼	Am Roll Mill	11	18⅞	18¼	18½	— ¼
78	66	Am Roll M pf (4½)	1	70	70	70	— ¼
20⅞	17	Am Safety Raz (2)	4	18	18	18	Feb 8
14¼	10	Am Seating (1¼g)	3	11¾	11	11	Feb 15
58¾	44¼	Am Sm&R (⅜e)	36	49½	48	49½	+ ⅜
131	121	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	121¾	121¾	121¾	Feb 15
51¾	50½	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ ¼
34¾	22⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (¼e)	25	27⅞	26⅛	27	
11¾	8¼	Am Stores	1	9½	9½	9½	Feb 15
31	25	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	29½	29½	29½	Feb 9
112	108½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	110	110	110	Feb 15
18½	17	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
149¾	127½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	19	135½	134	135¼	+ ⅛
71	60¾	Am Tobacco (5)	4	63⅜	62¾	62¾	—1¼
72¾	63½	Am Tob B (5)	5	65½	65	65½	
139½	138⅜	Am Tob pf (6)	3	139¾	139¼	139¾	Feb 15
7⅞	5½	Am Type Fdrs	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	Feb 15
13½	8¾	Am Wat Wks	2	9	8⅞	9	
86	76	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	76	76	76	Feb 14
5⅝	4	Am Woolen	6	5⅛	5	5	
33½	27	Am Wool pf	10	33	30¾	33	+1⅛
8½	4¾	Am Zinc L&S	11	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅜
40	34	Am Zinc pr pf(2½g)	2	37½	37½	37½	Jan 27
36¾	27¾	Anaconda (1¾g)	128	31⅝	30½	31⅝	+ ⅝
50	36	Anacon W & C	3	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ¾
18	15½	Anchor Hk Gl(.60e)	3	16¼	16½	16¼	— ¼
19	11½	Andes Copper (.40g)	3	14¾	13½	13½	Feb 3
		A P W Paper	6	5	5	5	Dec 31
30¼	25¾	Arch-Dan-M (½e)	1	29	29	29	+ ⅛
100½	95	Armour Del pf (7)	1	98¾	98¾	98¾	Feb 15
6⅞	5½	Armour Ill (.70g)	18	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
72	58	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	2	62½	62	62½	Feb 15
94½	90	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	94½	94½	94½	Jan 31
39	30¼	Armstrong Crk (¼e)	2	33	33	33	Feb 15
7½	6¼	Arnold Const (¼e)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb 15
2¼	2¼	Artloom Corp	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb 15
8⅜	6⅜	Asso Dry Goods	11	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
69	66	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	66	66	66	Feb 7
		Assd D Gd 2 pf (7g)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
35	32	Associates Inv (3a)	1	33	33	33	Feb 14
42	32	Atch T&SF (2g)	25	36	34½	35	— ½
72	60½	Atch T&SF pf (5)	2	64½	64¼	64½	+ ¼
27¾	20¼	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	13	23¼	22¾	23¼	+ ¼
7¾	5¾	Atl G & W Indies	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Feb 7
14½	9	Atl G & W In pf	1	12	12	12	Feb 11
22¼	20	Atl Refining (1)	5	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ¼
107	104¼	Atl Refining pf (4)	6	104½	104¼	104¼	Feb 14
9⅞	7¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
43	39½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	40	40	40	Feb 15
48	42	Atlas Pow (⅝e)	1	43	43	43	Feb 11
7¾	4¾	Atlas Tack (½g)	2	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅜
6½	3¼	Auburn Auto	2	4¼	4	4	— ⅜
3¼	2¼	Austin Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 4
4⅝	3½	Aviation Corp	38	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
		B					
9¾	7⅜	Bald Loco ct	17	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
10⅞	7¾	Balt & Ohio	13	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
13¾	9½	Balt & Ohio pf	3	11	11	11	
33	30	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	31	31	31	Feb 14
18	14½	Barber Co (1g)	8	17	16¾	17	
10½	8	Barker Bros (¾g)	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
16⅛	13	Barnsdall Oil (1)	38	15	14⅝	14½	— ⅛
12¾	10½	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	3	11	11	11	
17¾	15¼	Beatrice Cream (1a)	9	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww(8)	1	92½	92½	92½	Feb 4
102¼	97	Beech-Nut Pk (4a)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	Feb 11
8⅝	7¾	Belding-Hem (1)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Feb 15
83	83	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	6	82	82	82	—1
14⅛	11⅞	Bendix Aviat (1)	14	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	16⅜	Benef Ind Ln (2g)	12	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
38½	29	Best & Co (2½a)	7	38	37¼	37¾	+ ⅛
65⅞	50½	Beth Steel	64	55⅜	53⅝	55⅝	+ ½
16½	14½	Beth Stl 5% pf (7)	2	14½	14½	14½	
98½	86½	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	3	93	93	93	— ¼
28	20¾	Bigelow-Sanf	2	23	23	23	Feb 15
17⅝	12¾	Black & Decker (1)	3	14½	14½	14½	Feb 15
14	11¾	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
38½	28⅞	Boeing Air (.40g)	47	36¼	36½	37⅛	+ ¼
30	23½	Bohn Al&Brass (4g)	1	26	26	26	
13⅜	12¼	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	13	13	13	Feb 15
19⅝	17⅜	Borden Co (1.80)	18	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
28½	21½	Borg-Warner (2a)	6	23⅝	23	23½	— ⅜
4¾	3⅝	Boston & Maine	4	3½	3½	3½	Feb 14
22¼	16⅜	Bower Roll Br(⅛e)	3	18	17¾	18	
10⅞	7⅞	Bridgprt Br (⅜g)	5	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
26¼	19¾	Briggs Mfg (4g)	14	22¾	22½	22¾	
30½	23	Briggs&Strat (2½g)	1	24	24	24	Feb 14
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	9	29½	29⅛	29⅛	Feb 15
2¾	1¾	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
9¾	6⅝	Bklyn&Q Trans pf	11	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ⅜
13⅜	8⅝	Bklyn-Man Tr	31	11⅜	10½	11¼	+ ⅜
37	25½	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	10	34	31⅞	32¾	+2
21½	14½	Bklyn Un Gas	5	15¾	15¼	15¾	— ⅛
41	35	Brown Shoe (3)	1	39	39	39	Feb 9
10	7⅝	Brunswk Balke(1g)	2	8	8	8	
9¾	7½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
6⅜	4½	Budd Mfg	8	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
5⅝	3¾	Budd Wheel (.20g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
20	15½	Bullard Co (2g)	3	18	17¾	18	Feb 14
31½	24½	Bulova Watch (4)	1	28½	28½	28½	— ⅝
8½	7	Burling Mills (1)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
20¼	16¼	Burr Add M (.20e)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
3½	2	Bush Terminal	2	2½	2½	2½	
11	7	Bush Term 7% deb	2	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
8½	6⅞	Butler Bros (.80)	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	
20¾	19	Butler Bros pf(1½)	1	20	20	20	Feb 15
4¾	3	Butte Cop & Z (.10g)	1	3½	3½	3½	
11⅝	8⅜	Byers (A M) Co	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
19⅜	15¼	Byron Jackson (½e)	2	18⅜	18	18	— ⅛
		C					
24½	19	Calif Pack (1½a)	4	21	20¼	20¼	— ½
		Calif Pack pf(2½)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Dec 28
2½	1½	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10¼	6¾	Calumet&Hec(1.10g)	6	8½	8	8½	
15⅜	10	Campbell Wyant(1)	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
19¼	13½	Can Dry G Ale	23	18¼	17¼	18⅛	+ ¼
6¾	4⅝	Canad Pacific	6	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
36	29	Cannon Mills (½e)	1	34	34	34	Feb 14
6¾	4⅝	Capital Ad A (½g)	3	5½	5½	5½	Feb 10
18	15½	Carpenter St(1.55g)	1	16½	16½	16½	
4½	3½	Carrier&Gn (.35g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Feb 15
97⅛	79	Case (J I) Co (8g)	3	91	91	91	
55½	39¼	Caterpil Trac (½e)	2	47	46	47	+1
102¼	100½	Caterp Trac pf (5)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	Feb 10
18⅞	14	Celanese Corp	5	15¼	15½	15½	
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25½	18	Celotex Cp (1.20g)	2	21⅝	21	21	Feb 15
28	26	Cent Aguirre (2.30g)	1	27½	27½	27½	Feb 15
4½	3¼	Cent Foundry	5	3½	3½	3½	
11	9¾	Cent R & R of J	1	10	10	10	
8¼	6	Cent Vio Sug (½g)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	Feb 8
5½	4¼	CenturyRibM(.10e)	1	4½	4½	4½	Feb 8
46½	35½	Cerro de Pas (1a)	6	39½	38⅝	39	— ¾
8¾	6	Certain-teed Prod	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	
30½	27	Champ P&P (⅛e)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	Feb 15
13¾	7¾	Checker Cab	1	10	10	10	Feb 8
38½	31⅛	Ches & Ohio (⅝e)	36	33¼	32½	32⅝	— ⅝
89	88	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	88	88	88	Feb 9
46½	37⅛	Ches Corp (3a)	1	40	40	40	— ½
1¼	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	Feb 3
3¾	2⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	Feb 3
1¾	1	Chi & N West	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
2¾	2	Chi & N West pf	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Feb 15
1¼	⅛	Chi Grt West	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
5¾	3	Chi Grt W pf	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Feb 15
14	11	Chi Mail Or (⅛e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Feb 14
1	⅝	Chi M St P & P	5	⅞	⅝	⅝	Feb 15
1⅛	1¼	Chi M St P & P pf	7	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
12⅞	9⅝	Chi Pneu Tool	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ½
28½	27	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	27	27	27	Feb 9
1¼	⅞	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	1½	1½	1½	Feb 14
2½	1½	C R I & Pac 6% pf	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
2¾	1⅞	C R I & Pac 7½ pf	5	2½	2¼	2⅜	Feb 10
12⅝	9½	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	1	10	10	10	Feb 11
15⅝	13⅜	Chick Cot Oil (⅝e)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ½
6⅝	3¾	Childs Co	9	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
63½	46⅝	Chrysler Corp (10g)	73	54⅝	53	54½	+ ⅝
13½	11¼	City Ice & Fuel (3)	3	11⅝	11¼	11½	— ⅛
3¾	2¾	City Stores	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Feb 15
24	17½	Clark Equip	7	19	18	18	Feb 15
26½	19⅝	Clev Graph B(2.80g)	5	22	22	22	Feb 15
40⅝	33½	Climax Moly (1.70g)	7	38⅜	37½	38⅝	+ ⅝
15⅝	13½	Cluett Peabody (1)	8	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅜
135	112	Coca-Cola (3a)	1	118	118	118	+2
59	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58½	58½	58½	Feb 10
11⅞	8½	Colgate-Palm P	16	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
85½	81½	Colgate-Pm-P pf (6)	1	87½	87½	87½	Feb 11
27⅝	20½	Coll & Atk (⅛e)	4	24	24	24	— ½
20	15	Col Fuel & Iron (1g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
23¼	17⅝	Colm Bdest A (.40e)	3	19½	19⅜	19⅜	Feb 15
21¼	17¼	Colm Bdest B (.40e)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Feb 10
9⅝	6¾	Colum G&E pf A(6)	1	68	68	68	—2
15½	11⅞	Colum Pict vtc (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	Feb 14
33	30	Colum Pict pf (3¾)	*1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	Jan 31
76	62¼	Colum Carbon (4)	3	67	67	67	+1⅞
38¾	31½	Coml Credit (4a)	6	36½	35¾	36	— ¾
86	86	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	86	86	86	Jan 5
44¾	36	Coml Invest Tr (4a)	5	41	40¾	41	— ⅝
97⅜	80	Com In T cv pf(4¼)	2	96½	96½	96½	
10	7¾	Coml Solvents (.60)	14	8½	8	8	
2	1½	Comwith & South	25	1⅝	1½	1⅝	—
42¼	30	Com&South pf (¾k)	1	34	34	34	
27⅞	23¾	Comwlth Ed (1¼)	13	25	24½	24⅞	+ ⅞
7½	6	Conde Nast	3	6	6	6	Feb 7
24½	20½	Congoleum-N (¼e)	4	23¼	23	23	Feb 15
8	7¼	Congress Cigar (1g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
19½	13¾	Consol Airor (½g)	5	15½	14⅞	15½	+ ⅛
8	6½	Consol Cigar (⅜e)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
25⅞	20¼	Consol Edison (½e)	27	21½	20¾	21¼	— ⅜
96½	90	Consol Ed pf (5)	5	92½	92	92½	+1⅛
1⅞	1¼	Consol Film Ind	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Feb 11
6¼	5½	Consol Film pf (½g)	1	5½	5½	5½	Feb 11
5¾	4¼	Consol Laundries	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
10⅝	8½	Consol Oil (.80)	36	9¾	9¼	9½	— ¼
		Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 24
		Consol RR Cuba pf	4	6½	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
7½	3⅞	Consol Textile	3	½	½	½	Feb 15
5⅜	3⅜	Consol'n Coal	2	3½	3½	3½	Feb 15
22	13½	Consol'n Coal pf	2	16	16	16	Feb 10
86½	83⅜	Consum Pw pf (4½)	3	85	84	84	Feb 15
16⅝	12⅜	Container Cp (1.20)	9	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
16½	10¾	Cont Bak A	5	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
2⅜	1½	Cont Bak B	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb 15
82½	73	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	79	79	79	Feb 7
45¾	38¼	Cont Can (½e)	21	42½	41¾	42¼	+1
110	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	109⅝	109¾	109⅝	— ⅜
9⅝	7½	Cont Diam Fib	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Feb 15
32¾	29¾	Cont Dist (1.60a)	10	29½	29	29	— ⅝
2¼	1¼	Cont Motors	2	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
34⅜	27½	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	12	28⅞	28½	28⅞	
16½	12½	Cont Steel (1¾g)	4	14	13¼	13¼	Feb 15
65½	58⅜	Corn Products (3)	8	63¾	63⅜	63⅜	— ½
166	164	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	166	166	166	Feb 14
4¾	3¾	Coty Inc (.10g)	2	3½	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
27	19	Crane Co (1g)	9	24½	24¼	24½	— ⅛
98	90	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	91¼	91¼	91¼	Feb 7
39	31¾	Cream of Wh (½e)	9	23	22¾	22¾	
10½	8	Crosley Radio	2	9¾	9½	9½	Feb 15
39⅜	31⅛	Crown Cork&S(1½e)	18	33¾	33	33¾	
37	34½	Cro Ck pf ww (2¼)	3	34½	34½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wabash New Plan Of Reorganization Filed With Court

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Receivers of the Wabash Railroad filed a new plan or reorganization in Federal Judge Charles B. Davis' court, reporting at the same time approval had not been given to it by any of the various groups of security holders because of many controversial matters that had arisen.

The plan differs only in details from the outline plan filed last July, chiefly in that it provides for slightly greater reductions in capitalization and fixed charges and for continuance of the Ann Arbor Railroad as a subsidiary. Consolidation of the Ann Arbor and Wabash had been proposed in the first draft.

Plan Must Be Approved

To become effective the plan must be approved by creditors holding a majority of claims and ultimately by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the district court.

Judge Davis set March 15 as the final date for filing objections to the new plan.

In submitting the plan, the receivers, Norman B. Pitcairn and Frank C. Nicodemus, Jr., who have been in charge of the road for six years, said it was the "closest approximation of a complete plan for which adequate support reasonably may be expected."

Under the present plan, capitalization would be reduced from $311,599,664 to $180,546,948, and annual fixed interest charges from $7,303,359 to $2,987,900. In addition, there would be a contingent interest charge of $3,439,909, which includes $1,000,000 for improvements, all payable only if earned.

Plan of Operations

As proposed previously, stockholders would be required to pay an assessment of $7 a share on present preferred A, preferred B and common stocks, or else take reductions in equity. The receivers estimated that 25 per cent of the shareholders would prefer to take the reduction.

Stockholders who pay the assessment will receive $7 in the new 4½ per cent income bonds and one share, one-half share and one-third share of new common stock for each share of present preferred A, preferred B and common stock, respectively. The exchange for non-paying stockholders would be one-third share, one-sixth share and one-ninth share, respectively.

Refunding and general mortgage bonds would be exchanged for 20 per cent in new income A 4s, 30 per cent in new income B 4½s, and 50 per cent in new preferred stock (par $100). General unsecured creditors with estimated claims of $600,000 would receive 6,000 shares of the new preferred stock.

France Seeks Loan Of 3-Billion at 5½%

PARIS (AP)—Financial Minister Paul Marchandeau, seeking a way out of the government's financial difficulties, has announced a new issue of treasury bonds limited to 3,000,000,000 francs ($98,700,000) of new money with an interest rate of 5½ per cent.

M. Marchandeau did not announce what the money would be used for, but informed sources believed it would go to national defense expenditures.

Business Personals

H. Earle Dow, vice-president, of the Bank of the Manhattan Company, has taken over the management of the Union Square Office, New York, succeeding Clarence W. Capes, vice-president. After 10 years at Union Square Office Mr. Capes is being transferred to the main office of the Bank at 40 Wall Street where he will become associated in the management of the Bank's activities in the metropolitan area.

M. Livingston Delafield, partner in the brokerage firm of Delafield & Delafield, and Linus C. Coggan, New England financier, have been elected to the board of directors of Kansas City Southern Railroad. Mr. Delafield succeeds his father, Edward C. Delafield, on the board.

C. Jared Ingersoll of Fort Washington, Pa., has been authorized by the I. C. C. to serve as a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad and as a director of any other subsidiaries, or affiliated companies. Mr. Ingersoll already is a director of the Midland Valley Railroad Company, the Kansas, Oklahoma and Gulf Railway Company, and the Oklahoma City-Adatoka Railway Company.

Frederick K. Rupprecht has resigned as president of the Consolidated Textile Corporation. Henry B. Stimson also has resigned as secretary-treasurer of the company.

George B. Everitt has been elected a director of the Chicago Mail Order Company, to succeed H. D. Pettibone, retired. Maurice A. Riskind also was made a director to replace the late E. N. d'Ancona.

H. Otto Vogt, a former director, has been elected to the presidency of the Gray Telephone Pay Station Company, succeeding George A. Long.

Harold V. Glen has been appointed manager of the Store for Men, Marshall Field & Co., Frederick D. Corley, president, announced. Mr. Glen has been a member of the staff of Frederick & Nelson, Seattle, a subsidiary of Marshall & Feld Co., for nine years.

At the annual meeting of the Valvoline Oil Company, G. Carlton Hill and R. B. Smethurst were elected directors, increasing the board from twelve to fourteen members.

William F. O'Neil was re-elected president of the General Tire & Rubber Company to serve for his fifteenth year. Other officers and directors were re-elected.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 3⅜s '43-'40 June	106.2	106.1	106.2
51 3¼s '41	107.16	107.15	107.16
25 3⅜s '47-'43	108.13	108.13	108.13
11 3¼s '45-'43	107.28	107.28	107.27
1 3¼s '46-'44	107.24	107.24	107.24
2 4s '54-'44	112.29	112.29	112.28
6 2¾s '47-'45	104.17	104.15	104.15
8 2½s '45	103.15	103.14	103.15
8 3s '48-'46	105.31	105.31	105.31
21 3¼s '49-'46	106.21	106.19	160.20
2 2¾s '52-'49	106.11	106.11	106.11
6 2½s '52-'49	100.4	100.2	100.2
11 2¾s '60-'55	102.17	102.15	102.15
3 2¾s '59-'56	101.17	101.15	101.15

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '49-'44	103.31	103.31	103.31

Home Owners' Loan

2 2¾s '49-'39	102.2	102.2	102.2
3 3s '52-'44	104.1	104.1	104.1

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alleghany 5s '59	62	62	62
4 Alleghany 5s '50 st	32	31½	32
2 Allegh Val 4s '42	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Allis Chalm 4s '52	103¾	103¾	103¾
20 Am & ForP 5s 2030	50½	50	50
16 AmICChem 5½s,'49	104	104	104
3 Am Int 5½s '49	93	92½	92½
32 Am T & T 5½s '43	113¼	113⅛	113⅛
13 Am T & T 3¼s '66	101⅜	100⅞	101⅜
6 Am T & T 3¼s '61	101½	101⅜	101½
1 Am T Pdr cv '50	104	104	104
3 Am W W & E 6s '75	94½	93⅝	94½
9 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104*	104¼	104¼
6 Arm Del 4s '57	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
1 Arm Del 4s '55	90¼	90¼	90¼
14 AT&SF 4s '95	110	109¾	109¾
24 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	103	102⅝	102½
7 AT&SF 4s 1995-55	100	100	100
17 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	104⅞	104¾	104¾
1 AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	101	101	101
36 A C Line 1st 4s '52	87⅝	87	87
1 ACL ctl 4s '52	71	71	71
2 A C Line 4½s '64	73	73	73
1 A C Line 5s '45	82½	82½	82½
6 Atl & Dan 1st4s'48	29*	29½	29½
1 Auburn Auto 4¾s '39	17	17	17
23 B&O rfg 6s '95-	36½	35½	35¾
B&O 1st 5s '48	68⅝	68½	68⅝
11 B&O rfg 5s '95	35⅝	34⅛	34⅛
13 B & O 5s '96 P	33¾	33½	33⅝
11 B & O 5s 2000 D	33¼	32¾	32¾
21 B & O cv 4½s '60	27¼	26¾	26¾
40 B & O 4s '48	65	64¾	64¾
8 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	56½	56	56
3 B & O 5s S W '50	41¾	41	41
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s'51	103	103	103
6 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	119	119	119
1 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102¼	102¼	102¼
22 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	95	94&	94¾
23 Beth Stl 3⅜s '62	88	87⅞	87⅞
7 Bost & Me 5s '67	44	43⅞	43⅞
15 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	104⅛	104⅛	104m
75 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '60	56⅝	54¾	56½
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s '47	103	103	103
28 Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	107¾	107¼	107¼
8 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	68⅝	68	68
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	92	92	92
10 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	110½	110⅛	110⅛
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57	35½	35½	35½
4 Camag Sug 7s '52 ct	9⅝	9¼	9¼
2 Can Nat 5s '69 aj	116½	116½	116½
4 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	119⅞	119⅝	119⅞
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	115	114⅝	114⅝
9 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	115½	115⅜	115½
8 Can Nor 6½s '46	124½	124¼	124¼
4 Can Pac 5s '54	100⅝	100½	100⅝
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	95½	95½	95½
46 Can Pac 4s perp	83½	83⅛	83¼
4 Caro C&O 5s '38	100	100	100
2 Carriers&Gen 5s '50	86	86	86
5 Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66	105¾	105⅝	105¾
3 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	104	104	104
–3 Cen Pac 5s '60	63⅝	63	63
57 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	90⅝*	89⅞	90
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	30½	30½	30½
4 Certain-td 5½s '48	63¾	63¾	63¾
3 ChampionP&P4s'50	105	105	105
17 C&Ohio cn 5s '39	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 C&O 4½s '92	119¼	119	119
1 C&O 3½s '96 D	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
13 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	96¾	96½	96¾
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
25 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
6 CB&Q 4½s '77	96½	96½	96½
25 CB&Q gen 4s '58	106	105½	105½
7 CB&Q 4s III '49	106½	106½	106½
12 CB&Q 3¼s P III '49	103⅛	102¾	103
16 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	15⅝	16	16
5 Chi&E Ill 5s '51 ct	15	15	15
6 Chi&Erie 5s '82	75½	75	75
35 Chic Gt West 4s '59	21	20¼	21
14 Chi I&L 6s '47	14	14	14
23 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	11⅜	10⅞	11
56 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	7	7	4½
7 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	34⅜	34	34⅜
13 CM&SP gen 4s '89	31	31	31
2 Chi&NW gn 5s '87	19	19	19
1 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	5¾	5¾	5⅝
1 Chi&NW 4s '87	16¾	16½	16½
1 Chi&NW 4s '87 st	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
6 Chi Ry 5s '27	44⅛	44	44
3 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
3 CRI&P 4s '88	18⅜	18	18
9 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	8½	8⅜	8½
5 CT Hte&EE rfg 5s '60	54½	54¾	54¾
4 CTH&SE inc 5s '60	47	47	47
2 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	105½	105½	105½
2 Ch Un Sta 4s '63 D	108½	108½	108½
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107¾	107¾	107½
24 Ch&N 1st 4s '36	89½	89¼	89½
13 Childs Co 5s '43	67½	67	67½
15 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '66	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
15 CCC&StL 4½s '77	67	67	67
5 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	94½	94	94½
2 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	88	88	88
6 ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
9 Coimbia2G 5s '52 May	93⅜	92¾	93½
3 Colmbia G 5s 1961	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
2 Col Ry Pw&L 4s '65	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
4 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	97¾	97⅝	97¾
1 Comwlth Ed 5s '54	112	112	112
1 Comwlth Ed 4½s '56	111	111	111
9 ConnRivPow 3¾s '61	105½	105½	105½
11 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107	107	107
4 Comwlth Ed 4¾s '65	106	106	106
12 Con Edis 2½s '56	102⅛	102¼	102⅛
1 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	106¾	106¾	106¾
6 Con Oil 3½s '51	98⅞	98½	98⅞
17 Consum Pow 3½s '70	103¼	103	103¼
9 Consum Pow 3½s '65	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Crown Will 4½s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	51½	51⅛	51½
8 D & R G 4s '36	14	13⅜	13⅜
10 D & R G West 5s '78	10	10	10
3 Det Ed 5s '52	108	108	108
3 Det Ed 3½s '66	105½	105½	105½
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	108	108	108
4 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	100	100	100
15 El Paso NatGas4½s'51	103½	103½	103½
17 Erie rfg 5s '67	17¼	16¾	17¼
14 Erie rfg 5s '75	17½	17¼	17¼
5 Erie 1st 4s '96	53½	53⅛	53⅛
4 Erie gen lien 4s '96	28½	28½	28½
13 Erie cv 4s '53 A	21½	21⅜	21½
3 Fairbanks Morse 4s '56	99½	99½	99½
5 Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	94	94	94
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74	61½	61½	61½
1 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	57½	57½	57½
3 Gal H & H 5½s '38	90	90	90
3 Gen Cable 5½s '47	98⅝	98	98
4 Gen Mot Accep 3s '46	103⅜	103½	103½
4 Gen Mot Accep3½s'51	103⅛	102⅞	103⅛
1 Maine Cen 4½s '60	53½	53½	52½
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90	31	31	31
6 Manhat Ry 4s '90ct	30	29¾	30
4 Marion SlShovel 4s'47	90	90	90
5 McKesRob 5½s '50	99½	99⅝	99½
2 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	97*	97⅛	97⅜
6 Met Ed 4½s '68	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2 MetWSidE5½s'42	100*	100*	100⅝
7 MidlVal Ry 5½s '57	100*	100*	100⅝
2 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 MilSports&NW 4s '47	18	19	19
8 MSP&SSM 5½s '78	64½	64⅛	64½
1 MSP&SSMarie 6s '38	7	7	7
12 MSP & SSM gtd 5s '38	14	14	14
10 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	14	13½	14
8 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	46	45¼	45¼
12 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	20	20	20
3 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	65	65	65
2 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	23	23	23
19 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	21¾	21	21
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	21	21	21
17 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	21¼	21¼	21¼
5 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	7	7	7
5 Mob & Oh 5s '38	12½	12½	12½
1 Mob & O 4½s '77	11¾	11¾	11¾
2 MonWPa Pub Svc6s '65	92	92	92
2 Mor & Essex 5s '55	56	56	56
14 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	99½	99½	99½
2 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	103¼	103¼	103¼
24 Natl Steel 4s '65	106	105¾	105¾
3 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	90	90	90
15 NY&Harl3½s 2000	102	101	101
4 NYC rfg 5s 2013	66½	66½	66½
13 NYC 4½s 2013A	60½	60½	60½
1 NYC cn 4s '98	75¼	75¼	75¼
15 NYC 3¾s '46	84	84	84
2 NYC 3¼s '52	74¾	74¾	74¼
3 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	60	59¾	60
1 NYC & HR 4s '42	89	89	89
15 NYC&HR 3½s '97	91	90½	90½
2 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	63¼	62¼	63¼
3 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	50	49½	50
2 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	78½	78½	78½
4 NY Ch&StL 3½s '47	87⅝	87½	87⅝
6 NY Conn 4½s '53	106⅝	106	106⅝
6 NY Dock Co 5s '38	49	48⅞	49
1 NY Dock 5s '38 ct	47	47	47
5 NY Edis 3¼s '66	103⅞	103½	103½
1 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
7 NYNH&H 3½s '47	16½	16½	16½
12 NYNH&H 3½s '54	16½	16½	16½
5 NYNH&Con4s Jul'55	16¼	16	16¼
1 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	10	10	10
3 NY Steam 6s '47	106¼	106¼	106¼
12 NY Steam 5s '56	105⅞	105¼	105⅞
12 NY Steam 5s '51	105½	105½	105½
4 NY Tel 4½s '2 9	106¼	106¼	106¼
7 NY Tel 3¼s '67-	105½	105½	105½
6 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	5½	5½	5½
10 Niagara FallsP3½s'66	106⅛	106	106⅛
2 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	15	15	15
15 Norf Sou 5s '61A	15¼	14¾	15¼
25 Nor Am Co 5s '61	103½	102	102
3 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¾	103¾	103¾
12 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	99¼	98⅞	99⅛
6 Nor Pac 6s 2047	82½	82	82½
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	69	69	69
27 Nor Pac 4s '97	92	91½	91½
10 Nor Pac 4s '97 reg	87	87	87
12 Nor Pac 3s 2047	61	60¾	60¾
6 Ohio Ed 4s '65	101	101	101
5 Ohio Ed 4s '67	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	97	97	97
1 OklahomaG&E 3¾s'66	106¼	106¼	106¾
1 Ontario Tran 5s '45	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
8 Or-Wash RR&N4s'61	104⅝	104⅛	104⅝
1 Otis Steel 4½s '62	72½	72½	72½
23 Pac Gas &El 3¼s '66	102¼	101⅝	102
2 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	106	106	106
1 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	108½	108½	108½
2 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	104¼	104⅛	104¼
3 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Panhandle EPL 4s '52	100	100	100
2 Para Biway 3s '55 ct	59	59	59
5 Para Pict 6s '55	91¾	91¾	91¾
12 Pen Oh&Det 4½s'77	101¾	101	101
29 Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	94⅝	94¼	94⅝
29 Pen Co 4s '63	96¼	96	96
3 Pen RR gen 5s '68	108	108	108
1 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛
9 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	102½	101⅜	102½
8 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	86½	86½	86½
19 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	98⅛	98	98
3 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	97½	97⅜	97⅜
2 Pen RR 3¼s '52	83½	83	83
6 PeoGL&C Chi 5s '47	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Pere Marq 5s '56	75	74¾	75
3 Pere Marq 4½s '80	65¼	65¼	65¼
3 Pere Marq 4s '56	65⅝	65⅝	65⅞
8 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
10 Phila Co 5s '67	86⅛	86¼	86⅛
22 Phil Elec 3½s '66	106⅞	106⅜	106⅞
4 Ph Read C&I 5s '72	17⅛	17	17⅛
32 Philippine Ry 4s '37	27	26½	27
1 Pillsbury Fl M6s '43	108½	108½	108½
1 PCC&StL 5s '70 B	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 PCC&StL 4½s '77	100½	100½	100½
2 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60 C	43¾	43	43
3 Portl Gen El 5s '50	103¼	103¼	103¼
8 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	50¾	50	50¼
20 Postal Tele 5s '53	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 Potomac El P 3½s '66	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
7 Radio Keith 6s '41	66⅛	66	66
4 Readg 4½s '97 A	86	85½	86
5 Rem Rand 4½s '56	93¾	93	93
13 Republic Steel 5½s '54	105½	105	105½
5 Republic Steel 4½s '61	82½	82½	82½
8 Republic Steel 4½s '56	83½	83	83
5 ReverseCop&B 4½s'56	99¾	99½	99½
4 Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	43	43	43
5 Rio Gr W ctf 4s '49	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
18 Roch G&E 5s '42 F	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Rutland Can 4s '49 st	10½	10½	10½
10 Safeway Strs 4s '47	101½	101½	101½
3 St J&G Isl 4s '47	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 St L S 5s 50	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 StLSF 5s 50 ct	13¾	13¾	13¾
28 StLSF 4½s 78	11⅜	11½	11½
28 StLSF4½s78ctf st	9¾	9¾	9¾
9 St L S F 4s 50 A	13	12⅞	12⅞
8 St L S F 4s 50 A ct	11¼	10⅞	10⅞
6 St L S F 1st 5s 50	15½	15½	15½
3 St L SW 1st 4s 89	62½	62	62
3 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 SA&A Pass 4s 43	74	74	74
1 Sante Fe P&S 5s 42	110½	110½	110½
1 Schisco Fd 5½s 46 A st	20	20	20
21 Seab A L cn 6s 45	9	9	9
2 Sea A L aj 5s 49	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Sea A L 4s 50 st	15½	15½	15½
3 Seag Ehll 6s 35 A ct	4¾	4¾	4¾
15 Shell Un 2½s 51	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Silesian Am 7s 41	72¾	72¾	72¾
4 Socony Vac Oil3½s50	106⅜	106¼	105⅞
23 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
1 So Cal Gas 4½s 61	108	108	108
2 Sou Pac 4½s 48	57	55½	55⅝
25 Sou Pac 4½s 81	56¾	55	55⅝
27 So Pac 4½s 69	57	55	55⅝
16 So Pac rfg 4s 55	83	82½	82½
17 So Pac 3½s 46	75	74	74
8 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	68½	67¼	67¼
7 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	99½	99¼	99¼
12 South Ry 6½s 56	52½	52	52
5 South Ry gen 6s 56	51½	51½	51½
6 South Ry cn 5s 94	68½	68	68
17 South Ry gen 4s 56	43¼	42¼	42¾
1 SW Bell Tel 3½s 64	108	108	108
6 SW Gas & El 4s 60	103¼	103¼	103¼
29 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	101¼	101⅛	101¼
4 Studebaker 6s cv '45	64½	63½	63½
6 Ten El Pow 6s '47 A	75¼	74½	74⅝
5 TRR A St L 4½s '39	105	105	105
5 TRR A St L 4s '39	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
14 Tex Corp 3½s '51	105⅝	105½	105½
8 Tex & Pac 5s '77 B	85	85	85
12 Tex && Pac 5s '79 C	85	85	85
1 Third Ave aj 5s '60	7¾	7¾	7¾
2 Third Ave 4s '60	31¼	31¼	31¼
3 Tide Wat A O 3½s '52	101¼	101¼	101¼
14 Un El-Mo 3¾s '62	107	106¾	106¾
5 Union Oil Cal 3½s '52	107½	107½	107½
9 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
3 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108⅝	108¼	108¼
3 Un Pac 3½s '71	94½	94	94½
8 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	74	73¾	74
2 Unit Drug 5s '53	80	80	80
10 U S Rub 5s '47	105½	105½	105⅝
1 Utah P&L 5s '44	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
2 Util P&L 5½s '547	50	50	50
1 Vertient Sug 7s '42 ct	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
5 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	105	104⅞	105
8 Wabash 2d 5s '39	28	27½	28
1 Wabash 5s '80 D	11	11	11
1 Wabash 5s '76 B	11½	11½	11½
5 Walker H 4¼s '45	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
5 Warner Bros 6s '39	71½	71½	71½
5 Warren Bros 5s '41	36	36	36
14 West Md 4s '52	87¼	86½	86¾
1 West Pac 1st 5s '46	19½	19½	19½
2 Western Un 6s '60	61½	61½	61½
1 Western Un 4½s '50	61	61	61
6 West Shore 4s 2361	66⅜	66	66⅜
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	62	6 2	62
2 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	91	91	91
1 Wilkesb & E 5s '42	6½	6½	6½
9 Youngst S&T 4s '61	97½	97½	97½

Foreign Bonds

23 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	81¾	81⅜	91½
2 Argentine 4s '7 Ap	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
10 Argentine 4½s '71	90½	90	90
18 Australia 5s '55	106	105¾	105¾
15 Australia 5s '57	106½	106	106
7 Australia 4½s '56	101⅜	101½	101½
18 Austria 7s '57	105	103½	103½
5 Belgium 6½s '49	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Bergen City 5s '60	102½	102½	102½
1 Berlin City 6½s '50	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
3 Berl City El 6½s '59	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 Brazil 8 '41	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
4 Brazil 6½s 25-57	17½	17½	17½m
5 Brazil 6s 26-57	17⅝	17½	17½
3 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜
1 Brisbane 5s '58	100½	100¼	100¼
1 Brisbane 6s '50	102	102	102
5 Buen A 4½s 4⅝s '77	61⅜	61½	61¼
2 Buen A 6½s 4¼s '75	61½	61½	61½
12 Canada 5s '52	113½	112⅝	112⅝
6 Canada 4s '60	109½	109½	109*
3 Canada 3¼s '61	102	101⅞	102
14 Canada 3s '67	96¾	96⅝	96⅝
2 Carlsbad 8s '54	62m	62½	62½
10 Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	18¾	15⅝	18⅜
2 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
2 Chile 7s '42	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
7 Chile 6s '60	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
7 Chile 6s '61 Jan	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
7 Chile 6s '61 Jan	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
8 Chile 6s '61 Feb	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
5 Chile 6s '61	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
4 Chilean Mun 7s '60	13½	13½	13½
1 Col Agr Bank 6s '47	22	22	22
9 Col Agr Bank 6s '48	22½	21½	22½
1 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	13½	13*	13½
2 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	13⅜	13½	13⅜
1 Colom Mt

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

GENEALOGY

TRACE YOUR ANCESTORS from original New England sources; easy, interesting; socially, historically valuable; thousands consult Hartford, Conn., Tuesday Saturday Genealogical Edition. One year, $ 00. Subscribe

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SEATTLE—Manufacturers' representative, well established in the Northwest, open to serve manufacturer of good product. Box 6-21, 824 Skinner Bldg.

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe. 465 West 150th St., New York City.

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Specializing in Quality Orange Groves and other good properties. 101 E. 3rd. Ph. 8890-W
Let us take care of your Property Maintenance, Rent Collections, etc. Bonded Agents in Property management.

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BRAND NEW
4 Unit—Beverly Hills—3 Unit
All leased—unfurnished—fine location
TRADE FOR EASTERN
Vacant or improved. See or call Mr. Cox.
O'CONNOR, RICE & BARNES
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CR. 19138 WO. 62715

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

RESPONSIBLE WOMEN—Make year round income; sell dress fabrics and wearing apparel; high grade, laboratory tested fabrics, many of them exclusive; all represent the latest fashion ideas; an exclusive line of women's and children's first quality, ready to wear garments, reasonably priced; samples arranged so attractively they are irresistible to the consumer; we loan you the samples and furnish selling helps; presenting our merchandise to prospective customers will build up a permanent and profitable business for yourself and create new friendships; write today for details. MUTUAL FABRIC COMPANY, Dept. 1165, Binghamton, N. Y.

WOMEN to sell cosmetics, full or part time; good commission. See our advertisement on Woman's Page. JENNE D'OR, 545 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SALESMEN WANTED

WANTED—Men to represent large shoe company; good commissions every day; no experience needed; complete sales outfit sent free. Write CONSOLIDATED SHOE SYSTEM, Dept. B-6, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

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ESTABLISH a profitable, permanent, dignified business in your own home town, representing this famous line of California Sportswear; complete sales training and field assistance; previous sales experience not necessary, but desirable; commission basis; women with cars preferred; producers win rapid promotion to managerial positions; sound, well-rated company; many Monitor readers are already successful and valued Caltex representatives. Write for complete information. CALTEX SPORTSWEAR CO., 2126 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles.

IF YOU agree to show them to friends, I'll send you two actual samples amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commission. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. C-133, Indianapolis.

SALESLADIES for made to measure, hand fashioned, knit garments; unconditionally guaranteed; commission collected at time of sale. HAND FASHIONED, Cressona, Pa.

SERVICE FOR SALE

THERE are doubtless many people in distant sections, who, for various reasons need representation in Chicago; a man of many years wide experience and extensive acquaintance is prepared to serve those interested; references. Write H-1, Suite 2900, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE

NEW YORK CITY, Riverdale Section—Apartment for sale, seven rooms, three baths, open fireplace; co-operatively owned; new tenant-owner will find maintenance rate and price extremely low. Address E. T. PERINE, 570 Lexington Ave., N. Y. City.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 226-232-236-264-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University; fronting Charles River, all outside exposure. 8 minutes to Park St.; 3-4 rooms, bath, refrigeration, resident manager. 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3. Ken. 2444 or superintendent in each house.

BOSTON, Back Bay, near The Mother Church, Westland Ave.—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath $35; 3 rooms, $47.50, 4 rooms, $55. Apply 78 Westland Ave., or call Kenmore 8335.

NEW YORK CITY
140 EAST 46TH STREET
Convenient in both location and arrangement. The GILFORD offers an unusual choice of modern 1-2-3 room apartments. Furnished or unfurnished; full housekeeping facilities; switchboard; gas for cooking and refrigeration without charge; maid service available; lease Wickersham 2-5360

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C.—Business girl, large attractive front studio, kitchen, bath; reasonable; central. Write Box S-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 425 E. 51st St. (Beekman Place). Apt. 9-C—Sailing Feb. 23; renting for seven months my four-room apt.; spacious, cool, 2 baths, 4 beds; antique furniture. Telephone PLaza 8-1506.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 20th, 339 West—Newly remodelled building, extra large sunny 1-2-3-4 rooms, all improvements, extremely desirable.

CARPETS AND RUGS

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD EXCHANGED
Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service. Yeterian Bros., 276 5th Ave., N. Y. MU 4-4342

RUGS, domestic and orientals, bought, sold, exchanged; largest used rug dealers in N. E. Armory Co., 903 Boylston St., Boston, Phone Com 4045 We do cleaning and repairing too.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 West 67th St., N. Y. C.—French conversational dancing class forming Friday, TR. 7-9480.

DRESSMAKING

EXPERIENCED dressmaker (colored); alterations, suits, coats; highly recommended; will take work home. MOnument 2-4088, N. Y. C.

KATHERINE ILLSLEY, Hotel Brunswick Boston, original designer, dressmaker; all branches of dressmaking; wardrobes carefully assembled; problem figures a specialty; expert shopping; prices reasonable.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel.
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250 Broadway, New York City Worth 2-2880

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Agency has moved to 71-01 Austin St., cor. Continental Ave. (8th Ave. subway). Bou. 8-4687.

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
60 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

THE MARGARET TIMM
Employment Agency, Inc., 18 Madison, N.Y.C.
PLACES HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS
Also Nurses—Governesses—Housekeepers

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CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent
Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone LIberty 5677 Pettingill & Pear
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and TABLES for all occasions.
27 Hayward Pl., Boston CAP. 3632

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SENSATIONAL FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE
Genuine Savings on Reproductions, Antiques, Rugs and New Simmons Bedding; also showroom samples from prominent Interior Decorators; and slightly used pieces of exceptional merit; bedrooms, living rooms, dining rooms; city or country; bargains guaranteed. LLOYD'S SALESROOMS, 225 E. 60th ST., N. Y. C.

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ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 13 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

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Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States.

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NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Remodeling, Repairing Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits Custom Made George L. Curtis, Designer. 12 West Street, Boston HAN. 6971

HAIRDRESSERS

ROMAN
EXPERT BEAUTY CULTURE
New—Oil Coloring—New
565 Boylston St., Copley Square. COM. 8146
Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MILLINERY copyist, experienced, steady employment; selling ability; apply after 10 A. M. DIN-ED HATS, 3497 Broadway, N. Y. C. Phone Ed. 4-3829.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Capable young Christian Scientist for general housework and care one child; small pleasant home. Newton North 1034-W.

REFINED woman over 30; part or full time position in ladies' apparel. Room 532, 100 Boylston St., Boston.

HOUSES FOR SALE

IMPOSING Michigan home, 60 acres on Burt Lake, Route 27, near Indian River; 8 rooms, 3-car garage; landscaped grounds; large flower-vegetable gardens; 3 artesian wells; cost $12,000; sell $35,000. GEO. A. PETERS, 3992 Utopia Court, Miami, Fla.

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CHARMING furnished house, 3 months or longer from March 15; Newton Highlands, 20 mins. to The Mother Church; 4 bedrooms, 3 baths; $90; excellent location. CEN. 0884 (Mass.).

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

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A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., 250 W. 57th St.—Practitioner's office, part time afternoon and Saturday mornings. Write Box W-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PRACTITIONER'S office available mornings. Call afternoons, KENmore 2575, Boston, Mass.

PLAY GROUPS

SATURDAYS or afternoons, competent director sports crafts, nature; your child called for, taken home. SAMUEL RING, Boston, High 7672, eves.

PRINTING

Printing, Church, business, practitioners personal work, all kinds; low prices; good service Call Ptg Co., 13 E 16 St., N Y C Ale 4-8147

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Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

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For Sale or Rent
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Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline, Asp. 1500
555 Commonwealth Ave, Newton Cen. 5235

FOR SALE—In Jersey Hills, original Cape Cod Colonial, modernized, large living room, fireplace, heater, 3 bedrooms, bath, cellar, attic, terrace; ¾ acre ground, shrubbery, old shade; mountains-river views; city service; low taxes; corner Warren and Washington Streets, Hackettstown; price without antiques, $4850, half cash.
C. C. ORT, Hackettstown, N. J.

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PHILADELPHIA, Germantown — For sale, Stone home, wide street, five bedrooms, two baths, gas heat; detached, stone garage; cost $17,500; owner will sell to first offer over $10,500. 3324 Queen Lane.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

ELDERLY lady wishes quiet room; $20 per month; board or privileges arranged; references exchanged. Write Box P-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Warm, cozy rooms, quiet rest and study; near church; $1 daily, special weekly rates. TROY, 1516 Pacific Ave.

BELMONT, MASS., Payson Park District—Pleasant, well furnished single and double rooms; convenient location; all conveniences. BEL. 1157-J.

BOSTON, Copley Sq., 3 min. walk from Public Library—Large and small, warm, clean rooms, kitchenette, in home of Mrs. Shaw, former hostess at The Elms in Jamaica Plain; cooking privileges. 19 Harwich St.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 222 Babcock St. (near Commonwealth)—Large, sunny room, newly furnished, kitchenette optional; 15 min. The Mother Church.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Sunny room, overlooking the parkway; near station and church, private family. 259 William St. OR. 5-1698.

N Y C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University section—Well furnished rooms, quiet convenient; $5, $10; visitors welcome; tourist rate Un. 4-3242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C., 281 W. 95th St.—Nicely furnished front studio rooms, singles, doubles, home cooked meals optional. RI. 9-9377, Mrs. Pomeroy.

N. Y. C., 601 W. 115th St. (Apt. 31)—Front room, two exposures, private home, all transits, reasonable. UN 4-0595.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates. Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
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BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

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RUGS shampooed in your home by new process, 9"x9" ready to use; work guaranteed; 9x12, $2.50. Newton North 4905-M.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMAN—Small office specialty organization; opportunity; commission. State qualifications fully. Write Box M-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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Industrial Engineer

TWELVE years' experience in analysis and diagnosis of plant operations. Prescribing and applying practical corrective measures in problems of management, organization, products, production, inventory control, shop and office paper routines, factory costs and wage incentives. M. I. T. graduate. Write Box L-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG man, Pratt Institute graduate, wishes position as assistant to electrician, refrigeration or air-conditioning man. Write Box S-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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COLORED woman, general housework, laundry; private family or at home. WILLIAMS, 158 W. 136th St., N. Y. C. EDG. 4-8130.

GOVERNESS-Companion, Parisienne, experienced, traveled, excellent references, desires position with lady or children over five; go anywhere. Write Box M-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SOLOIST, experienced in church work, desires position as soloist or substitute soloist. Write Box X-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

TUTOR, companion, governess, young lady college graduate, Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box S-8, Suite 1550, 500 5 Av., N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman desires secretarial position or stenographer and cellphone operator; experienced; references. Box X-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SOLOISTS WANTED

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The aristocrats of all casual coats.
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The new 1938 models are smarter than ever. $35
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Men's Apparel Since 1888
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PERMANENTS $2.50 UP
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RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

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Permanent Waves, $5.00 to $7.50
We welcome your patronage
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Tel. Jr. Sq. 3-4760 Room 208

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177 Maplewood Ave, So. 2-4300

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Ice Cream
A Complete Dairy Service
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Gorham Rogers, Lunt
Towle & Bowlen
and Others
Claridge Theatre Building
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

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The Primrose Shop
At the Center
461 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair, N. J.

Freytag and Anderson
Florists
4 and 6 So. Park St., Monclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

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Let us estimate on your
FURNITURE — DRAPERIES
SLIP-COVERS
166 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE, VERONA, N. J.
VERONA 8-4680

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Modernization our Specialty
Latest Gas and Oil Heating Equipment
Ranges, water heaters and refrigerators
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Tel. Glen Ridge 2-8485

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"Real Cleaning"
ALL WORK DONE IN OUR OWN PLANT
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366 N. Washington Ave., Scranton, Pa.
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HUmboldt 2-6060 ORange 4-7173

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$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
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235 MAIN STREET

WEST ORANGE

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New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

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All Sizes All Styles One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
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68 BROADWAY, Near Main

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TEPPERS'
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Home of Philco Radios *and* Goodyear Tires

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Buy America's Finest Wearing Apparel for Men and Boys at
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You may use our convenient payment plan.

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Telephone Sum. 6-0209

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

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MASTER WATCH MAKERS
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New Toys as they are introduced to the trade
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DINNER
CANDIES — COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Pa.
Clearance Sale Women's Coats, Dresses and Millinery. ● Annual Sale of Table Linens and Towels. ● Annual January Sale Bedding, Sheets, Pillow Cases, etc. ● Annual Winter Sale of Furniture.

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG

And now with those winter sports just around the corner, as well as that less strenuous outdoors—walking
CREME LILAS
non-greasy Toilet Cream is an ideal cream to baffle those wintry winds.
Sold at
THE GORGAS STORES
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Over Seventy Varieties
of Imported and Domestic Cheese
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839½ Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Luncheons
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Delicious Home-Cooked Flavor
Flowers for All Occasions
JEANNETTE'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
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WALNUT TAILOR SHOP
Fur and Cloth Coats altered into latest styles.
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
4618 Walnut Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
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AIR CONDITIONED
A SCHWARZ, Prop
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Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed and Fri Eves Phone Ger 5812

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Manor Delicatessen
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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537-543 Penn Street
A delightful variety that means "less work for mother."
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GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
Cleaner Coal
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.
Gladden Every Day with Flowers
Giles The Florist
123 South Fifth St. Reading, Pa.

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

Quality Clothing Since 1914
WEINER'S
MAURICE H. WEINER
759 PENN STREET
Save 10 to 40 per cent now in
POMEROY'S
Semi-annual sale of Homefurnishings
Participating departments: Furniture, Rugs, Curtains, Linens, Bedding, Housewares, China, Lamps, Appliances, and Silverware.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON

SCRANTON
BUILDING ASSOCIATION
NO. 10
of Scranton, Pa.
$5 per month pays $1000 at maturity
$10 per month pays $2000 at maturity
$25 per month pays $5000 at maturity
New Series Now Starting
Subscribe for shares and loans now
Rehrig Building, 125 Adams Avenue
Tel. 2-3944

A complete banking service under one roof
THIRD NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST CO.
Member F. D. I. C.

WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
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DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Scranton — Pittston — Wilkes-Barre

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If our hats are becoming to you, you should be coming to us.
121 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

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Manufacturer of
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436 Beaver St Tel. Sewickley 551

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Authorized Refrigerator and Home Laundry Appliances
A. C. DRYNAN & SONS
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SEWICKLEY
Sales and Service
205 Chestnut Street
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SELECT FRUIT MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
More than four dozen kinds of delicious frozen foods — vegetables, fruits, meats, fish, poultry
510 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 1900

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
ESTABLISHED 1874
We Sell RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"

GRUBBS ELECTRIC SERVICE
SALES AND SERVICE
on
Washers, Ironers, Refrigerators, Radios, Westinghouse Refrigerators
Easy Washers and Irohers
RCA-Victor Radios
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The Writing Paper for All Occasions
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UPPER DARBY

BELL'S
Flower Shop
Decorations—Floral Designs—
Corsages—Plants—Novelties
6504 Market St., Upper Darby, Pa.
Newtown Square 172

UPPER DARBY Drexel Hill

WAVERLY FRUIT COMPANY
4202 WOODLAND AVENUE
Quality Fruits and Produce
Sea Foods Friday and Saturday
Clearbrook 940 Prompt Deliveries

UPPER DARBY Lansdowne

AL'S FOOD MARKET
For your complete table need
5 SOUTH LANSDOWNE AVE.
LANSDOWNE
Free Delivery Madison 777

YORK

BEAR'S CAFETERIA
Famous for Delicious Foods

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Ping Pong

No, it's not so much ping pong any more as table tennis—a serious international game instead of a blithesome indoor sport.

Enthusiasts for table tennis are claiming equality with golf and cricket and baseball; shy from being classed with darts, snooker, and crokinole. And never doubt that

"We used to play this in the attic!"

it's a strenuous undertaking—it's no game for persiflage or such.

Maybe it originated in India. But the English are claiming to have invented the game about the close of the 19th century. Once called "gossima," then "ping pong," now it's "table tennis"; and one reputable London newspaper says there are 3,000 clubs with more than 100,000 registered players.

Fifteen foreign nations were represented, anyway, in the World Table Tennis Championship at Royal Albert Hall, Kensington. Men and women alike seemed to have adopted gray flannel trousers as the proper gear. As to head-coverings, they wore anything from fezzes to sombreros.

But one had only to watch a single mighty match in process to realize that Table Tennis is no longer ping pong! Goodness, no!

Recognition of a Sort

A trade circular informs us that Canada produced 35,949,325 pounds of macaroni, spaghetti, and such. Such tribute to Italy ought to help toward that long delayed entente. Or is Canada making it mainly for Soho, where the Italian brand is said to be running out?

Honors to Whom—

The European press has let the world know that Georges Carpentier—once France's heavyweight boxing champion, now a restaurateur in Paris—has been made a Knight of the Legion of Honor. Now for some suitable American recognition for another restaurant man—Jack Dempsey.

Tenor-Bread

C. W. S. writes from Copenhagen: Helge Rosvaenge, a Danish opera singer, is going into the bread-making business. He is not only a tenor but a chemist. He has discovered what he thinks is a special new process for mixing wheat flour with potato flour and making a bread that's cheaper and tastier. He is said to have secured patent rights in Austria, Germany, Hungary, and elsewhere. He's planning to build his own big bakery at Wannsee near Berlin, where he resides. Patent rights for his voice have to wait.

Now, Now!

Our friend H. G. L., back from his weird peregrinations in out-of-the-way places, finds something to make him smile in his own homeland. Thus he writes to us Innocents from Shipley, England.

One night recently an anxious mother was observed hunting for her missing small son. She did not find him. But he came home at last.

"Out seein' t' Aurora"

Mother: "An' where've yer been?"
Small Boy: "Seein' t'aurora."
Mother: "What 'Aurora'?"
Small Boy: "Aurora Borealis."
Mother: "Well, would yer believe it! Thee only ten year old an' out wi' t'lasses! Take that (thwack)! An' a foreigner an' all (thwack)! An' now it's thee what's a roarer!"

E. B. H.—J. A. M.

De Highway

Is you headin' fo' de highway, brudder,
De highway dat lead to de goal?
Is you headin' fo' de glorious highway,
De path dat bring peace to yo' soul?
Is you headin' fo' de highway, de glorious highway,
De path dat bring peace to yo' soul!

Oh, don't wander off from de highway,
'Cause dat's how you stumble an' fall—
An' don't take de road you calls "my way,"
'Cause dat don't lead nowha at all!
Oh, de road you calls "my way,"
it sho am a "sigh way."
It don't lead to nowha at all!

So be headin' fo' de highway, brudder,
De straight narrow road let us go—
Let's be headin' fo' de glorious highway,
De highway wha pure waters flow.
Let's be headin' fo' de highway, de glorious highway,
De highway wha pure waters flow!

—Minny M. H. Ayers

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

[Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

It has been said that water and oil do not mix well, but coal and grammar do mix—at least, they do in today's cryptogram:

"COALBCDEAF" EG C OHIO COJ GLHIKJ OHA PF QHKKHRFJ PS ALF RHBJ "DHCK." "PEAITEO-HIG" EG CO' CJVFDAEXF, COJ ALFBFQHBF, GLHIKJ PF QHK-KHRFJ PS ALF RHBJ "DHCK."

A Rebus

This is shared by a Chicago puzzler. An 8-letter word is represented below in rebus form. The lines below give a clue:

C
UTE

"We shall not REBUS Our order of business"

Letter Juggling

An Osage City (Kan.) reader shares this: Four different 5-letter words can be formed from the 5 letters given below. Use all 5 letters in each word:

ADEHS

How Many Quarts?

Two boys together gathered 1 bushel, 4 quarts of hickory nuts. If the boy who climbed the trees received a double share, how many quarts did each receive?

Fun With Synonyms

And another list of words and synonyms today:

1	clarify	excel	
2	surpass	hesitate	
3	encumber	elucidate	1
4	hasten	efface	
5	hearten	obstruct	
6	distend	delve	
7	fasten	encourage	
8	falter	expedite	
9	burrow	loose	
10	remove	enlarge	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Odds and Ends

Polar Aurorae

The counterpart of the aurora borealis of the northern hemisphere is the aurora australis of the southern hemisphere.

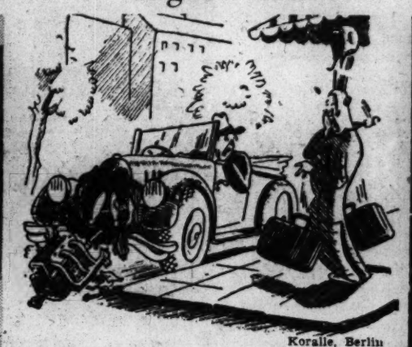
First Chronometers

Chronometers owe their origin to the stimulus of the £20,000 reward by the English Government for a dependable method of determining longitude at sea.

Lighter Vein

Passing Show, London

"I Really Am Sorry—I Was Only Just Stretching My Legs!"



Koralle, Berlin

"Remember, Waiter, I Had No Hors d'Oeuvres or Soup, So I'm Entitled to a Little Extra Service"

Humorist, London

"I Was First In at the Auction When They Scrapped the Maurengaria!"

Judge

"Well, Dear, I Tore Up That Dispossess Notice We Got This Morning and Threw It in the Landlord's Face"

Die Muskete, Austria

"I Don't Think We Ought to Take That Flat We Looked At, Seeing That It's on the Sixth Floor and There's No Lift"

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Ice Cream Cone Trays

A young man had noticed the cleverly contrived tray that was used to carry several ice cream cones at one time to customers at the curb at a roadside stand where he stopped. Inspecting the tray, which was but a piece of chicken wire nailed to the underside of a light wood frame, he resolved to make similar ones and take them around to roadside stands and shops featuring curb service.

The trays were easily, quickly, and inexpensively made, and he met with success at the places he called to show them.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

What They Say

Who Said It Was?

"Smoking is not done by the best Christians?"—The Rev. John Penrose.

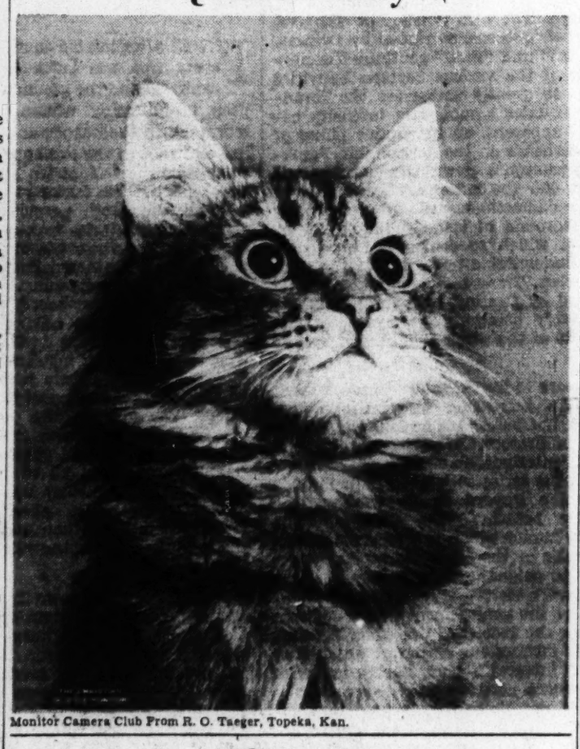
Confidence

"There can be no social peace without confidence and straight dealing between capital and labor."—Wickham Steed.

Liberation of Housewives

"A thousand years from now, when men look back appraisingly to capture the significant trend in human events for the first quarter of the twentieth century, it is highly possible that what has happened to liberate women in the home will at least share lasting honors with social revolutions and wars."—Miss Eloise Davison.

Quizzical Kitty



Monitor Camera Club From R. O. Taeger, Topeka, Kan.

Brevities

Punch (c): "The £50 car will come," declares a heading. Precisely—but will it go?

Drum Major: If what you did yesterday still looks big to you today, you haven't done much today.

All Very Well, But—

Mistress: "We like a juicy, tender steak, medium done, with a lump of butter on top!"

Cook: "That would be very nice, mum. And now, what will you actually have?"—Montreal Star.

Sounds Logical

Lord Robertson, the eminent, humorous Scottish judge, was at a party, when a woman inquired: "Lord Robertson, can you inform me as to what sort of bird the bulbul is?"

"I suppose, ma'am," replied the judge, "it is the mate of the coo-coo."

Every Five Minutes

Jones and his wife had just arrived at the docks at Southampton.

"Excuse me, my good man," said Jones to a dock hand, "when does the next boat leave for Australia?"

"Why, in half an hour's time, sir," replied the dock hand.

"Oh, dear, oh, dear. Isn't there one before that?"—Tit-Bits.

Daily Anecdote

A Good Citizen

Though lifted to lofty spiritual heights by his preaching and ministering to his fellow men, Dwight L. Moody was never above taking a lively interest in the every-day affairs of his community and of the nation.

One day, just before an important election, he met a fellow minister who professed a disdain for all earthly affairs, and asked, "What do you think of the political outlook?"

"I don't know anything about the political situation," was the reply. "My citizenship is in heaven."

"Well," replied Moody, "you'd better get it down to earth for the next 30 days."

Did You Ever Wonder

What the Difference Is Between Centigrade And Fahrenheit?

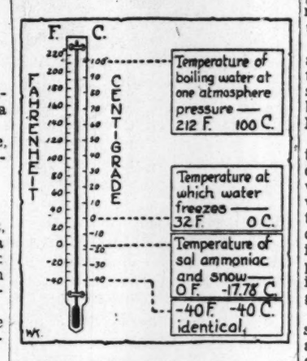
Thermometers are instruments for measuring temperatures. Some thermometers are marked with the centigrade scale and others with the Fahrenheit scale.

For most ordinary purposes, English-speaking people generally use thermometers marked with the Fahrenheit scale. The inventor of this scale, Gabriel Fahrenheit, thought he had reached the lowest obtainable temperature by mixing snow and sal ammoniac; so he called this temperature "zero" on his thermometer. He called the point at which water freezes 32°, and the point at which water boils 212°.

However, in many countries, and for scientific work almost universally, the centigrade scale is used. This scale gets its name from the fact that there are just 100 degrees between the freezing point of water, centigrade, and the boiling point of water on the same scale. The word centigrade means "100 steps." Water freezes at 0° centigrade, and boils at 100 centigrade.

It is not very hard to convert a centigrade thermometer reading to its equivalent on the Fahrenheit scale. We need to remember only that 0° centigrade corresponds with 32° Fahrenheit, and this difference must always exist between the two scales; and also that the number of degrees between the boiling point and the freezing point is 100 in the centigrade scale and 180 in the Fahrenheit.

Consequently, to change a centigrade reading to Fahrenheit, first multiply the reading by 9/5 and add 32. To illustrate: 15° centigrade multiplied by 9/5 equals 27, to which you add 32 to get 59° as the corresponding Fahrenheit reading to 15° centigrade.


F.
C.
FAHRENHEIT
CENTIGRADE
Temperature of boiling water at one atmosphere pressure — 212 F. 100 C.
Temperature at which water freezes — 32 F. 0 C.
Temperature of sal ammoniac and snow — 0 F. -17.78 C.
-40 F. -40 C. identical.

To change a Fahrenheit reading to centigrade, subtract 32 and then multiply by 5/9. For example: to change 68° Fahrenheit to centigrade, subtract 32, leaving 36, and multiply by 5/9, giving 20° as the corresponding centigrade reading.—W. P. Keasbey.

Our Goal

To be what we are, and to become what we are capable of becoming, is the only end of life.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Quotation for Today

HAPPINESS is not the end of life; character is.—Henry Ward Beecher.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Others First

Bloomfield, N. J.

A graduate student in a large city university was much concerned over a paper which was due upon a certain date which she had not been able to complete. Only one day remained before she must turn it in, and although she had had sufficient time, no subject seemed to be the right one for her to amplify.

She had determined to set aside one day to devoting herself to the work, and had sat down in the morning ready to begin when the telephone rang. It was a friend who said that she had been confined to the house for two weeks, and saw no opportunity of buying the many Christmas presents she wished to send home. Would the student, she asked, do that shopping for her?

The student debated whether she should work on her thesis; but she resolved to aid her friend. "I'd be glad to," she said, and left her paper before it was begun.

The list was long, the gifts varied, and it took the most of the day to purchase all the items. Late afternoon found her at the friend's apartment, reporting on the day's sport; then she hurried to her own home.

As she set about preparing dinner, a subject for her thesis came clearly to her. Working about the kitchen, she enlarged upon the thought; and before she sat down to dinner she had formulated the entire outline.

Immediately after dinner she went to her typewriter; and before ten o'clock the first draft of her paper was in black and white. The work which for days she had been unable to even begin, was accomplished in one evening. An hour in the morning, polishing and copying, completed the paper; and she handed it in on time—and received a high grade.

The student learned in this instance a valuable lesson: By placing another's needs first, one's own are often supplied.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Board Committee's Report

Question: Our Board of Directors is composed of Committees who bring in their recommendations from the committee of three to be voted upon by the board. In instruction from a parliamentarian, I was told that this recommendation is equivalent to a motion and a second. Is this in accordance with your idea?

Answer: In a board of fewer than a dozen members, many formalities commonly adhered to in larger assemblies are dispensed with, such as rising to make a motion, or waiting for a second to a motion (see Robert's Rules of Order, pages 208-209). Consequently the presentation by a committee of a report including recommendations could very properly be considered as a motion that the recommendations be adopted and a second would not be necessary for consideration and vote.

In a large assembly, however, when a committee offers a report, the committee chairman, after reading the report, should move that it be adopted; and a second to that motion would be proper, as in any other motion.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Biographies

Each player is given a slip of paper on which has been written the name of another player, and a list of biographical items written under the name. He is asked to illustrate the biography of this person by pasting suitable pictures cut from magazines opposite the list of items.

Such a list of items as the following might be used, but you can be more original and think up much better ones:

Birthplace (might be a picture of a R. R. train).
Earliest recollections (A can of milk!).
Education: (ad for a girls' or boys' school).
Hobby (man eating cereal).
Residence (a picture of a bicycle).
Occupation (man shaving).
Favorite friends (picture of dogs).
And so on!

This game can be made very interesting and highly amusing, depending upon your guests.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptograms: "Anthracite" is a noun and should not be followed by the word "coal." "Bituminous" is an adjective, and, therefore, should be followed by the word "coal."

A Rebus: C on T in U E (Continue).

Letter Juggling: Ashed, heads, hades, shade, shead.

How Many Quarts? 24 and 12 quarts.

Fun With Synonyms: Clarify—elucidate; surpass—excel; encumber—obstruct; hasten—expedite; hearten—encourage distend—enlarge; fasten—loose; falter—hesitate; burrow—delve; remove—efface.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—(*It Would Save Me a Lot of Work*)

By Le Pelley

Mr. Keepa Widye
AGENT FOR
Invisible Glass
YES SIR — THAT MAY BE A CLUE TO OUR MISSING CLUBHOUSE — LET'S GO BACK TO MY BASEMENT AND TALK IT OVER !!!
DO YOU KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT INVISIBLE GLASS, BUD ??
NO — EXCEPT IT MUST BE SOMETHING WE CAN'T SEE !
I THINK THE ONLY THING TO DO IS GO AND SEE THIS STRANGE MR. KEEPA WIDYE
IF WE CAN SEE HIM...
PLUNKY — YOU DON'T SUPPOSE THERE IS ANYTHING INVISIBLE ABOUT HIM, DO YOU ??

Animal Town—*Good-by to Mr. Snake*

By Dummer

I'D LIKE TO SEE ONE BIG SNAKE WHILE WE ARE IN SOUTH AMERICA
THERE'S ONE RIGHT OVER THERE THAT SHOULD FILL THE BILL, HE MUST BE THIRTY FEET LONG
THIS SECOND BALCONY SEAT IS A TRIFLE NEAR.
GOOD MORNING! MR. SNAKE, MY FRIEND REDDY FOX WISHES TO MEET YOU
THAT'S FINE, MY ANIMAL FRIENDS, I LIKE YOUR SWING MUSIC
WE'LL BE SORRY TO LEAVE
IF YOU EVER COME BACK TO SOUTH AMERICA BE SURE TO LOOK ME UP— OR LOOK UP AT ME, OR SOMETHING
COME AND SEE US!
THANKS FOR THE SWING. GOODBY!
DUMMER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Toward Anschluss

WHEN Chancellor Schuschnigg of Austria traveled from Vienna to Berchtesgaden Saturday he could hardly have expected that by Wednesday his Government would be reported in the world press as "capitulating" to Reichsführer Hitler.

Dr. Schuschnigg meant to get help from Herr Hitler, and meant to get it by using Premier Mussolini's name if necessary. It proved to be necessary. But when Dr. Schuschnigg phoned for Il Duce's aid, the Italian dictator was out skiing, despite the fact that in Central Europe Italian diplomatic prestige was on a toboggan. This latest refusal of support from Italy told the Austrian leader there was nothing to do but go home and reorganize his cabinet along the lines suggested by his Berchtesgaden host.

The visit to Herr Hitler's Bavarian retreat was prompted by Dr. Schuschnigg's desire to put an end to National Socialist propaganda and terrorist activities in Austria. Il Duce had often advised such a meeting. But Herr Hitler had other plans for its outcome. In return for aid in suppressing terrorism in Austria, he demanded Austrian cabinet changes out of which he hoped to gain for National Socialist sympathizers a number of important posts, and particularly the Ministry of Public Security which controls the Austrian police. On the attitude of the police, naturally, depended the ability of Austrian National Socialists to further Pan-Germanic doctrines in Austria.

It is to the change in the Ministry of Public Security, therefore, rather than to any other one cabinet change, that observers will pay most attention as they assess the proportions of the German victory in Austria. This post had been held by Dr. Schuschnigg himself, who deputed control of it to Herr Michael Skubl, who as a Monarchist could not have been sympathetic to National Socialist aims in Austria. Herr Hitler is reported to have demanded that the Public Security portfolio be given to Col. Hermann Kriebel, a known sympathizer with German aims.

Evidently some compromise was possible here, for the post went to Dr. Seyss-Inquart, sometimes described as "an 80 per cent Nazi," but a man with Monarchist connections also, and by party label an Austrian Nationalist, said to have strongly Nationalist sentiments, and moreover a Roman Catholic. The element of compromise is stressed further by the fact that Herr Skubl retains his post under Dr. Seyss-Inquart.

Thus it would seem that reports of German threats of violence within Austria were exaggerated. If Herr Hitler's demands had really taken the form of an ultimatum, one would not expect a compromise on the Ministry of Public Security to have proved possible. Not that German pressures will now cease. Uncertainty in Austria is more pronounced than ever at this moment, and many elements of uncertainty remain in Austro-German relations.

But the German diplomatic victory in Vienna could easily be overestimated by the fact that several Ministries in the Austrian cabinet changed under duress. Next to Dr. Seyss-Inquart's appointment, that of Dr. Guido Schmidt to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs appears most important. Dr. Schmidt is pro-German. His policies are likely rather to clash with those of Czechoslovakia, whereas Dr. Schuschnigg, who previously kept this post for himself, had collaborated with Czech leaders.

Concern over the changes in Austria is felt in all those Central European countries which gained territory at Austria's or at Germany's expense as a result of the World War. Closer co-operation between the two Germanic states must mean increased influence behind demands for territorial revision, and presages a further slight weakening of the League of Nations through possible Austrian withdrawal from it at Germany's behest.

What Il Duce stands to gain from not answering the phone when Dr. Schuschnigg called is not clear. Possibly Italian hands were already too full with unsettled matters in Africa, and especially in the Mediterranean, to permit picking up a receiver that held only cries from Austria. For some time Italy's influence in Central Europe has been waning, and that of Germany gaining. But Il Duce has yet such need of the Rome-Berlin axis that losses to his partner must be borne with good grace.

Reflating Again

THE decision to desterilize incoming gold is the latest move of the Roosevelt Administration to encourage recovery by monetary means. It is a gesture; real recovery awaits the decisions of private persons, particularly corporations and investors, to sink their money into new productive ventures.

The gold policy of the Administration has become so complicated that only the initiated seem to understand its mysteries. But the difficulty is merely a matter of terminology. Nearly fifteen months ago the Administration decided to sterilize incoming gold. This merely meant that the boatloads of the yellow metal which were then coming to America were impounded in an idle fund. It was an expensive business. For the gold had to be bought before it could be sterilized; and this was accomplished by borrowing, a process which added to the national debt.

It might seem peculiar that the Administration should borrow money in order to buy gold which it straightway stored away. There was a method in the seeming madness. When gold is normally bought, it adds to the lending power of the banks, which fifteen months ago was so enormous as to warrant the feeling that inflation was just around the corner. Therefore, the sterilization of gold was an anti-inflationary step. It put the incoming gold out of harm's, or inflation's, way, thereby reducing by that extent the risk of inflation.

Desterilization, obviously, has the opposite effect. Instead of the incoming gold being impounded, it is now allowed to add to the lending power of the banks. This is an inflationary move. Why go from anti-inflation to inflation within fifteen months? Because in that interval the feared inflation, about which such pundits as Colonel Knox, Prof. E. W. Kemmerer and Winthrop W. Aldrich waxed so eloquent, has failed to materialize. Instead the country is undergoing deflation. No doubt the sudden switch from the brake to the accelerator is bewildering, but the permutations of the American economy have become bewildering.

Desterilization of incoming gold is a gesture because the banks are already amply equipped with lending power. Their excess reserves before this step was taken amounted to over $1,000,000,000. The new move will merely add to these excess reserves. What is wanted, therefore, is confidence on the part of borrowers to use the funds already available to the business community. It is not the desterilization of gold that is the primary need today. It is the desterilization of confidence. This will come when the entire community recaptures a feeling of social solidarity, and not before.

A MANUFACTURER of toy trains is reported to have made a greater profit during 1937 than the greatest locomotive works in the country, showing that mere child's play can be a man-sized business after all.

Who Gains by This Deal?

IN BEHALF of Georgia's new law to legalize the sale of liquor, it is argued that since under the State Constitution all revenue from alcoholic beverages must go to the common school fund, the new taxes would release money needed for eleemosynary institutions. Additions are needed, it was pointed out, for a hospital for the insane and a home for the feeble-minded.

Mental disorders are among the chief by-products of beverage alcohol. Can Georgia legalize intoxicants without increasing the consumption of alcohol? If not, will liquor taxes pay the increased cost of caring for Dr. John Barleycorn's patients?

Susan B. Anthony

THERE are warriors and warriors. A question by Mary R. Beard, "What about a woman who changed the mind of a nation?" succinctly describes the character of Susan B. Anthony, revered warrior for women's rights. This week she is being honored by women's organizations. She was born on February 15, 1820, and belonged to the Society of Friends, and her first instincts were to follow their opposition to all that breeds divisions among people.

But gray-gowned Quaker maid though she was, she took no neutral attitude toward the awakening of women to their place in society. What consternation must have reigned when this woman, dedicated to the meekness of Quakerdom, rose in her seat at a teachers' convention, herself in the early flush of youth, to ask fair play for the women in her profession. Up to that moment, women had customarily sat in silence while the convention was in session. Now they rushed into the breach provided, to say their say.

She tackled all the issues of her day—intemperance and its disastrous results in communities being for a time foremost. Then with the aid of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Mrs. Lucretia Mott, she carried the pioneer's burden in the field of women's rights—the misunderstanding of the multitude. Undeterred, her little red shawl around her shoulders, she trudged sturdily up the steps of the Capitol, seeking this right and that one for womankind.

She lived to see only a few of the effects of her work. Years elapsed before woman suffrage was a federal issue, still more years before women were given seats in Congress, in the President's Cabinet, in the diplomatic service. More years will doubtless elapse before the last differentials between the sexes will vanish. But the little red shawl, cherished in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, remains as a meek reminder of what can be done through a steady insistence on fundamentals. Her crusade lives after her.

SKIING IS BECOMING so popular it may even result in Floridians coming north for the winter.

Sartoris Again

Book News of the Day

BECAUSE so many of today's writers are intent on factual studies, expressed in unvarnished, knotty prose, the stylist usually commands added attention. If he falls into euphemism or fulsomeness, he is justifiably censured, but now, as ever, the author who can tell a good story and add to it the beauty of a smoothly cadenced prose deserves much praise.

For this reason, William Faulkner rightly enjoys an enviable position among contemporary writers. He is one of our foremost stylists, as well as an adept craftsman in narrative art; if his subject matter is occasionally distasteful to some readers, if the funebrial atmosphere enveloping much of his work is sometimes considered detrimental, most critics will agree, nevertheless, that the afore-mentioned attributes far outweigh such shortcomings.

* * *

Once in a while, Mr. Faulkner concedes to the popular taste, and writes in a more cheerful vein; when he does so indulge, even those who usually avoid him may find genuine enjoyment in his work. The Sartoris stories are typical of Mr. Faulkner in this mood, and now, after a number of years, he has given us another book relating the adventures of this family of Southern aristocrats. THE UNVANQUISHED (New York: Random House. $2.50) is a series of correlated short stories which read almost like a novel, for they show the growth of Bayard Sartoris to manhood, against the background of the Civil War and the Reconstruction years. John Sartoris and Granny are, of course, prominent characters, but rivaling them in importance are Bayard (who relates the stories), and Ringo, the young Negro who champions him.

The first incident, "Ambuscade," is a hilarious account of Bayard's and Ringo's entanglement with a troop of Yankees, and their subsequent rescue by Granny. "Retreat" and "Raid" continue the narration of the various Sartoris activities which so greatly embarrass the invaders, but later a mounting intensity becomes apparent, an inexorable piling of thunderheads on the horizon. Mr. Faulkner here tones down the horrific and brutal (for the most part), but he does choose climactic events and occasionally a background of tragedy, hate, or fear, against which to contrast the courage and "indomitable unregret" of the Sartoris clan. Their individual strength, as typified by Granny, and, in the end, so admirably attested by Bayard, is the keynote of the whole sequence of events.

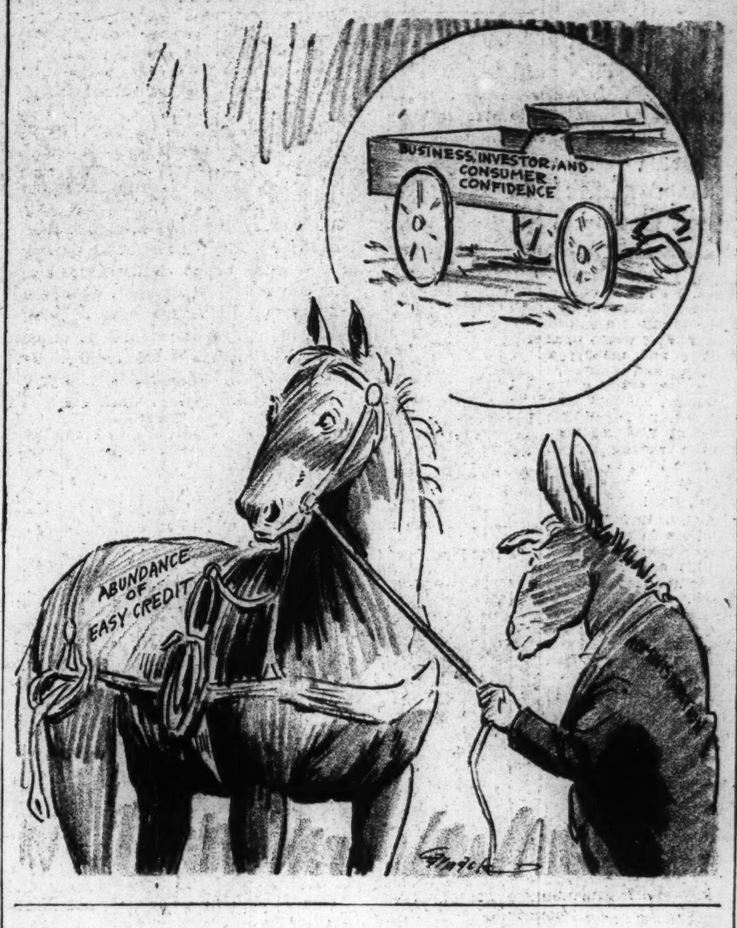
* * *

"Ripose in Tertio" and "Vendée" mark Bayard's increasing awareness of his duties, but before his crucial test, "Skirmish at Sartoris" provides another boisterous interlude. "An Odor of Verbena" closes the series with a dramatic episode in which Bayard finally achieves the dignity befitting "the Sartoris." The robust humor which is a recurrent characteristic of the other stories here gives place to poignancy and beauty.

Bayard's victory is in a measure symbolic of the achievement of his country, just as the record of the whole Sartoris family mirrors the nation of which they are so integral a part. Each chapter of this record portrays some aspect of victory in defeat, so that a persistent impression emerges, as from some ingenious thaumatrope, causing one picture alone to become dominant—a picture of a people who might surrender, but who could never be vanquished.

M. W. S.

All He Needs Now Is a Good Cart



A Breakfast Guest

IT WAS after the big snow storm when every tree was ladened, every post capitaled and the ground eight inches deep in glittering whiteness that the morning breathed expectancy. Air stinging cold though the sun shone with dazzling brightness. A sharp still morning that sent the birds flocking to the feeding tray on the south pergola where the clambering wistaria makes a favorite spot for winter visitors. A warm perching place for my feathered friends between their stabs at the hanging suet and the crumbs on the lower board.

With high hopes, having taken out their breakfast rations, I sat down by the window to watch my guests appear. Flocks of juncos, their stubby pinkish bills flipping the corn meal to the ground where they much prefer to feed. The blue jay with a raucous cry rushing in to drive them off and gobble up five or six pieces of bread all in one beakful. The chickadees flitting up, down, and around. Active, even when feeding, A bit of crumb here, then a dash for the suet and time out on the vine for singing thanks.

* * *

Coming head first down the main trunk of the wistaria, his bright eyes on some bits of suet tucked in holes, the white-breasted nuthatch. Eager, alert, not to be diverted from his hidden treasure. Above him pecking away on the pendant suet, his gayer kinsman, the dainty red-breasted, who is spending his first winter on our hill-top. My little red-breast of snowy days. Not at all disturbed that on the lower part of the big piece of suet at the very same time, the downy woodpecker is drumming away with his strong bill. The dapper downy quite outshining the female purple finch who is modestly arriving.

A cheerful morning's troupe, I considered. All my familiar friends beloved and awaited, when suddenly a stranger came flying on the tray. A handsome intruder with a bronzy yellow breast, a bronzy yellow rump and distinctive white wing patches. Of what family this? thought I, as I reached for my field glasses to bring nearer this newcomer with the curious prying bill with which in most eccentric fashion he seemed to be tackling the food. But perfectly at home, my guest. Not at all alarmed by my movements at the window. Displaying immediately a bossy tendency to drive the other birds aside.

* * *

Even the English sparrows, finding their master, beat a hasty retreat to the Tartarian honeysuckle bush. A fastidious visitor, I could see. Not tolerant of commop company. One preferring to breakfast in solitary state. Stopping occasionally to light on the pergola, survey the countryside and appraise with possessive air the snow decked conifers.

This then was the new arrival that my neighbor, also a bird lover, had telephoned me about a few mornings before. "A very different bird," she said.

Eager I turned to my bird plates. Could it be? Yes, it was. The white-winged crossbill that I had long wished to see. A bird seldom favoring us with visits in southern Connecticut. For a half hour I watched my distinguished guest and knew that I was breakfasting a colorful ambassador from the tall pines of the north.

HARRIET SMITH HAWLEY

Translating Our Times

U. S. and Britain: German View

"PARALLELISM of interests," also the point of departure of Germano-Italian collaboration . . . has drawn the United States and Great Britain closely together in the present epoch of world history. . . . Even were there not such a strong proportion of Americans of English origin; even if the community of language, literature, political ideology and historical doctrine did not link Americans entirely with England . . . even if the assimilating force of the Anglo-Saxon race was not as great as it is; even if America had not sided with England and France in the World War, parallelism of interests would today be sufficient reason for a rapprochement between the United States and Great Britain. . . .

Whether the present neutrality law subsists or not, in case of a European war, not only American sympathies but also very quickly American help would probably be extended to England. . . . In spite of [American opposition] to all political alliances or . . . blocs, no one doubts this automatic help. — Rudolf Kircher in *Frankfurter Zeitung*, Frankfurt.

U. S.: Italian Appraisal

MERELY ANALYSIS OF Mr. Roosevelt's declarations [to Congress] is needed to see they have no basis for reality. When a country of immense resources like the United States finds itself with 11,000,000 unemployed, a financial crisis in a chronic state, a budget in deficit and a declining industrial production, how can one say the democratic régime is synonymous with progress and the general well-being? . . . The large democracies currently have the most grandiose armament programs in history and the essence of their . . . international action is solely . . . the preparation of war to maintain peace. . . . [This is] pretext and hypocrisy. . . . As long as an obstinate maintenance of abnormal peace is called peace, [this being] the fruits of old and recent violences, no one can lull himself to protect peace without preparing for further violences and other struggles. In face of this menace, the authoritarian countries . . . are in a state of legitimate defense.—*Corriere della Sera*, Milan.

African Colonies: Way Out

THE BASIS of Germany's colonial demands are primarily economic.

Africa is a mediocre soil for European colonization; remains, then, the problem of raw materials.

No sane man can admit it is indispensable to redistribute colonies to insure a redistribution of raw materials.

Africa's colonies only figure as lesser suppliers of raw materials and no one colony can furnish the entire needs of a mother country.

What must be realized is that all nations should have access, under similar conditions, to all African raw materials. . . .

Of course, the African market is limited. . . . We [suggest] that the powers which divide among themselves the sovereignty of Africa's vast territory, take into account the solidarity of all nations and open the doors of their . . . colonies to the free, vivifying activities of all peoples.—Gen. G. Moulaert, Honorary Vice-Governor of the Belgian Congo and President of the Association of Belgian Colonial Interests in *Bulletin Périodique, Société Belge d'Etudes et d'Expansion*, Liége.

What Holland's Rearming Means

THEY [Holland] have seen that isolation . . . might mean the beginning of the end of their position as a large colonial power. So a revision of policy was decided based on two pillars: friendship with their great neighbor in Europe and Asia, England, and their own strength. Reinforcement of their army and naval and air fleets is in full execution. . . .

One may regret that a people as peaceable as Netherlanders are constrained to envisage a possible resort to force of arms for defense and are sacrificing a large part of their annual revenues for rearmament. But these armaments . . . increase the strength of the democratic powers evolving the same policy of peace as Holland.—O. Ronart in *l'Europe Nouvelle*, Paris.

Rumanian-Yugoslav Friendship

OUR INTERESTS and policies are effectively so closely linked that our statesmen do not need long conferences to understand and comprehend each other.

Our devoted and unshakable friendship with Czechoslovakia, our fidelity to the Little Entente and our . . . efforts toward . . . reinforcement of that wonderful international organ, the League of Nations, constitute the fundamental basis of our policy, happily completed by the Balkan Entente. . . .

We are firmly decided to maintain friendly relations with all countries and especially our neighbors and we can pursue in confidence our road toward the common ideal of peace and order.—From a speech by Rumanian Foreign Minister Micesco in Belgrade at a lunch given him by Premier Stoyadinovitch of Yugoslavia.

The Wide Horizon

Boycotts for Peace?

By Carlyle W. Morgan

THE boycott was known, of course, before anyone had a word for it. When it was named, about 1880, the human tendency to make a scapegoat of someone where a whole system was at fault—picked out a certain Captain Boycott, land agent for Lord Erne in Mayo County, Ireland. Having drastically reduced the wages of tenant farmers, this agent sought to evict them from their homes.

Now that "boycott Japan" has become a familiar phrase in the United States as well as in some other countries, it is interesting that an American, James Redpath, was one of the two men primarily responsible for the spread of the term. A Rev. John O'Malley had spoken to Redpath of the usefulness that a word of simple appeal could have among the peasants. Few publicity agents or propagandists have hit upon so easily tongued a term for selling anything to the masses as did these two coiners of "boycott."

The swiftness with which peace-seeking groups adopt boycotts is a commentary on these topsy-turvy times. "Boycott" is still a popular word after fifty-seven years of irresponsible use, while "sanctions," which is the term for responsible governmental application of boycotts for enforcement of world laws against sectional will, has become so unpopular in a couple of years' tonguing that President Roosevelt used "quarantine" instead in his Chicago speech against aggression.

* * *

"Sanctions" are boycotts by governments as provided for in the League of Nations Covenant. Had they been employed whole-heartedly against Japan in 1931 there probably would be no need of talk about boycotts against that country today. But then, there would have been no Manchukuo, no Italian adventure in Ethiopia, with the consequent pretense at applying "sanctions" against Italian aggression, and no such maladjustment of popular sentiment as that which now demands that "quarantine" be substituted for "sanctions," and which seems to prefer "boycott" to either of them.

Of negative effects, of course, the boycott has been a prolific producer. It can lay waste material wealth with the effectiveness of a fair-sized army. The Chinese boycott against Britain in 1925 and 1926 cost Hong Kong $300,000,000 in trade and $500,000,000 in property depreciation, including losses in industrial shares.

But the havoc a boycott may hurl at one section of international trade is not necessarily a measure of even negative effectiveness. For example, while the United States was the object of a Chinese boycott around 1905, American trade with China actually continued to expand as a whole. The effectiveness of the boycott is likely to be felt, therefore, not so much by those who make foreign policy for an entire nation as by sections of the population who are at most only indirectly responsible for policies which other nations find offensive. The application of an unofficial boycott is really the carrying on of a sort of warfare by the civilians of one nation against the noncombatants of another.

The dangerous effects of boycotts cannot be confined even to the peoples and governments against which the boycotts are directed. Preparation of public opinion to impose a boycott must include appeals to emotions which when aroused by mass psychology are likely to become uncontrollable.

* * *

The private boycott then, may be a boomerang, causing only temporary consternation among directors of aggressive policies whose heads it may pass over, but whirling back upon the peace sentiments of the people who hurl it. It is too dangerous a weapon to be intrusted in private hands. Governments usually do not welcome attempts of their citizens to take the law into their own hands.

Governments might well, however, welcome such an expression of public sentiment on the part of all peoples as would enable proponents of collective action against aggressors to establish and operate a world machinery under which the boycott could be applied, not as a reflection of popular fury, but as an expression of cool-headed but insistent popular demand for the enforcement of law.

International agreement is required to lift the boycott to the plane of genuine police action, as it is, indeed, to insure the effectiveness of the boycott. Moreover, when governments can agree to the imposition of joint boycotts, they can develop the program logically to include embargoes not only against importing from the adjudged aggressor but against export of arms, ammunition, and all the sinews of war, including credits. At the same time they can provide compensation for unemployment at home which might result from the boycott, though even they cannot make certain that "protectionist" interests will not be increased and may remain to plague world trade with tariffs. Yet applied through the orderly processes which such agreement would provide, boycotts might at least become something more than brick-bats of hate or indignation. They might be welded into a positive arm of law which would keep at bay the disorder of war until good will should pave the way to understandings among nations, and understanding among all men.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, FEBRUARY 16, 1938

Shall Wages Be Regulated?

Consider the Lasting Benefits

By Elbert D. Thomas

United States Senator From Utah

WITH THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES considering a wage-and-hour bill passed by the Senate and a similar measure of its own, it would be out of place for me, as chairman of the Education and Labor Committee in the Senate, to comment upon political provisions or particular theories in regard to wage-and-hour legislation. Therefore anything said here must be understood to be general comment on fundamentals of the subject.

I am still, and trust always shall be, the kind of Democrat who believes that the least government is the best government, qualifying that expression by saying that the test of what is much or little must depend entirely on what government has to do. From this it can be readily seen that I would prefer to leave wages and hours entirely to industry and labor. And I would be very happy if there was no need for state interference or direction in either case. But, sad to relate, many are always in favor of the laissez faire theory for themselves but never for others. We like government to leave us alone, but we hope and pray it will restrain all others.

I say this to illustrate what I know is the reflection of the average American, who likes to be left alone but wants to be left alone to his own advantage.

Now the wage-and-hour question will be settled in many places by happy co-operative agreement between industries and labor. But our nation is as complex economically as it is politically. It is a big nation, too, which has grown by leaps and bounds in certain places, but has been backward, extremely backward—in an economic sense—in other places.

It is inevitable in the working out of our federal system that political and

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Beware of Political Control

By Josiah W. Bailey

United States Senator From North Carolina

ONE OF THE PRIMARY FUNCTIONS of civilization is to resist the operations of the so-called iron law of wages which tends to reduce earnings to the point of bare subsistence. Under free competition the worker is held to be subject to this law. But why go to the Congress for power to resist this law's operations? Why erect a Federal Board to accomplish something that is already within the grasp of the workers through their newly-won power to bargain collectively? Why yield up this power, now available—almost in the moment it has been won for the workers—and give it over to politics and politicians? Labor's right to bargain collectively has been upheld by the United States Supreme Court, and in collective bargaining the individual may seek relief from the adversities of free competition.

In support of the Federal Wage and Hour legislation now pending before Congress, it is argued that:

1. Public policy, morality and sound interests of commerce demand that no person shall be paid less than a reasonable living wage, or be required to work unreasonable hours.

2. In the competition of free enterprise, many workers are helpless victims. Their wages are pressed below the level of decency, their hours stretched to the point of injury—and therefore the subject cannot wisely be left to the bargaining of employer and employee.

3. The subject cannot wisely be left to the States, since North Carolina may establish a lower minimum wage than Massachusetts, and South Carolina may establish a lower minimum than North Carolina, notwithstanding the fact that

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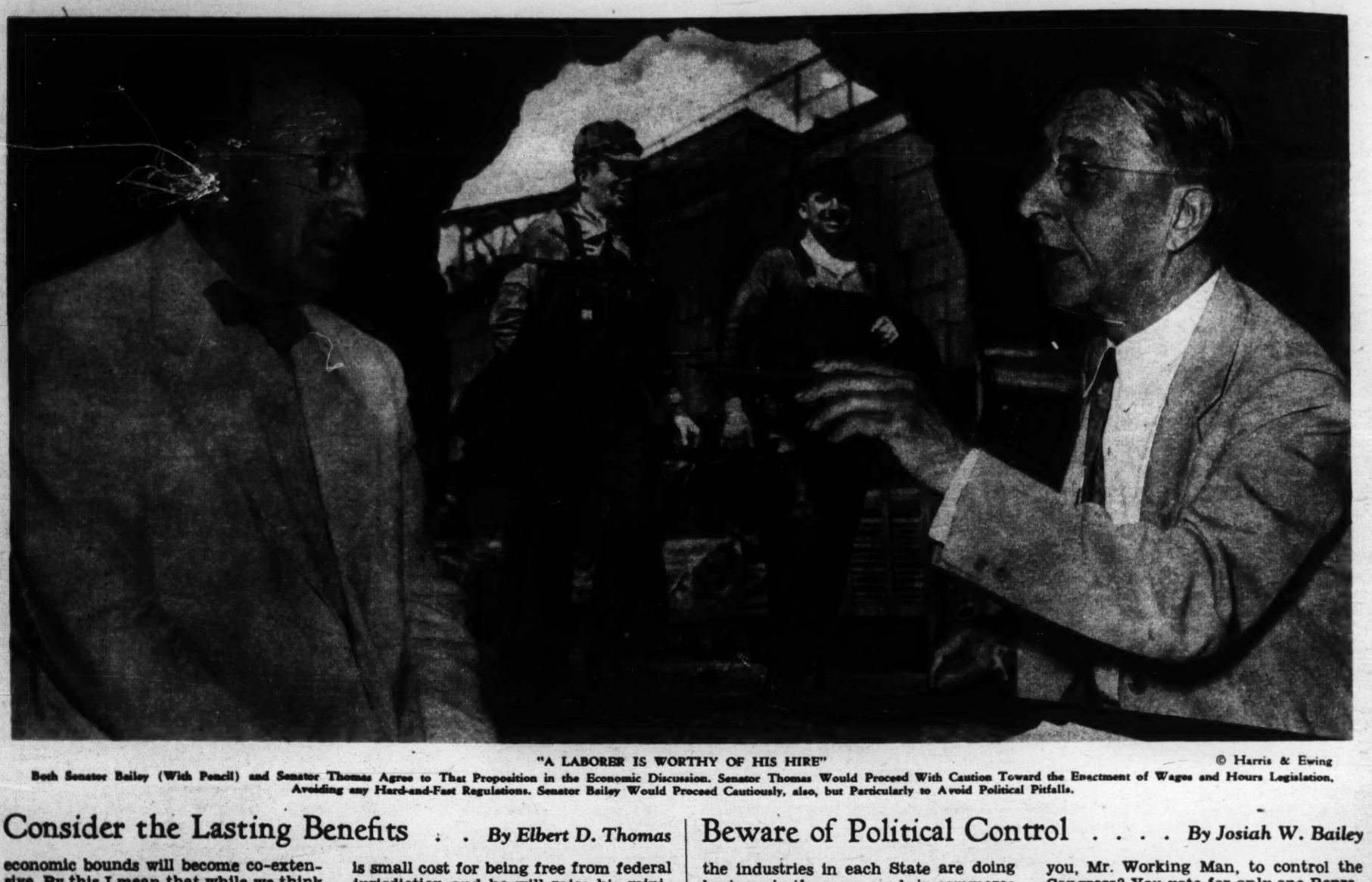

"A LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE" © Harris & Ewing

Both Senator Bailey (With Pencil) and Senator Thomas Agree to That Proposition in the Economic Discussion. Senator Thomas Would Proceed With Caution Toward the Enactment of Wages and Hours Legislation, Avoiding any Hard-and-Fast Regulations. Senator Bailey Would Proceed Cautiously, also, but Particularly to Avoid Political Pitfalls.

Consider the Lasting Benefits . . *By Elbert D. Thomas*

economic bounds will become co-extensive. By this I mean that while we think of our great federal government as a dual proposition wherein states and local communities direct those affairs which are strictly local, and the national government directs those which are of common concern to all, we can see that our federal system is a theory rather than an actual fact. It is, in fact, a state of mind, a hope and aspiration, rather than an actual picture of just what we are, governmentally speaking.

The Fourteenth Amendment says, "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside." Each individual is going to stress his national citizenship when it is to his advantage to do so, and is going to use his state citizenship when that is more to his interest. As a native resident, he is an American citizen and entitled to every right that every other American citizen is entitled to; therefore, no matter where he lives, he is going to ask for the best in a co-operative arrangement. That condition, I think, is all the answer we need to the constitutional question whether the Federal Government should deal with wages and hours.

* * *

Labor is now organized on a nationwide scale; it is therefore national in outlook. Industry, too, has become practically nationwide in its organization; so it, too, is national in outlook. Moreover, there is nationwide need to protect those who are unorganized and least able to protect themselves. The constitutional question will therefore be settled as a result of these actual facts.

Now, what sort of wage-and-hour bill should we have? Personally, I would like a very simple one, one which should tend toward habit forming, because national control of wages and hours is a tremendously great experiment. Therefore I favored legislation which merely conferred jurisdiction to improve wages or hours below certain standards rather than legal declaration of what should constitute actual absolute limits for minimum wages and maximum hours. It might be good policy to start merely with wage control and leave hours to the future.

Let me illustrate the weakness of a strong wage-and-hour standard set up in law as against a jurisdictional standard. With a jurisdictional standard any industry paying less than the standard could immediately relieve itself of federal interference by paying the standard. Therefore, if the standard is 40 cents and an industrialist is paying 35 cents, he may say the extra 5 cents is small cost for being free from federal jurisdiction and he will raise his minimum wage to 40 cents. The purposes of the law are thus accomplished without any federal administrative action, and that is the finest way.

But, on the other hand, suppose we make an absolute standard in law, taking 40 cents for example; if, then, an industrialist is paying 45 cents an hour for labor, is he not likely to say, since the Government has stated that 40 cents is a just wage, "I am going to reduce wages from 45 to 40 cents an hour"? I think if anyone will study price-fixing, wage-fixing, hour-fixing experience in those states and countries that have had experience, he will find that these illustrations reflect well the history of such efforts.

My reason for preferring what may be called the softer method probably results from my study of political and social institutions. Those institutions grow best which grow slowly. Political, social, economic habits, coming as a result of evolution rather than revolution, or even reformation, are the ones of lasting worth.

One must be historically minded to accept the slow-growing theory. But if one is historically minded, one knows that slow development is the sure and consistent rule of social evolution.

We need in America to start the growth and development of labor and industrial law. It is sad that our labor and industrial rights can only be maintained by reference to what I would term purely political law. Our country is rapidly developing its administrative law, and such economic entities as the railways, for example, are controlled almost entirely by certain phases of administrative law. If we could do the same thing for industry and labor, then we would have co-operative self-government of industry and labor, and we would develop tremendously a realization of their complete interdependence.

* * *

May I make a simple illustration to show what I mean? The sit-down strike came rather hastily, thoughtlessly, into our industrial and labor life within the last year and a half. Many persons immediately rushed to condemnation or laudation of the sit-down strike without understanding it, without knowing its history, without knowing its possibilities both of good and ill in the community. Those who were menaced rushed immediately to the legal significance of the situation, condemned the sit-down strike as illegal and used the law of trespass to illustrate their point.

On a little thought it is apparent to anyone that the law of trespass, as com-

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Beware of Political Control . . . . *By Josiah W. Bailey*

the industries in each State are doing business in the same goods in commerce among the States.

In opposition to the proposed legislation, it is argued that:

1. The regulation of wages in industry would constitute an unsound Federal policy, not authorized by the Constitution, and not consistent with the form and character of the republic.

2. A Federal uniform minimum wage and maximum hour bill must centralize, first in the Congress and then in a national board, a power that neither employer nor employee may prudently trust; that to do so would be to assume that men in authority are both better and wiser than men may reasonably be expected to be.

3. Employees have a remedy that promises greater safety and equal efficiency for the correction of wages that are too low and hours that are too long in organization and in the new national power of bargaining.

* * *

Of secondary importance, I believe, and for that reason not discussed here, are the assertions that Federal regulation of wages and hours would be favorable to one section and unfavorable to another; and that the raising of wages and reduction of hours would tend to increase costs to the consumer and especially to the farmer.

I consider the arguments against the proposed legislation to be demonstrably stronger than the arguments which favor it. Unquestionably, there is a point below which the worker's wage ought not to fall, and beyond which his hours ought not to stretch. The laborer is worthy of his hire and his hire ought to provide him and his family with the ordinary comforts and convenience of life.

As a means of obtaining these minimums the worker has his power of local organization, the power of collective bargaining. The worker knows what the proper standards for his craft are, in his locality, far better than Representatives and Senators from distant States. The worker knows local costs of living and local limitations, and he knows his own working power. But he cannot expect to be represented by Representatives and Senators from afar—they will represent only those who elect them. All the working men together—if they could get together in politics—could not be sure of electing a majority in the Congress.

For the workers of the United States to entrust their cause to Federal power is to entrust themselves to a policy in the shaping of which their voices may not be surely heard. What power have you, Mr. Working Man, to control the Congress? You vote for only one Representative in 435, for only two Senators in 96. That is all. What power have you to shape the local policy in the National Congress: one vote in 435, two votes in 96? And if your candidate is beaten, you do not have even that.

I should think that the labor organizations would hesitate long before abandoning a field in which they have so recently won commanding power. I wonder if they are willing to take the risks of political control, now that they have their first opportunity to do the job they have so long wished to do under their own power and with their new weapon of collective bargaining.

I hear that some are saying that the Labor organizations desire the Federal minimum wage as a floor, the maximum hour as a ceiling, and within these they propose to work for higher wages, shorter hours. This may seem practicable, but I warn them that if they recognize the power of Congress to regulate they must accept the exercise of that power in the discretion of political authority. Will they transfer their function to the Congress?

* * *

It is capable of operating either way—for lower minimums, for higher maximums. Political control is political control; it is the exercise of the sovereign power; and it is not by any means under the direction of organized labor. Today responsive, tomorrow it may be recalcitrant. It was said of old—put not your trust in princes—put not your trust in sovereign power.

So we have the question, Shall Labor ask for political control?

If there must be government action, why not look to your state legislature, in which you may surely have a voice, rather than to a Federal Congress in which you may or may not have a voice? States may be backward, but they may also be brought forward. Look at the record in reduction of child labor—it is the fruit of non-Federal action.

Here is the picture: Commit yourself, either as employer or employee, to the power of Congress to regulate hours and wages, and thereby you assign once, and perhaps forever, your own power to men who do not know you, who know nothing about you and who are not responsible to you. Are you willing to exchange so much for a minimum wage and a minimum hour, however desirable? Are you willing to make this exchange when the good and desirable objective may be accomplished by you without this costly surrender? Granted that the alternative method, that of collective

(Continued on page 15)

An Arab for the Arabs

The Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, Leader Among the Moslems, Has Found Sanctuary in Syria From British Displeasure, and Holds a Key to the Solution of the Palestine Question

By Sirdar Ikbal Ali Shah

When His Eminence Alhaj Amin al Husseini, the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, fled from Palestine disguised as a Bedouin, he gave up nothing, and renounced little. The general body of the Moslems in Palestine elected him the President of the Supreme Moslem Council, and he believes that they alone have the power to remove him. From his hereditary position of Mufti, even they cannot remove him. He is, therefore, still a great figure in the world of Islam, and as such remains a vital factor for peace or national unrest in the Near East.

This man is no stranger to vicissitudes, and certainly not to exile. It became necessary for him to flee to Transjordania in 1920 to escape a sentence of ten years' imprisonment after he had fallen foul of the British authorities in Palestine, and doubtless he would have crossed the Jordan again had he not had differences with the Emir Abdullah. Instead he was forced to essay the more hazardous journey into French Syria, and the method of his dash under the very noses of the British sentries savored decidedly of the melodramatic.

Knowing the Grand Mufti, I should say that he enjoyed the adventure.

* * *

He has been a man of many parts. It will come as a surprise to many to learn that he was once a clerk in the British administration offices, was subsequently in the Palestine police, and later in an intelligence office—only his intelligence work was not wholly for the British.

This was when the British first assumed the mandate in Palestine, and when Amin al Husseini believed, rather more firmly than he does now, that London and Geneva were resolutely behind the Arab National cause. It was because of this, he once told me, that he withdrew his support from the Turks on the Black Sea front, and assembled two thousand Palestinian Arabs to fight under the general direction of the Allied forces during the World War.

He is now in his early forties. He is thick-set, of medium height; and has a fair, almost European, complexion. Always he speaks with deliberate and almost an irritating slowness. "I am visualising my words in print, and hoping that they will not be misunderstood . . ." he replied when I remarked about it. His speech is interwoven with quotations from the Koran and Arab poetry.

A member of the well-known Husseini family of Palestine, he can command the respect of the Arabs even as a layman; but to the Bedouin and town Arabs alike, he is something much more. The Arab venerates learning, and the Palestinians are well aware that Amin al Husseini resided at the seats of Islamic culture in Cairo and Istanbul, before he voted himself to Pan-Islamism.

* * *

When in 1920 Amin Affindi, as he was then known, received sentence for his political activities and sought sanctuary in Transjordania, the resultant publicity made him the best-known Palestine leader. In exile he evolved the striking phrase, "Palestine for the Arabs." This so caught the general imagination that numerous rivals and their parties in Palestine deemed it expedient to merge their activities with his. When he returned to Jerusalem in 1922 to be elected Grand Mufti, on the passing on of his brother, he was already a force in Arab politics.

As the Grand Mufti, and the President of the Supreme Moslem Council, his word went undisputed. His position as the head of the Moslem Church in Palestine, and as the Keeper of the Holy Shrine of Sukhra, second holy to Mecca, meant that his writ was religiously binding upon the Faithful.

As the President of the Supreme Moslem Council he had power over the living wages of 950 officials, and control over some $480,000 of the religious endowment money annually, his salary being $200 a month.

Already an ardent nationalist, it was but natural that he should bend his power in the direction of Nationalism. As an Arab mouthpiece he urged vigorous protests against Zionism and sponsored delegations to London. In the end he made his movement international by drawing the attention of the Moslems of the world by saying that what was happening in Palestine was not a local affair but a concern of the whole of Islam, as the Moslem shrines were in danger.

Two years after he had assumed the dignity of the Grand Mufti, he felt that the time had come to test his power. The Arabs, uncertain whether they should continue to sell their lands to the Jews, went to him for guidance. He issued a Fatwa forbidding such sales, and had the satisfaction of seeing the sale of lands drop to 70 per cent.

In 1930 he again tested his hand. He called a World Conference in Jerusalem, and every Moslem country in the world sent representatives, including Moslem Republics of Soviet Russia. Two great sections of the Moslem Church—the Sunnis and Shiahs—made common cause with him, and extensive programs of economic planning, social reforms and means for the protection of Palestine against the influx of Zionism were approved at that conference.

Amin al Husseini was now a great figure, and one whose word carried far in Moslem counsels. It is noteworthy that it was he who advised the Wahabi King Ibn Saud not to proclaim himself as the Leader of the Faithful. It is the more remarkable that the Saudi King accepted the advice.

His influence was such that peace was brought about between the Shiah State of Yemen and Wahabi Arabia. Moreover, he induced Ibn Saud to return to the Imam all the territory which he had conquered, as a gesture of Arab solidarity.

He had traveled extensively in Egypt, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan and India, telling the Moslem population of these countries of the position of the Arabs in Palestine, thus giving the situation an Islamic international aspect which cannot be lightly disregarded. In all these countries he received assurances of support which were backed up by considerable financial help.

* * *

This man has not attained his preeminence in Moslem counsels by any parade of mystic asceticism. If he is slow of speech, he is downright, and everything that he says is accompanied by a ready smile.

He makes an admirable host. When in Jerusalem, he almost invariably lunched at mid-day in the offices of the Moslem Supreme Council, and always large numbers sat at his table. Always, too, was there present one deserving stranger, called to the repast from the nearest highway.

Such a man as the Grand Mufti must have little sympathy with terrorism. I feel sure that he has never incited murder, although apparently the Arabs are out for a more desperate struggle than heretofore. For the word has gone round that they have now to fight not only Zionism but the British.

In this connection, I once asked the Grand Mufti why he was so anti-British. "I am anti-nobody," he replied; "I am only pro-Arab. In fact," he continued with a knowing smile, "I may be said to be acting on their own national slogan, for they say England for the English. . . ."

* * *

In seeking sanctuary in Syria, the Grand Mufti was in reality seeking a *quid pro quo*. As chairman of the Relief Committee which gave relief to the Syrians at the time of their revolt against the French in 1925, he was assured of a welcome. It is significant that in September, 1937, at the conference of Arabs at Blou Dan, near Damascus, delegates from all over Syria pledged themselves to support the Mufti in his call of "Palestine for the Arabs," and elected him their president. Almost the same day, I heard the Polish delegate give his views in the Sixth Committee at Geneva, calling for more of Palestine to be given to the Jews.

As the guest of important Syrians, the Grand Mufti is more free to work for his cause than he was in Jerusalem; and—he is working. He cannot help it, for he is both the creator of a national movement and its creature. He may go to Iraq or to Egypt, or, indeed, to any part of the Moslem East, for he will be welcomed anywhere as a considerable man of the Arabic-speaking peoples. Whatever the powers-that-be in Palestine, they will have to make peace with this man, and sooner rather than later, if there is to be peace in Palestine.

THE GRAND MUFTI OF JERUSALEM © American Colony Photo Dept.

A Powerful Figure in the Islam World. He Left Palestine for Political Reasons, and Found Sanctuary in Syria

So There's Nothing New, Eh?

The United States Patent Office Is Kept Busy by People Who Think Otherwise, and Many of Them Seem to be Right, for Hundreds of Marvels Are Recorded Each Month

By Janet Mabie

WHERE THE PATENTS ARE FILED

The Patent Office Wing of the United States Department of Commerce Building in Washington

IT SEEMS THE INVENTORS are at it as merrily as ever. In the week of Jan. 16 alone, the United States Patent Office distributed joy and gladness through the land in the form of 693 patents.

Next to the universal yearning to write a novel, apparently everyone yearns to invent something—and a good percentage seems to follow through. For every one who sets out deliberately to be an inventor, there are probably 2,000 who either fell into invention or were pushed. They "just liked to tinker" and only found out they were inventors when someone yelled, "Hey! You got something!" Or they were just sitting in an easy chair one night after supper, reading the sports pages and minding their own business, when the rallying cry rang through the house, "George! I've asked you 3,000 times! Now you come this minute and fix the card table. The Jones might drop in for some bridge, and then where would we be? . . ."

Maybe it was just the little fragment of Junior's passé Erector or Meccano set that saved the day in the case of the card table—but incidentally touched off the idea that there are a lot of things missing from this world which it ought to have. And the next thing you know George was buttonholing his next-door neighbor with, "Hey, Charlie, gotta minute? Like you to see little invention o' mine. . . ."

First and last, some altogether unexpected people take flings at making something the world has never heard of before, or at improving something else. You might think that all man has ever needed to shine his shoes—since he began to wear shoes—was an old bit of soft cloth. But Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr. has a patent on a shoe-polishing cloth. And although Josef Hofmann's main business in life may have to do with pianos, he has had time to do something patentable about the steering apparatus of an automobile.

* * *

Although the United States Patent Office does not employ any staff comedians, a lot of funny things get patented. The overlords of the Office would assure you solemnly that, while it is true that inventions often reveal certain—well, whimsical—powers, the granting of patents is a very serious business indeed, and a half-baked idea hasn't got a chance.

A lot of people have laughed at the tribulations of the man with the slippery collar button, but it took a man who figured he was spending too much of his time poking under the bureau looking for his collar buttons to figure out a button with a little turndown clip that you could hang on to, or which would hang on to the collar band of a shirt; and he was rewarded with the right to a $3,000,000 laugh.

A good many people also have laughed at Joe Cook and his endless, slightly abominable inventions. Remember him as turning out one inventive fantasy after another in the incomparable chaos known as the offices of Joe Widget? There is a legend that the name Widget is adapted from a term coined by George Kaufman and Marc Connelly 12 or 14 years ago for their play, "Beggar on Horseback," as an answer to a question addressed a prosperous manufacturer. When they asked him what he manufactured, the man said, calmly, "Widgets."

In 1917 a pneumatic tube system was installed in the New York Stock Exchange, and small wooden cylinders, which were called tube carriers, were used to carry orders and records of sales through the system. A financial writer — perhaps feeling the first effects of spring, or of having received a raise—renamed the cylinders, calling them "widgets."

The name cropped up in the American Weseen's Dictionary of Slang in 1934 thus: "Widget: an indefinite substitute name for any appliance or device." In other words, a widget was a gadget. And, as Mr. Joe Cook has shown himself—on the stage, in the movies and on the radio—to be an inventor par excellence of addled but strangely convincing gadgets, probably none has a better right, if he cares to, to call himself Joe Widget.

Ed Wynn, known to radio and theater addicts in the United States, has invented various devices as mad as those of Joe Cook, and perhaps more so. His corn-eating invention is probably the most famous. An ear of corn moves automatically from left to right along the tooth-line, like a typewriter roller. Having reached the extreme right, a bell rings and the cob is carried back to its original position and turned up so that the next section is ready to eat. Other inventions of this ingenious order include a device which air-conditions the eating of imported cheese, and a device to control the spray accompanying grapefruit devouring.

Considering that anyone with ordinary hearing can catch the words, "There is nothing new under the sun," on an average of at least once a day, the idea that the Patent Office finds itself under obligation to hand down 693 patents in just one week seems notable.

Philosophically, the overlords of the patent system keep open minds. They simply allow it to be generally known that "anyone can take out a patent for a new and useful art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, or for any new and useful improvement, providing they file application in proper form, accompanying it with a full description and drawings, and that they are able to pay the Government $60 in fees."

It should be added that you also need in the neighborhood of $250 more for the services of a good patent lawyer, for, from the most trivial objects to the important milestones in the parade of invention, it is always possible that the inventor may inadvertently stumble over a component touching on patents held by others; and because the time for him to find out about any such collisions is early rather than late, it is said you should no more embark on taking out a patent without the services of a patent-wise lawyer than you should set out to walk to the top of Mt. Everest by yourself.

Among the 693 patents granted in this one January week there are undoubtedly many which have all the literalness and sobriety of, well, say Stillson wrenches or ring washers. But there are a few which must have kept their inventors cheerful, during even the most critical hours.

You may think that, with the whole world tending to turn handsprings, it is no time for levity. But a man in California got the idea, while we are waiting to see what will happen next, that it might be a good thing if molasses wasn't sticky. So he turned to, and invented a method to take care of that little matter. Result: he got a patent for his pains—or, to be more exact, for his non-sticky molasses. (In case you are contemplating a taffy pull, you can probably still find a little of the sticky kind around somewhere.)

There was another man who made for the Patent Office with the net results of his thinking on the subject of mechanical powder puffs. It seems you plug it in on the house current, and the dusting goes on from there—for your own amazement.

* * *

There was a gentleman who stepped up with a little item involving finger rings. It seems you can get into a great deal of bother over a ring which turns out to be too big to fit the finger for which it was intended. Do you toil back to the store with it, and try to find another? You do not. You buy one in the first place which has a kind of button arrangement, so that you can turn the button and make the ring fit any necessary finger. Neat?

Evidently tap dancing is here to stay. Or, at least, so one inventor believes. He fixed up a natty little number, a jingle tap, which you affix to your heel before you take off, on a tap routine, and it makes you go jingling all over the place.

And so it goes. Man just never grows tired of inventing. Some of his inventions would best remain right on the home grounds—not being worth $60 and the expensive services of the patent lawyer—however proud he is of them. Others? Every day in the United States Patent Office tends to prove that whoever said, "There's nothing new under the sun"—well, should have waited a while. That's just what they keep the U. S. Patent Office open for.

You never can tell.

Wide World

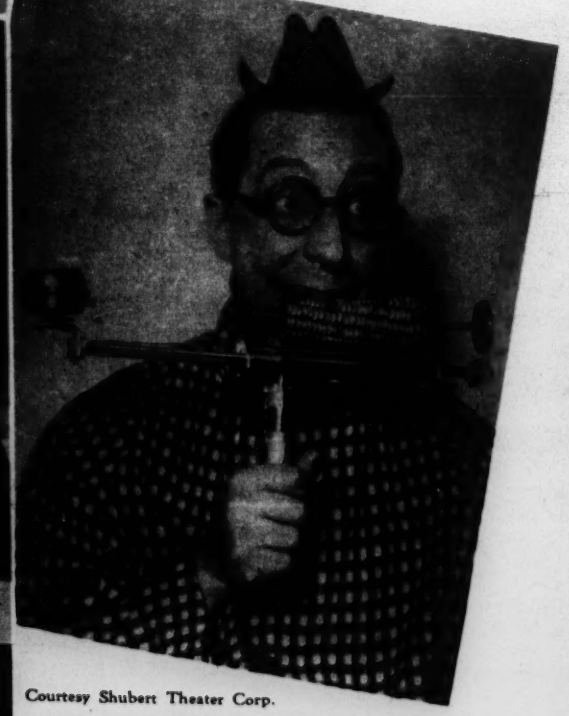
TO CLEAN THE SAND ON BATHING BEACHES

The Inventor, Leslie J. Chudley, Runs the Machine Over the Beach at Santa Barbara, Sifting Out the Refuse

Wide World

ONIONS WITHOUT TEARS

A Peeler Which Was Invented by Mrs. Vera Vath of Minneapolis Is Shown in Use by a Housewife



Courtesy Shubert Theater Corp.

HOW TO EAT CORN

Ed Wynn, Now Appearing in "Hooray for What!" at the Winter Garden, in New York, Is Famous for This Automatic Feeder Which He Invented Some Years Ago

Is Gold Money, or Money Gold?

Neither, Says the Writer, Who Maintains That Pig Iron Would Make a Better Monetary Standard and a More Easily Controlled One

By Alfred Edwards

A Member of the British Parliament

WHY NOT A PIG-IRON STANDARD? Why all this superstition about gold—this modern golden calf? Why has all currency to be backed, to some extent at least, by gold before it can be considered respectable? If the original economic sin had not been worship of the golden calf, but iron-pig worship—perhaps we might now have a pig-iron standard.

To digress slightly, what is the origin of the term "pig-iron"? Perhaps some others, like myself, have wondered at the term, and hesitated to seek an explanation lest they should display an abysmal technical ignorance. Its real origin, however, is about as technical as the terms "whizz-bang," "pom-pom" or "toffee apple" for various forms of high explosives. It originates simply from the fact that the little rows of short trenches, jutting out at right angles from a big central trench into which the molten metal is run, resemble a litter of little pigs feeding. Nothing more technical or picturesque than that!

* * *

Few things, it will be admitted, are more truly respectable than service, and usefulness; and pig-iron is far and away more useful to humanity than gold. Apart from trinkets, ornaments and state banquet services, there is little to be done with gold except hoard it. It might just as well be left in the mines from which it has been so laboriously dug. Moreover, pig-iron did at one time virtually serve as a currency backing for a number of years; and its use in this way today would be at least one way of helping to avoid recurrent "slumps"—or periods of depression.

In the early fifties of last century Scottish ironmasters were driven by bad trading conditions to selling "scrip" to all-and-sundry upon the security of their stocks. This developed, and, in order to provide unquestionable security, it became necessary for them to deliver their supplies into a store from which purchasers could get iron in exchange for their scrip.

This store idea developed into a big business, because manufacturers found it a great convenience to "pawn" their surplus stock of iron in slack seasons. The company which owned the store would issue "warrants" undertaking to deliver iron to "bearer," and these warrants virtually became currency. In 1888, a million tons of pig-iron were stored in this way in Scotland, and warrant-holders often sold in competition with the manufacturers. The largest of these stores was established in 1876 and was owned by Messrs. Connal & Co. This concern traded right up to the World War period, when the surplus of pig-iron disappeared.

* * *

Needless to say, there was gambling and speculation in these warrants by holders who would not have recognized pig-iron had they seen it, and who had no use whatever for it. A firm of manufacturers in Middlesbrough is reported to have stated that, "It is distinctly humiliating for an ironmaster to have to go to his exchange twice daily in order to find out what price has been fixed for his iron by someone who has bought 500 tons of warrant iron which he does not want from someone who hasn't got it."

Freed, however, from its speculative aspect, a government-controlled warrant store should enable ironmasters to level out periods of depression. If they could draw from the warrant store the cost of the surplus iron, they could perhaps avoid damping down furnaces. This would help eliminate unemployment and stabilize prices, and, as, of course, it could be applied to other industries, it might also even put us on the way toward breaking the vicious circle of boom and depression.

So then, why not a pig-iron backing for currency? This humble Cinderella among metals may not be as ornamental as her sisters, gold and silver, but she is certainly more useful.

However, nowadays there is no longer any pretence of paying with anything even approximating to real money—if there be such a thing. Actually today we enjoy the things which would be obtainable with real money by virtue of an abstraction called "credit," and the greater or less extent of this credit depends almost entirely upon the favor of your bank manager. In a happy mood he might allow you to enjoy enough credit to buy a motorcar; but if he had got out of bed on the wrong side, he might make you sell the car to pay off your overdraft!

GOLD OR IRON?
Old Trinkets or New Nuggets Long Have Yielded Metal Accepted as a Standard of Value. . . . But Why Not Old Iron, or New, as a Medium of Exchange?

So essentially unreal and transient is money that it is scarcely going too far to describe it as a figment of the imagination. A government could authorize the printing, at a negligible cost, of millions of one-pound notes, and then millions more, and yet the holder of a one-pound note could buy a pound's worth of goods as surely as though he had tendered a golden (or a pig-iron) sovereign. Even supposing this printing process had been carried far beyond what might be deemed the safety point—just so soon as gold had been dug up in South Africa or elsewhere and buried again in London—hey, presto! confidence would be restored. This happy result would not, however, be attributable to any value inherent in the gold.

* * *

Let's glance at the origin of our currency system—a brief, and not too technical, glance. It started on a gold basis, because people in those days who happened to have gold found that others were always willing to give them value for it. An ingot of gold valued by a goldsmith at £100 could always be exchanged for £100 worth of goods. If you had an ingot, you would not leave it at home but deposit it with a goldsmith for safety.

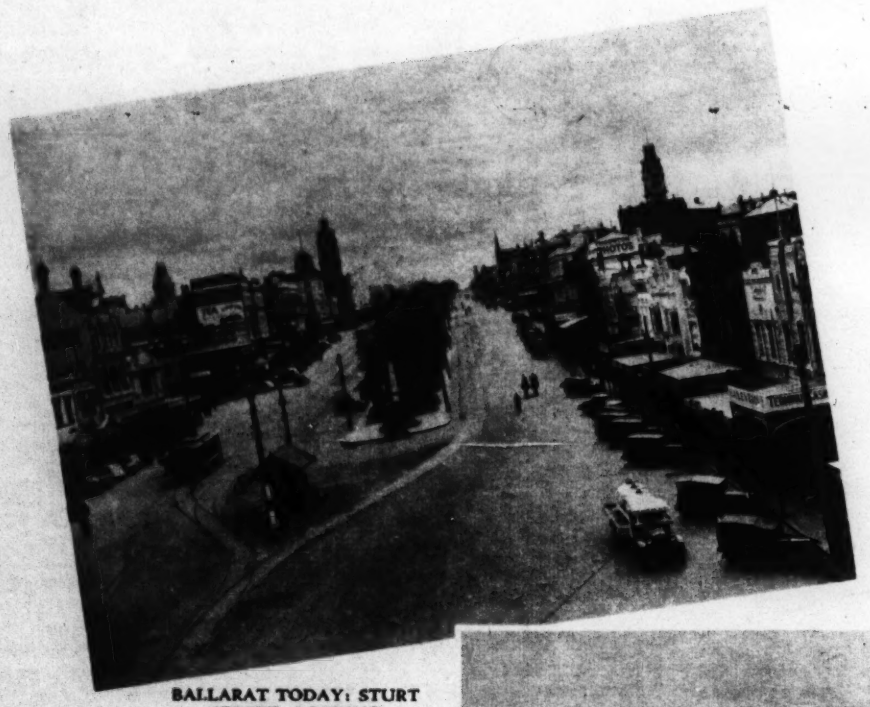
If you then agreed to exchange your £100 ingot for a £100 house, you would probably collect the ingot from the goldsmith and give it to the man from whom you were buying the house. But he, like yourself, would not care to keep it at home, so back it would go to the goldsmith. It can be seen, then, how deposits of gold accumulated, and were seldom disturbed. Presently the goldsmith began to take a chance and issued loans on the strength of the fact that he could safely meet anybody's demand for the borrowed gold; in practice, hardly one depositor in ten asked for his gold. Therefore, as receipts for gold became more and more current, it was safe to issue about ten receipts for every single £100 gold ingot.

In this way the goldsmith (or banker) made substantial profits out of what was in fact fictitious gold—because, had all the holders of receipts current (or currency) simultaneously demanded gold, only one in ten would have received it. But so long as no one suspected anything no one came to any harm—it worked just as well as if there actually had been all the gold they thought there was.

Pleasant Resting Place

Ballarat, Center of Australia's Gold Rush, Is About to Celebrate Its Centenary, and Presents Itself as a Busy and Beautiful City, Quite Different From the Wretchedness of Early Days

By Nettie Palmer



BALLARAT TODAY: STURT STREET, LOOKING WESTWARD
The Trees and Gardens Continue for Miles Toward the Setting Sun

FOR A PROVINCIAL CITY of its population —round 40,000—Ballarat, of Victoria, Australia, is one of the most famous places in the world. It turns up in old family records; it is mentioned frequently in the Sherlock Holmes stories! So its fame is not new. In March it holds its centenary, celebrating the time when two men discovered the pastures of its plateau and used its aboriginal name: Ballarat, or Pleasant Resting Place.

Its world-wide fame began with the 'fifties of the last century, when a shepherd, turning over a stone, found it was a nugget of gold. In the decades that followed, more gold, in nuggets, dust and quartz, was taken out of Ballarat, possibly, than out of an equal area anywhere.

Gold-seekers flocked to Victoria, then called Australia Felix. Not pausing at the coastal towns, Geelong and Melbourne, they made for Ballarat either on foot or piling on to the huge, American, many-horse coaches, doubledeckers run by Cobb and Co. From all over the world they came, not only experienced Californian forty-niners, but restless city clerks, social theorists surviving from the Year of Revolutions in Europe, dissatisfied English younger sons, professional men in haste to be rich.

* * *

Pegging out their claims on the plateau, they turned it into Canvas Town of 20,000 persons, every tent-dweller working his own alluvial or underground claim with his own scanty gear. Soon the flimsy city was outlined, with rough, wide roads; and a rudimentary water supply was managed on carts; or from a creek, the Gnarr, which wags perforce called the Gnarrsty.

Fortunately, the early days of Ballarat are perpetuated in Henry Handel Richardson's trilogy, "The Fortunes of Richard Mahoney." Its first, or Australia Felix, volume, is set almost wholly in Early Ballarat. "The whole scene had that strange, repellent ugliness that belongs to the wanton disturbing of earth's gracious, green-spread crust," the book says. "In the pre-golden era, this wide valley, lying open to sun and wind, had been a lovely grassland, ringed by a circlet of wooded hills. A limpid river, and more than one creek, had meandered across its face. Now, all that was left of the 'pleasant resting place' were the ancient volcanic cones of Warrenheip and Buninyong. These, too far off to supply wood for firing or slabbing, still stood green and timbered, and looked down on the havoc that had been made of the fair pastoral lands."

It was this havoc, men's "loveless schemes of robbing and fleeing," that attracted population not only to Ballarat but ultimately to Australia itself. New settlers dreamed only of swift fortune, all or nothing: "those who drew blanks nursed an unquenchable hope, and labored all their days like navvies, for a navvy's wage." They found themselves demanding at least a navvy's reward, of which they were cheated by the imposition of a license fee few of them could well pay, and by aggressive, militarist formalities in its exaction.

So, in 1854, there was heard, on Ballarat, the noise as of a large worm turning; this was the rebellion at the Eureka Stockade, on a mining hillock at East Ballarat. The miners were at once defeated by the soldiery; but when the surviving ringleaders were later brought to justice in Melbourne, no jury could be found to convict them. The demands made at Eureka led to others affecting labor conditions in general. Australia thus early introduced the eight-hour day and began to experiment with other points of the Chartists' program.

What has all this to do with the brilliant, tranquil Ballarat of today, sometimes styling itself the City of Gardens? Its people, glad to live in this, their own city, are preparing to decorate it in March with the flowers it grows so well, chiefly wisteria and giant begonias. Aided by an excellent little historical museum, intelligently garnered, they are reconstructing, too, what will be perhaps a gentler version of its past. The old, straight roads are still there, wide as ever, but no longer dusty tracks; they have become miles of splendid boulevards, planted mainly with European trees—oaks, elms, planes, miraculously green in the pure air.

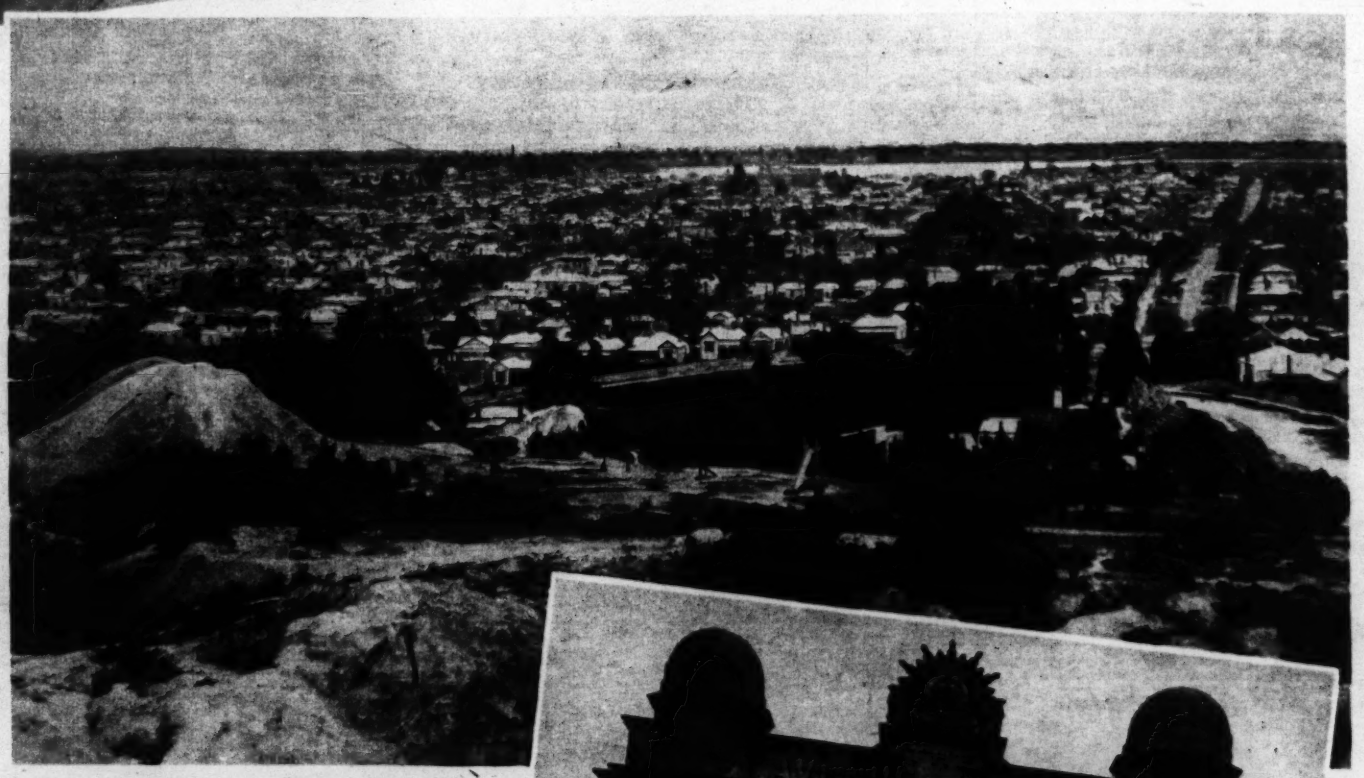
In general, there is little sign of riches or poverty in Ballarat. The houses are mostly one-storied, as before, and each set in a garden. And the public gardens, parks and playgrounds seem endless. Some of them rejoice in growing great Californian sequoias. Lake Wendouree, at the west end, has become just what Richard Mahoney's contemporaries hoped it would be if they drained the Great Swamp. A place for carnivals and regattas. Every year it is refilled from one of the many reservoirs. At the east end of the city, the Black Hill of the old diggings is a superb look-out, its pine groves haunted by songbirds of the bush. On a rise near, the very Eureka Stockade, has become a shady park centering in an obelisk reared in 1923 with inevitable embellishments of cannon distributed through the cities after the great war.

A still pond near by is full of waterlilies, and a great pool of running water makes one of Ballarat's bathing places. This city, where once the frantic miners tore up the surface and destroyed the woody gods" that Richard Mahoney watched so often by moonlight. The products of this market garden are not only sent away but help to keep more Ballarat factories busy. The city has 300 factories of great variety. Australia badly needs more instances of such decentralized industry.

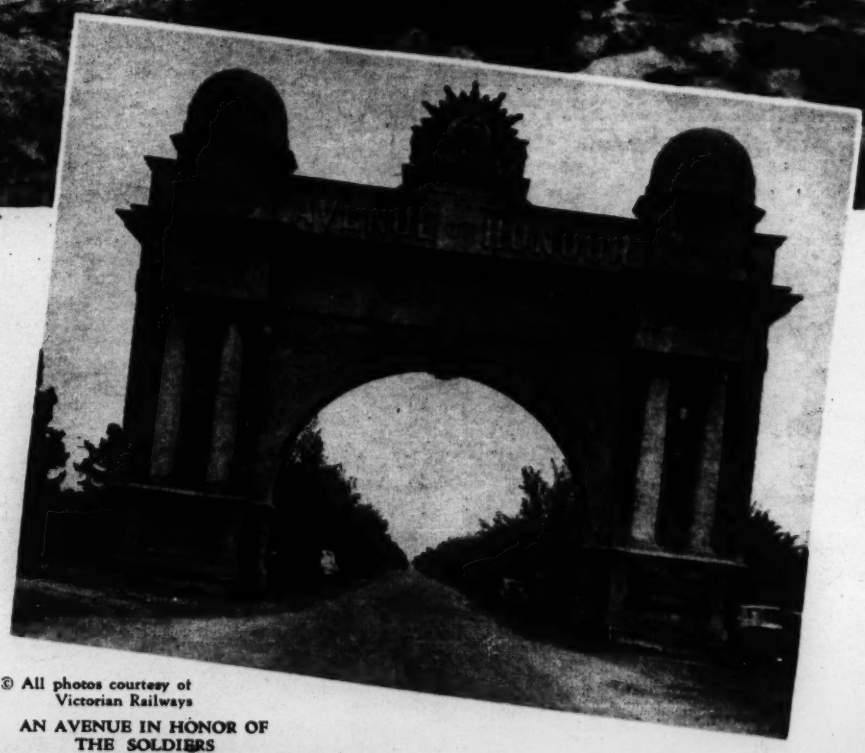
And what about gold, then? The huge old mullock-heaps are nearly all overgrown:

> Where lithe, indignant saplings crowding claimed
> The diggers' ravage for their murdered queen.

Yet recent mining figures show that, allowing for a pause in depression years, there has been a small but steady output. "Small and steady!" grunts a thoughtful pioneer; "there's more gold in that ground than was ever taken out, and it's perfectly free in the stone, too. Only it needs modern equipment; no more hand-to-mouth, scrappy mining near the surface, but gettitng down beneath the basalt layers. No, it wouldn't interfere with the layout of the present city either. There's everything to recommend it."



THE OLD MINING HILL, EAST OF BALLARAT
From This Hill, Where Prospectors Once Labored, One Now Overlooks the City and Lake Wendouree. Near By Is a Playground for Children



© All photos courtesy of Victorian Railways

AN AVENUE IN HONOR OF THE SOLDIERS
Where Sturt Street Continues Into the Country a Tree-lined Drive Adds Greenery to the Landscape

Perhaps the speaker had not read recent articles seriously questioning the ultimate value of gold as a means of exchange; perhaps he had refused to listen to the dreary old definition of a gold mine as "a hole in the ground into which a man dropped his money." And other people share his outlook but take other steps; in a pool near Eureka last week these eyes beheld three men and a dog engaged in washing payable dirt by the hour—very slightly payable, but there it was.

Gold-bearing or not, Ballarat would strike anyone as a happy oasis in the disturbed world of today.

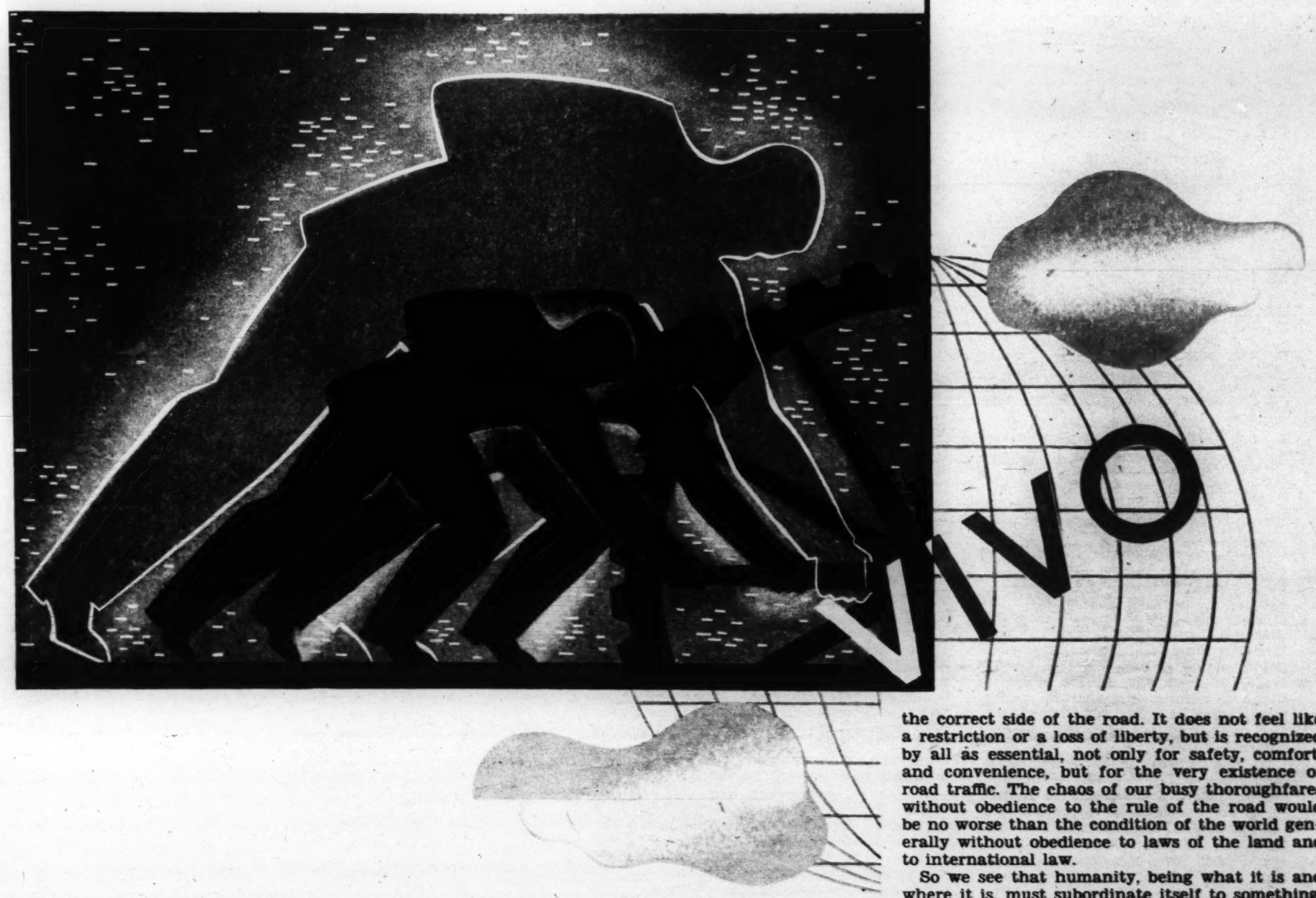
limpid water courses, has since then husbanded its waters, until it is surrounded by reservoirs: water to spare, for in a dry year lately it supplied Geelong with many millions of gallons.

* * *

But a city cannot live on its scenery, picture gallery, schools and pleasure gardens! Ballarat is the center of a great producing and consuming district. The pastoral flats toward the coast have for half a century produced some of the best fine-wool sheep anywhere, and now the city has a group of woollen mills and clothing factories. Then the land near Ballarat has proved of rich agricultural quality, not only on Warrenheip and Buninyong, "those two old

VIVO . . VIVIS . . VIVIT

By Robin England



HOW MANY PERSONS, when conjugating the Latin verb "Vivo," have realized that when they said, "I live," they were making a true and profound statement about themselves, and that following it by "thou livest" and "he lives," they were admitting and upholding the equal right of everyone else to live?

It requires but little thought to recognize that life, as manifested in the material world, is a vitalizing force quite outside the control of men, though men appear to interfere with it by producing and destroying its material manifestation.

If it were possible to conceive of man destroying all animal and plant life, and then annihilating himself, it would be obvious that life would still not be exterminated—for it is inconceivable that infinite Life is finding its full expression exclusively in the tiny, insignificant planet called Earth. It is acknowledged by all Christians, and by most other religious persuasions, that there is an existence after the experience called death, showing that some innate knowledge of the continuous nature of existence is found in all human beings. Starting from this standpoint, we may have to rearrange our thoughts of world affairs, to reassess governments and to reclassify peoples, putting at the top of the ladder of civilization those countries which place the highest value on human life.

* * *

Luxurious living, dressing, traveling, are no indication of civilization, though they often accompany it. The difference between the elegant gentleman in evening dress who draws a revolver and shoots his rival, and the African Negro who stalks his enemy and clubs him on the back of the head, is precisely *nil*. In both cases the value placed on human life is *nil*: compunction at killing, *nil*: regret for having irrevocably spoilt something, *nil*: subordination of personal impulses to laws of God, laws of the land or rights of men, *nil*.

It is not difficult to convince people that they ought to live, and live happily: it is quite easy to persuade them that there ought to be a sure and abundant supply for all their needs, always at their disposal. But it is quite another thing so to enlighten them that they shall see that they must grant to all others, both mentally and physically, the right to enjoy with them an equal state of contented living. Yet this last is civilization and the keynote of liberty—not mine but thine, not ours but yours. When all are busy giving liberty to their fellows, they are equally busy creating the atmosphere which gives liberty to themselves and to all the world.

* * *

What is this liberty, the search for which is responsible for so much sorrow and even crime? It may be said at once that it is not the selfish expression and indulgence of individual desires. Man cannot live as an isolated being, because he is not an isolated being. He cannot disregard society, because, like it or not, he is in it and of it. He enjoys innumerable blessings from the work, tolerance and good behavior of others, and he must pay for them by making his unselfish contribution to the world's pool. Exactly the same argument is as applicable to nations as to individuals.

There are those to whom the word law always means repression, tyranny, something from which it is desirable to break free. Yet good laws—and most laws are good—are comparable to the rule of the road. Nobody resents having to drive on the correct side of the road. It does not feel like a restriction or a loss of liberty, but is recognized by all as essential, not only for safety, comfort, and convenience, but for the very existence of road traffic. The chaos of our busy thoroughfares without obedience to the rule of the road would be no worse than the condition of the world generally without obedience to laws of the land and to international law.

So we see that humanity, being what it is and where it is, must subordinate itself to something, and the world is floundering about, serving a polyglot of ideas and ideals—wealth, fame, prestige, domination, pride, ambition, dynasties, regimes—many of which are literally false gods which we worship and to which are sacrificed human lives, singly or in millions, according to whether the gods are served by individuals or by nations.

A break from the bondage of service to false ideas was voiced by Earl Baldwin when addressing the Empire Youth Rally at the Albert Hall, London, on May 18, 1937. While urging "ordered freedom within the law," he is reported to have said, "The old doctrine of divine right of kings has gone, but we have no intention of erecting in its place the new doctrine of the Divine Right of States, for no state that ever was is worthy of a free man's worship."

* * *

This is no new discovery, but is exactly in accord with Christian teaching. Imagine the shock to the ritualistically minded of the time when Jesus of Nazareth made this declaration of man's freedom, "The sabbath was made for man, and not man for the sabbath" (Mark II, 27). He knew that observance of the sabbath, together with other excessive use of external forms in religion, had usurped man's allegiance, and that man, who lives, cannot rightly be bound by or forced to worship anything produced by man, be it mental or material.

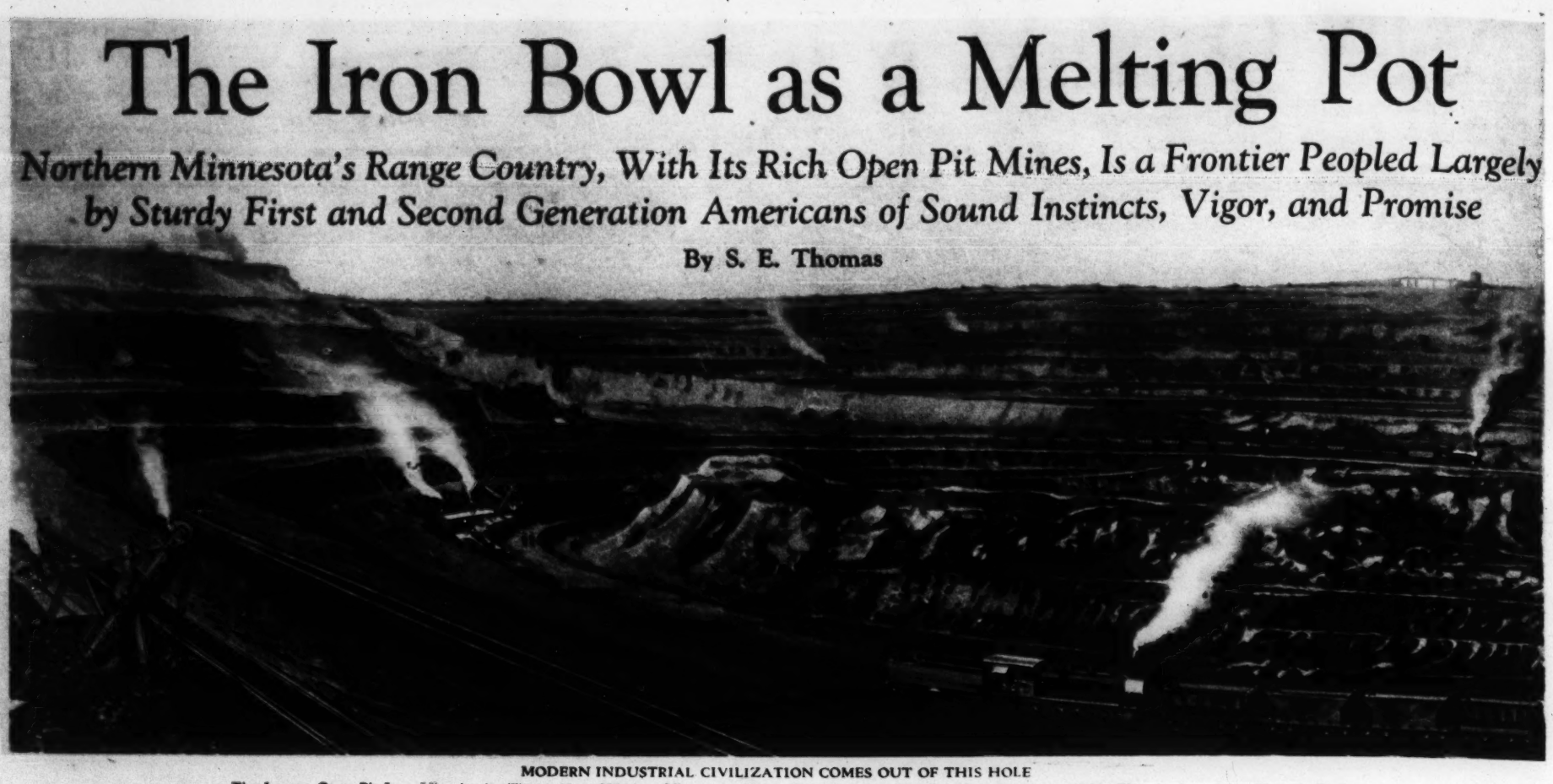
Nevertheless, man must serve. He must give allegiance, make sacrifices, and subordinate individualism to something. This something, however, is not kings, princes, dictators, nations, states, or doctrines, but is the Principle of right, rightness, or righteousness, as taught by the Master Christian. Until this becomes universally accepted as the ruling principle of all nations, there can be little hope of lasting peace, prosperity or security. Every phase of thought which is not in accord with Christian rectitude must always be a house divided against itself and will therefore fall.

To live is not enough. To live and let live is not enough. Each of us must live and help to live if we would fulfill our obligations to our fellowmen.

The Iron Bowl as a Melting Pot

Northern Minnesota's Range Country, With Its Rich Open Pit Mines, Is a Frontier Peopled Largely by Sturdy First and Second Generation Americans of Sound Instincts, Vigor, and Promise

By S. E. Thomas



MODERN INDUSTRIAL CIVILIZATION COMES OUT OF THIS HOLE

The Largest Open Pit Iron Mine in the World, Near Hibbing, Minnesota, Makes This Vital Raw Material More Readily Available Than in Any Other Place on Earth

GUARDED BY LAKE SUPERIOR to the east, and to the north by a wilderness of cutover pine lands, swamps, and rock-bound lakes, lies the largest geographically concentrated economic resource of the United States of America, the Minnesota deposits of iron ore. In America, only the widely scattered petroleum deposits are of greater value to the nation's economy than this. In the entire world it may be that only the gold and diamond area of South Africa is of greater monetary value. Nowhere else in the world is there a comparable deposit, easily available, of the raw material of iron and steel, the bases of modern industrial civilization.

In Europe wars have been fought over deposits of iron ore that would be lost to sight if some incredibly powerful tornado should blow them into the Minnesota pits. In boom years on "the Range" as much as 50,000,000 tons of ore are shipped from the many mines on the three ranges, Mesabi, Vermilion and Cuyuna, in a descending order of importance. Mines in Michigan and Wisconsin, south of Lake Superior, add to this figure. Minnesota ore goes by rail to the three ports at the west end of Lake Superior, Duluth and Two Harbors, Minn., and Superior, Wis., and thence by boat to the lake ports that serve steel districts—Chicago, Gary, Detroit, Cleveland, Erie and the rest.

Thirty and forty years ago, when northern Minnesota was still in the period of crude, early exploitation, labor was the principal factor in the mining of iron ore. It was a time when the door to immigration was wide open, and the mining companies welcomed a flow of sturdy laborers, most of them from southeastern Europe, Serbs and Croats, Montenegrins, those less exactly classified as "Austrians," and some Italians—all described in the unthinking frontier jargon of the day as "Bohunks" or "Hunkies."

And with these came another group in contrast, the people of Finland, a Scandinavian race from a country which northern Minnesota almost exactly duplicates, a land of rocks and lakes, pines and spruces, sturdy humans and stern conflict with nature. Unlike the former group, the Finns came partly because they had found a new Finland. But they also came to work in the mines, and in the exploitation of another resource now nearly gone, the pineries—lumber camps.

* * *

"The Range," which usually means the Mesabi, overtowering the others in extent and wealth, was roaring country in those days. Its settlements had the typical atmosphere of the "men without women" frontier. Its Montenegrins, especially, were known as prodigies of strength and daring, whose private feuds were pretty much their own affairs. Company guards were on duty to protect company property. It would have been too much to police the camps effectively. The Montenegrin workers erected big communal homes, where they cooked and slept, roared and fought, and which they finally left as the women of the homeland began buying tickets to America with funds remitted from the first earnings of their exiled sweethearts.

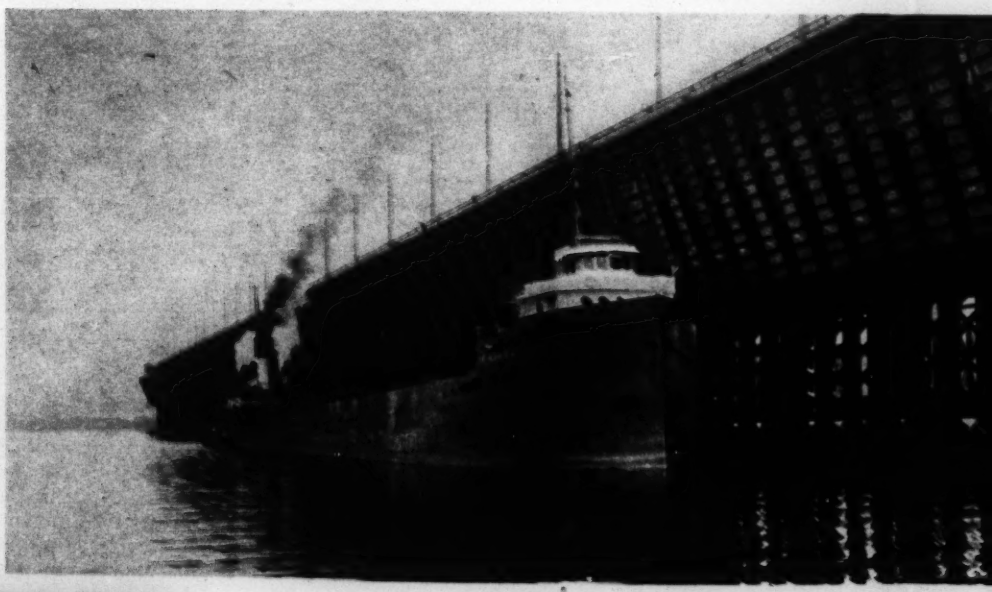
On an only slightly milder scale were the early experiences of the other national groups, although the Finns, from the first, were builders of individual cabins, tucked away in the pines, reflected in lakes of clear water where there was good fishing.

Except in the mines on the Vermilion Range and a few others, these people were not miners as that word is generally accepted. They wore no lamps on their heads, made no descents in buckets into the earth, had no concern about mine gas, cave-ins and explosions. For the remarkable thing about the Mesabi Range is the fact that most of its mines are "open pit." They are simply great holes in the earth. The top clay, of varying thicknesses, but seldom more than 20 or 30 feet deep, called "overburden," is stripped away by steam shovels, and there lies the native ore, having an iron content of as much as 65 per cent in the richest deposits. Forty per cent ore is very "lean" and only in the latter days has much attention been paid it, although the main laboratory research of the present is to devise ways of making the leaner ores marketable. This is the problem to which the Minnesota School of Mines Experiment Station devotes almost its entire effort on the campus of the University of Minnesota.

As the steam shovels juggled one layer of ore from a pit, the temporary railroad tracks were relaid at a lower level. Always the locomotive and its string of dinky ore cars was able to follow the shovel, also on a track, down into the descending excavation. The laborers drilled holes for the dynamite charges, moved the tracks, worked with shovels beside the big steam shovels, and did the hundred and one things that the mobile human unit can do to advantage.

In such a situation many changes were inevitable. In the first place, the grandchild of the iron ore mine, the machine, having reached maturity at Pittsburgh, Youngstown or South Chicago, returned to the ancestral mine and displaced many of the manual laborers. Mechanical advancement was inevitable, and it came. Communities along the Range grew rapidly in population, partly from births, partly from the inflow to an area of prosperity. And the second generation came along, bright, newly minted Americans, who looked like Americans and were Americans, although their racial physical traits were still plainly visible, swart, pink-cheeked young men and women from south European families, and massive, impassive, blond "Finlanders."

Steel is "prince or pauper," and the incomes of people in the towns of the



U. S. Steel Photo

IN ONE OF THE WORLD'S BUSIEST PORTS

The J. P. Morgan is Shown Taking On a Cargo at Mesabi Ore Dock No. 6, Duluth. The Out-Bound Commerce From Duluth, in Most Years, Exceeds That From Any Other United States Ocean or Fresh-Water Port.

"THE RICHEST VILLAGE IN THE WORLD"

Hibbing, Minnesota, Built Over Rich Deposits of Iron, and Adjacent to the Hull Rust-Mahoning Pit Shown at the Top of the Page, Is a City of Somewhat More Than 15,000 Population. The Splendid High School Building, Here Seen From the Air, Is One Sign of Its Material Prosperity

Mesabi Range vary with the fortunes of industry, but it must not be assumed that the Range is a region of squalor and hopelessness, even in bad times. In such towns as Hibbing, Virginia, and Eveleth, there may not be much variety in the home architecture, but the houses are neat, most of them well-painted, nearly all of them with small lawns, and with flower beds and vegetable garden. These are thrifty folk, with a bent for neatness and trig living. Economy is a domestic science among them, as it has had to be during the lean years that began in 1931. Strangely, there was an almost unprecedented burst of activity in the mines during the past summer. In winter, of course, mining wanes to almost nothing. Ice closes the lakes to shipping, and open pits in an area where the thermometer can go to 55 below are no places to work during the bitter months.

* * *

There is always a measure of political unrest in the iron country. The "prince and pauper" swings of the steel industry, the displacement of human labor by machinery, the sufferings of the depression and the natural eagerness of the people to make money, when often there is no money to be made, have driven a majority of the voters into the left-wing camps, politically. The Farmer-Labor Party in Minnesota has swept recent elections. The grip on these voters of such leaders as Minnesota's "singing congressman," John J. Bernard of Eveleth, who spent part of last summer in republican Spain, shows how the wind "blows." On the other hand, a considerable number of voters follow the programs of the managerial group, which are almost invariably conservative.

Strong elements in the population come from very simple social environments overseas, and some of them, like the Finns, are instinctively communal, whether they ever heard of theoretical communality or not—and, of course, they have. An agricultural settlement of Finnish people inevitably has its "Finn Hall," its co-operative store, and other common enterprises by which the local group benefits, both socially and economically. All this has some effect on their responses to the various political agitations of the day.

The region is rich in local color and dialect.

Said one man, "I got 'tirteen kids; nine boz driver," and it is true that the motorbus industry was first established along the Range highway into Duluth. The principal nation-wide company operating motorbuses today sprang from that start. Finns have a tendency to elide the letter "s," and when a man who was driving along a country road on a bitter winter night jumped out as he passed a district school, saying, "I think I 'leep in the 'cool house," his companions understood him perfectly.

Unwittingly one big miner revealed the things these people hold closest to their hearts when he told a friend of "the awful dream" he had the night before.

"I dreamed," he said, "that Maria, my daughter, was sent away from Normal School for doing poor work; then I thought Pete, my boy, had wrecked the car, and someone called up and said they were foreclosing the mortgage on my house." This, and more of the same, was a compact revelation of their desire for advancement and economic security.

* * *

Sometimes the jumble of nationalities leads to ludicrous situations. The Irish foreman of a big mine greatly cherished a little shamrock, a true Irish shamrock, growing in a flower pot, which his mother had managed to send him from the homeland. But the Italian laborer, who happened to be eating his lunch in the mine office, didn't appreciate the significance of shamrocks. Furthermore, there was nothing green in his lunchbox, and Italians love their salads.

"Oh, well," said the Italian, "here goes." And he picked up the little shamrock, bit it off, and swallowed it.

"By gracious," said the foreman when he came back, "'t would go hard with him if I should find out the name of the blighter who destroyed me mother's gift."

The rumor that always brings foreboding along the Range is that which says that "the company" is going to close out certain operations. These have been common reports in recent years, but whether they are part truths or are promulgated by agitators, it is hard to say. "The company" in its biggest form is the Oliver Iron Mining Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, which also owns two railroads, one serving the Mesabi Range and one the Vermilion. Other companies mine leases for Bethlehem Steel, Republic Steel, Youngstown Sheet and Tube, Inland Steel and others. Oliver Iron was first on the ground and has much of the best that was discovered by the famous Merritt Brothers, the "Seven Iron Men." Great Northern Iron Ore has large holdings.

* * *

The workers and townspeople become bitter about the "close out" stories, for these are supposed to mean, for certain locations, not merely shutting down but discontinuing altogether. When one has his home and garden, or his store or garage business in a town, the report that the mines will quit means only one thing—the end. Fortunately, none of the major towns has experienced this calamity. But here and there are a few small ones, completely dead, stores boarded up; grass in the street. It is not likely, however, that the process will be carried very far. There isn't as much ore, even in northern Minnesota, as the mills and fabricators need. There are no fee titles to be bought; leases are extremely scarce.

Fortunately "the Range" has escaped the blight of the company store system that has led to so much bitterness in some mining regions. Business is almost entirely private business, and there are many thriving enterprises. The area is rich, and although there may be hardship there is little actual suffering. Most of the people are well-dressed and gay. The confectionery shops and dance halls ring to the playing of mechanical pianos. The towns have parks, tourist camp grounds, menageries and fine school buildings. Several have junior colleges.

The second generation of people from the Iron Range country includes many who are making a name for themselves. The movie actor, Warren William, comes from Aitkin, a considerable town on the outskirts of the Cuyuna Range, southwest of the Mesabi. Bronko Nagurski, the football and wrestling star, hails from International Falls, 80 miles north of Virginia, second Range city to Hibbing. The Range young people have the haleness, optimism and vigor of a new people bred in a healthful region. They will get somewhere. Educational institutions outside Minnesota vie for some of the fine athletes from the north. The region produces notable swimmers and hockey players as well as football men.

* * *

Like other "backwoods" areas, northern Minnesota also has its quota of families who for one reason or another have fled from the strain and competition of life in other parts to "relax" more or less permanently in shacks and cabins in the forest. "Shotgun farmers" these folks are called. Usually harmless, they are, nevertheless, an unstable and almost non-productive element in society. But they are to be found everywhere on the outskirts of civilization. It is said that after the World War had been going on for several years its continuance was mentioned to the wife in one such family, who replied, "Oh, are they at it yet?" Undoubtedly there are ignorance and degradation in some of the smallest and most remote communities, although the increasing tourist business of the past few years has brought in new influences.

High school and college honor rolls in the Minnesota iron country carry many Finnish names, Houtala, Maki, Rintila and the like. Many of these young people go into school teaching. The Finns are the kind of people who will scrimp for years to get money with which to send a daughter to college, or even to a business college in Minneapolis, and then, when she is ready to go, weep loudly because "the poor chick has never been away from home before."

It would be wrong, though, to think of the Range towns and their people as "strange specimens." Unless one knows the story of these folk they look to him much like any other group of Americans; and when the story is known, they still look that way. Gradually those whom machinery displaces in the pits are going into dairy farming, small lumbering operations for the pulp mills, into business, the professions, the specialized callings. The Range has its tough characters, a few still, but it is anything but freakish.

* * *

Hibbing has the most interesting history among its towns. Hibbing is the erstwhile "richest village in the world," where local taxes on the mines once yielded so richly that almost every other man was on the village pay roll and there were traffic officers "way out in the woods." For the most part that phase of Hibbing has passed. But it is still the town that was moved, lock, stock and barrel.

Rich ore veins ran under Hibbing when it stood on the north side of the celebrated "Hull Rust-Mahoning" pit, and when the companies were ready to take that ore they managed in one way and another, to get the entire community moved to a new location about a mile south. One of the "bribes" was a magnificent new high school building, one of the finest in all Minnesota. One result of the removal is that Hibbing today is new and shiny looking; a picture of prosperity. But Hibbing people know that there is one unusual factor in that appearance. Hibbing probably would not look quite so prosperous were it not for the peculiar circumstances which made possible all of that new construction.

Ewing Galloway

MILLIONS OF TONS OF ORE START EAST ANNUALLY

From the Mines on Three Minnesota Ranges, It Goes by Rail to Three Ports on Lake Superior —Duluth and Two Harbors, Minn., and Superior, Wis.—for Shipment to the Steel Mills of Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Ohio

U. S. Steel Photo

THE MAN WHO GETS OUT THE ORE

With Thousands of Others Like Him at Work in the Open Pits of the Mesabi Range and in the Underground Mines of the Vermilion Range, as Well as Elsewhere, There Is No Shortage of Raw Material for Industry. This Miner Works Underground in the Virginia-Eveleth District, Employed by the Oliver Iron Mining Company

Among the New Books

England and the Levant

The Crescent and the Rose, by Samuel C. Chew. New York: Oxford University Press. $5.

THIS IS ONE of those jobs which, once it is done, makes the reader wonder why it was not done long before. This book was well worth doing, and here it is now well done. From the time of the Crusades, the Levant haunted the European mind. It was a place of mystery and luxury, of cruelty and barbarism, of strange animals and strange customs, and no story that came out of it was too fantastic for the medieval credulity which lingered on into the Renaissance. When the Renaissance age of discovery and exploration sent English travelers into Arabia and Persia in search of trade and political alliance, Elizabethan London luxuriated in the tales they brought back.

* * *

To realize how deeply the East affected the mind of the Renaissance we have only to remember Tamburlaine the Great, into whom Marlowe poured the ebullience of his youth and set the tone for the great Elizabethan drama which followed him. We have but to remember Shakespeare's Moor, who, living "not wisely but too well," in Aleppo smote himself in great remorse; Don Juan of Austria "going to the war," and, after Lepanto, the noble creator of Don Quixote in chains in Algiers; Christian slaves chained to the galleys of the Turks' great Mediterranean fleet, and the pirates who infested the Barbary Coast.

From the accounts of merchants and travelers, State papers, and the highly topical Elizabethan poetry and drama, Professor Chew has gathered together the story of England's relation with the Levant during the 200 years between 1453 and 1642, between the capture of Constantinople and the fall of the Eastern Empire, and the closing of the theaters in 1642. The arena of its action stretches from India on the east to the Barbary Coast on the west.

* * *

I confess I got a thrill out of the meeting of those two great travelers, Sir Robert Sherley and Thomas Coryate, in eastern India. Sherley had set out from London, sailed around the Cape of Good Hope and up the Indian Ocean into the Persian Gulf to land at the mouth of the Indus. Coryate had made his way overland from Constantinople, visiting Aleppo and Jerusalem, crossing the Euphrates, wading the Tigris, and then joining a caravan bound east into India. Like Livingstone and Stanley, they met in the wilderness. Fortunately, Sherley had with him Coryate's two books, the "Crudities" and the "Cramb," both published in 1611. These Coryate saw with joy, for the first and last time.

They talked a while and then parted, Sherley going on westward to Isfahan, which he reached alone—all his English followers having deserted or passed on—two and a half years after his setting out from England, Coryate continuing on eastward to Surat, where he passed on.

This is a book for both the general reader and the scholar. For the former, it provides a fascinating account of England's movement eastward at a period when she was as fierce with youth as a tree with sap in the spring. It is Elizabethan Doughty and T. E. Lawrence. For the scholar, it is indispensable background for the Elizabethan drama; it makes obsolete many notes in many famous Elizabethan plays. Readers of these book columns are familiar with Professor Chew's scholarship, good taste, and clear, vigorous style. They will expect much from this book, and they will not be disappointed.

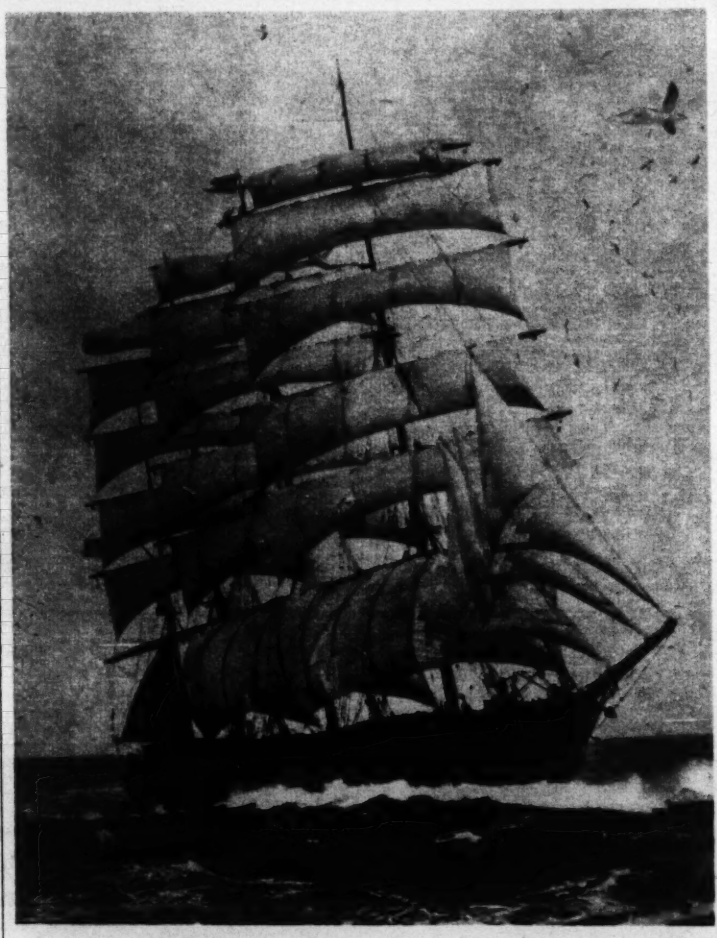
HORACE REYNOLDS

A Chronicle of the Last Days of Sail

Sewall Ships of Steel, by Mark W. Hennessy. Augusta, Maine: Kennebec Journal Press. $10.

IF THE DECLINE of the American sailing marine could be attributed to one factor, the development of iron clippers on the Clyde might well mark that change. The era made famous by Donald McKay began to wane when men discovered they could build an iron ship in Scotland cheaper than they could buy a softwood ship in New England.

Yankee enterprise tried valiantly to stem the receding tide. In the years between the Civil War and the turn of the century, New England witnessed a great renaissance in the fortunes of the square-rigged ship. Within this half-century, shipyards along the north Atlantic seaboard built 236 big, square-rigged vessels. In Maine, the Kennebec country alone launched more than 100. Perhaps greatest of all these Down East builders and owners was the house of Arthur Sewall & Co., of Bath. To this dynasty of deep-water traders goes much of the glory for the effort that was made to recapture the fading renown of the Cape Horn clipper.



THE EDWARD SEWALL UNDER FULL SAIL AS AN ALASKA PACKERS SHIP: REPRODUCED FROM "SEWALL SHIPS OF STEEL"

Only now has the significance of this sailing renaissance begun to shine through legends of the Donald McKay period that long overshadowed it. The age of wooden ships ended with the launching of the Aryan at Phippsburg in 1892, the last full-rigged wooden ship built in the United States. But for the Sewalls of Bath, American sailing history would have ended on the smoking ways of Minott's Kennebec-side yard. The Sewalls alone of all the diminishing company of square-rigged diehards decided to carry on the towering tradition of sail—in ships of steel. Their willingness to risk so much in this singlehanded venture postponed the passing of the deep-sea Yankee sail trader for 20 years.

* * *

Mark Hennessy's history is something of a trail blazer in its field. It is the first complete chronicle of the last days of sail. It deals entirely with the efforts of the Sewalls and their gallant company of Down East captains to keep the white S flying at the main truck of their lordly ships. But for the Standard Oil, for whom they built three big, steel square-riggers, the Sewalls were alone in keeping the names of American-built steel ships listed in the sailing register at Lloyds.

The author's work has been enriched and simplified by the documentary treasure the Sewall descendants have placed in his hands. The Sewalls kept every scrap of correspondence between Front Street and their captains at sea. Was ever a marine historian more fortunate than Mr. Hennessy in this respect? Research was reduced to a matter of selectivity, and here the author has done an excellent job.

Much of the text is taken up with excerpts from the sea letters of the captains. As for the ships, the individuality that characterizes every sailing vessel is best revealed in the feelings of their skippers. The ships have their great moments, and these are the great moments of their masters. Such moments were all too rare in the Sewall ships of steel. Those last years were lean ones. Good sailors shunned the windjammers for easier berths in steam. Competition became increasingly relentless, driving the sailing ships into the most meager trades. Coal carrying was their last inevitable lot, and that could be dangerous for ships long at sea, as were the Sewall sailers. Fire destroyed some and plagued them all.

* * *

Laborious grubbing for a living rubbed much of the rosy glamour off the skysails. The shells of the Sewall skippers grew increasingly harder. But the pent-up frustrations that sometimes exploded in their letters home only emphasize the nature of the struggle within themselves to justify their sentimental attachment to sail. Those honest sea letters have a deep human appeal. Most history deals merely with facts. Mr. Hennessy's is enriched by the human feeling expressed by those who helped to make it. The reader of this weighty monument to the owners and masters of the Sewall ships of steel will be inclined to agree with Masefield that "they mark our passage as a race of men, earth will not see such ships again."

H. T.

From Futurism to the Academy

Paint and Prejudice, by C. R. W. Nevinson. London: Methuen. 12s. 6d.

OUT OF THE STRESS of the war three British artists, until then virtually unknown to the larger public, emerged with established reputations. These were Paul Nash, Stanley Spencer, and Nevinson. Of the three, Nevinson has been the most prominent in journalistic fame since then, and his autobiography, covering roughly the last 48 years, is an interesting and revealing document.

* * *

He first describes how he escaped at an early age from the manhandling of the British Public School—he certainly does not flaunt the old school tie—and how at the age of 17 he began to prepare himself for the Royal Academy Schools. At the age of 24, however, he was already a revolutionary à l'outrance, co-signer with Marinetti of the British Futurist Declaration, a document which he industriously distributed by carrying large numbers to the galleries of the theaters and allowing them to float thence into the laps of the stalls and pit. In Paris he came into sympathetic contact with most of the avant-garde painters of the day—although some of his assertions must be taken with reserve: "The works of Picasso, Matisse, Derain, and Vlaminck were by now well known to me if to no one else."

His first notable achievement was the series of war pictures made from experiences as a Red Cross worker at Dunkirk. Later, he passed through the R. A. M. C. and became one of the first official artists at the front. This, oddly enough, owing to a misunderstanding of the phrase "late R. A. M. C.," resulted in one of his war pictures being hung in the Paris Louvre.

He was also the first, I think, to give any real expression in art to airplane flight, and these pictures were followed by townscapes, cleverly stylized in a method borrowed from cubism. Portraits, landscapes, and flower pieces followed, each year seeing Nevinson becoming more and more directly representational, until the erstwhile rabid revolutionary is now exhibiting quietly at the Royal Academy.

* * *

This almost inverted course has not been pursued with any too much comfort. The early success, almost looted from the grasp of then more esteemed competitors, and an uncanny instinct for journalistic opportunity have roused jealousies, dislikes, and even revenges. The book itself is not only revealing but amusing. Nevinson has a flair for a good story, especially when the point has a barb; he champions his friends and believes fiercely in anybody who believes in him. It is a book written essentially with the bias of an injured man, this in places giving it a faintly parochial quality, which will be especially noticeable to American readers.

Nevinson is very uneven in his quality as an artist, but a series of illustrations at the end of the book gives him at his best, the point of view from which any artist should properly be considered.

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What Critics Have Written in Praise of Robert Frost

Recognition of Robert Frost, edited by Richard Thornton. New York: Holt. $2.50.

JUST HOW VALUABLE this collection of critical essays and "biographical and personal material" concerning Robert Frost may be is a question. Perhaps the reviewer will be pardoned for wondering if the editor is justified of his hope that "the book as a whole will give a composite picture of Frost the man, and serve as an introduction to his poetry and his philosophy."

The way to know Frost the man is to read Frost the poet; that will also introduce his poetry and his "philosophy." Surely the group of reviews gathered together in this volume, favorable, and in this reviewer's opinion properly so, is not a complete indication of the literary opinion of his time. If it serves no other purpose, the book will at least bring comfort to those who, 25 years ago, on the publication of that first slender volume, "A Boy's Will," said, in substance, "Here's a poet, a real poet, an American poet, an honest poet."

A quarter of a century's additional output and gradual conversion of doubting critics have proved, as far as such a thing can be proved, that the "pro's" were right. The "blind mouths" that withheld early praise are doubtless relieved to find themselves omitted, even though by this omission the book's purpose be unfulfilled.

Publishers, of course, have their reasons for bringing out certain collections. Yet in all fairness it must be said that while almost any one of the pieces included in this "Recognition" would make a capital jacket blurb, the essays are genuine critiques written by reviewers of substance, and serviceable to the student seeking editorial assistance in crystallizing his own (favorable) opinion.

It is interesting to note how both European and American commentators have recognized, as time has passed, the "Americanism" of Robert Frost, in other words, the being himself. Most of this particular group have recognized the power of feeling under the casual words. Their differences of opinion lie in questions of minor importance and become purely personal reactions for the most part. Amy Lowell, for example, alleges a lack of a sense of humor in Frost's work, while Edward Garnett, in the same year, 1915, declares that "Humor has its place in his work," and Ezra Pound states, "Mr. Frost has humor, but he is not its victim." Pound's criticism of 1914, incidentally, pays the poet as great a compliment as any author can hope to receive, in the sentence, "Mr. Frost is an honest writer."

That critics hear as well as see differently is evident in the varied opinions of the poet's technique. Amy Lowell's conclusion is that "he writes in classic meters in a way to set the teeth of all the poets of the older schools on edge." Llewellyn Jones, in 1925, writes, "Technically, it is the outstanding feature of all Mr. Frost's verse that he makes it speak in human tones. He has never written a line of free verse that does not scan—if the reader knows how to scan English verse as it should be scanned and not as Latin or Greek verse should be scanned."

This anniversary book of literary appraisal may, as already suggested, be useful to the student of biography. Undoubtedly, it will be welcomed by that strange multitude whose discussions of books and authors are based on what the critics, not the authors, write. P. P. S.

A Shakespearean Detective at Work Again

I, William Shakespeare, do appoint Thomas Russell, esquire. . . . By Leslie Hotson. London: Jonathan Cape. 12s. 6d.

THE LIFE OF Shakespeare is like one of those ancient maps of the world which used to cut off Africa at the waist, turn America into a group of little islands, plant down Cathay and the lost Atlantis with poetic assurance and (when in doubt) fill in the gaps with sea. But, little by little, the navigators and explorers redeemed those continents and oceans from fancy and legend. Blanks became eloquent. The unknown was nibbled away.

* * *

This, too, is happening to the huge, unknown stretches in the life of Shakespeare; and when Professor Hotson emerged from Somerset House and the English Record Office, a year or two back, replete with a new story of Shakespeare and Shallow, we knew that, to vary the metaphor, a major nibbler had appeared.

Encouraged by his past success, Professor Hotson has tried again. The results are even more striking. Shakespeare's friend, Thomas Russell, makes the going this time. It has generally been assumed that this Thomas Russell who was appointed overseer of Shakespeare's will was a certain London metallurgist. Professor Hotson questioned this, discovered another Russell family, squires of Broad Camden and Alderminster near Stratford, and after this, one thing led to another.

It led to the discovery of the close connection between all the Stratford contemporaries, in both London and Stratford. It led to the negative but useful certainty that the mysterious W. H. of the sonnets was not the Earl of Southampton; and the positive one that the equally famous W. S. of *Willobie His Avisa* was Shakespeare himself.

* * *

Proceeding with Thomas Russell to London, Professor Hotson dug up the parish records of St. Mary Aldermanbury and set to work on the figure of Thomas Digges, the mathematician. Digges's prestige in Elizabethan England has only recently been recognized. There was something of Prospero in him and in his heir; but the father was in the thick of affairs and of perpetual law suits brought on by his exposures of corruption in the army. He was in fact something of a fantastic, and the parallel passages from Digges's views on the military discipline of the Romans and Fluellen's on the same subject, show not only that Shakespeare, like every other artist, picked the brains of his friends for anything he wanted, but also put a good deal of the irascible Digges into the peppery Fluellen.

* * *

Professor Hotson's fascinating researches do not stop here. He suggests—vaguely, it is true—a model for Miranda. It turns out that the men of the Gunpowder Plot were Shakespeare's friends or acquaintances. But these and the other threads must be left to the reader. It is time to give a brief example of the ingenuity of Professor Hotson's kind of detection. Where did Shakespeare pick up the names Rosencrantz and Guildenstern? These names, it appears, are on a contemporary portrait of Tycho Brahe, the Danish astronomer who had the foible of sending copies of his portraits to his friends. If Professor Hotson could show that Digges, the English Copernican, received one, it is almost certain that Shakespeare saw the names in Digges's house. Well, Professor Hotson succeeds. There may seem to be a touch of chance in this; but to his dealings with the mysterious signatories, Vigilantius, Dormitanus, who wrote, "And Shakespeare paints poor Lucrece' rape," Professor Hotson brings a touch of genius. Scholars have assumed that the signatures are an allusion to an outburst of St. Jerome's. But says Professor Hotson:

> To sound the Fathers in this matter, it seems to me, is fishing too deep to catch our trouts. Surely in these contraries, Vigilantius and Dormitanus, we have no more than the scholars' well-worn trick of Latinizing English surnames.

And he is rewarded. The lovesick Willoughby who went to W. S. (William Shakespeare), for advice, had fellow students at Balliol, Robert *Wakeman* and Edward *Napper*. Oxford youth was reverently aware of the value of W. S.!

This kind of detection, which reclaims a little more land from the ocean of our ignorance of Shakespeare, is irresistible reading; its patient and commonsense work is another blow at the de Vere and Bacon illusionists with their acrostics and cryptograms; and Professor Hotson has had the grace to write for the general reader. He must be warmly thanked.

V. S. PRITCHETT

The Book Window

Painters and Personality, by Sam A. Lewisohn (Harpers, $3.75). An unusual approach to art is provided by a patron's account of his reasons for being interested in particular paintings.

The Hero, by Lord Raglan (Oxford, $3.50). An original discussion of the changing styles in fiction and drama as they are reflected in the differing portraits of fictional protagonists.

Barie, by George Biddle (American Federation of Arts, $3.50). An appreciation of one painter by another, with reproductions of works representative of his various periods.

Rodin, by Judith Cladel (Harcourt, Brace, $3.75). A worthy addition to the many books on this sculptor, in that it emphasizes the artist side of the man.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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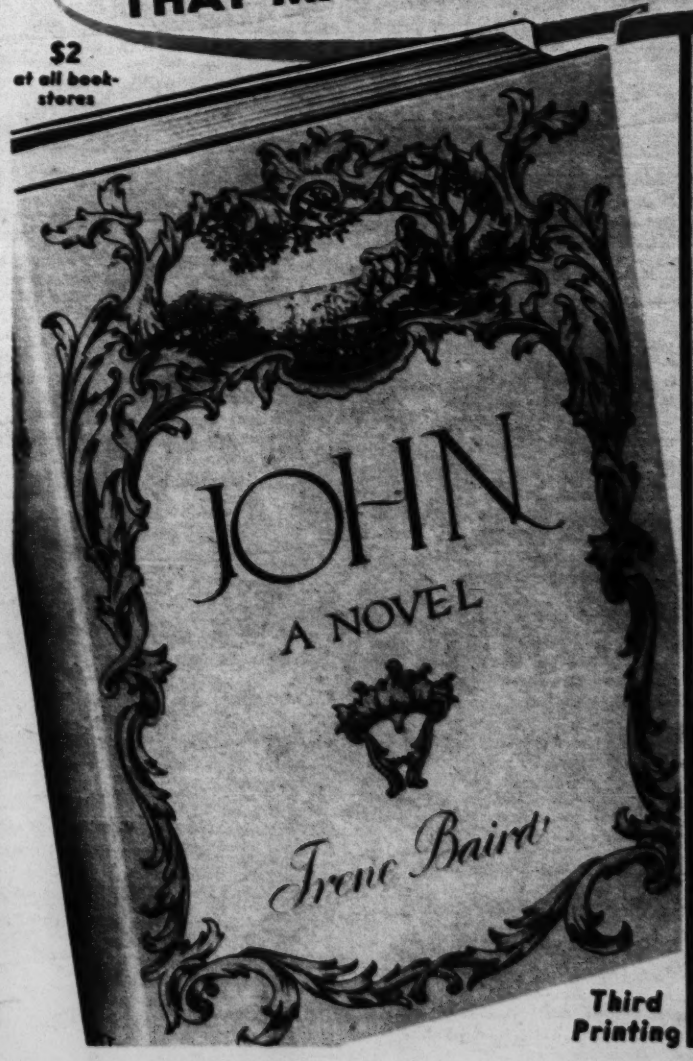

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City Where Silence Reigns

THE SILENT INHABITANTS of "Rock City," in Kansas, number only 200, but so extraordinary are they that they are bidding for national recognition. All of the "citizens" are exceptionally obese; in fact, some are such perfect spheres that a little flight of imagination marks "Rock City" as a cache of bowling balls that giants might have hurtled across the plains ages ago.

Geologists call it a city of "concretions," the counterpart of which is not to be found anywhere else in the world. It is foremost in the areas which a committee of the Kansas Academy of Science believe should be preserved for posterity, and to that end they have recommended it for a national monument.

* * *

Three distinct groups of concretions are found in the Dakota sandstone in a small area near Minneapolis, in north central Kansas. These oddities from nature's workshop consist of tightly cemented sand grains. They were formed when underground waters, circulating through the porous sandstone, deposited calcium carbonate in the open spaces between the grains, cementing them securely together.

The precipitation of this natural cement began at scattered points and continued outward in all directions, thus forming the spherical masses. In the succeeding centuries, erosion by wind, rain wash and running water have lowered the surrounding surface, carrying away the loose sand and leaving the concretions exposed.

BOWLING BALLS FOR GIANTS

The east group contains 52 individual concretions, the central group has 84 and the west group about 70, many of the latter group being broken, however. The largest has a diameter of 27 feet, but the greater number are 12 feet or less. Geologists consider them remarkable not only for their giant size and number, but also for the many different shapes and the splendid cross-bedding which they contain. The most spectacular are almost perfect spheres, but others are loaf-shaped and still others have truncated tops.

* * *

Nature has performed other wonders in Kansas, among them the bizarre forms carved in the chalk of Trego, Logan and Gove Counties, in the western part of the State. Most curious is the "Sphynx," who rests solitarily at the northerly end of a group of pinnacles called "Monument Rocks." Nature has done some fancy carving in fashioning the "Sphynx." So clear is the resemblance to its Egyptian prototype that but little imagination is necessary to recognize it.

CASTLE ROCK

* * *

Another of these curious chalk spires has been named "Castle Rock." It rises 70 feet above the floor of the plains and challenges the venturesome to scale its nearly vertical sides. The ascent is made by following the steep draw in the center. Near the top, this becomes a "needle's eye," and the climber must wedge himself into the vertical crack and take advantage of a few projecting ledges for finger and toe holds. The profusion of initials carved in the chalk gives evidence that the feat has been accomplished often.

The State Geological Survey of Kansas describes other of these wonders in a booklet titled "Scenic Kansas."

Training Farms

THE STORY of the Losperfontein training farm settlement in the Transvaal, South Africa, is the story of poor whites—who after repeated failures have made good.

Losperfontein was originally established as a labor colony, but in 1931 the scheme was closed as a failure, and the land handed over to the Department of Agriculture for use as a settlement for the training of European workers in irrigation farming.

Since one of the causes of the failure of the labor colony had been the intensive use of mechanical plant, to the demoralization of the human factor, the new regime restored the simple dignity of manual labor—and with excellent results.

Most of the people taken over had already failed at least once in establishing themselves on the land. Some had gone under twice or even three times in successive agricultural mishaps—victims of drought, depressions, crop failures, and in short, they had lost faith in themselves and faith in farming.

The land was divided up into 210 plots, which were apportioned to laborers and their families on a rent-free basis. To each trainee-tenant was issued either oxen or mules as draft animales and seed, fertilizer and equipment. Three farm managers were appointed to take charge of 70 plots each, and a system was devised by which the Department of Agriculture virtually financed all the operations of the trainees against the proceeds of their labors.

At first it was difficult to get new methods generally accepted at Losperfontein. But gradually economic results made converts to the changes. This was most noticeable in the visible improvement in wheat production which followed the education of trainees in the more economic use of water.

Periodic reclassification brought evidence that numbers of men, if left fairly free and not served with advice at every turn, could be depended on to pay close attention to their farming operations. In short, the experiment began to succeed until today nearly every tenant-farmer at Losperfontein has a credit balance.

All this is satisfactory, and the Government is pleased with the results of the scheme except in one respect—the majority of the tenants like the life at Losperfontein so well that they are reluctant to move! So now the Department of Agriculture has decided to hand over two thirds of the settlement to the Lands Department for permanent settlement and to start another training scheme elsewhere.

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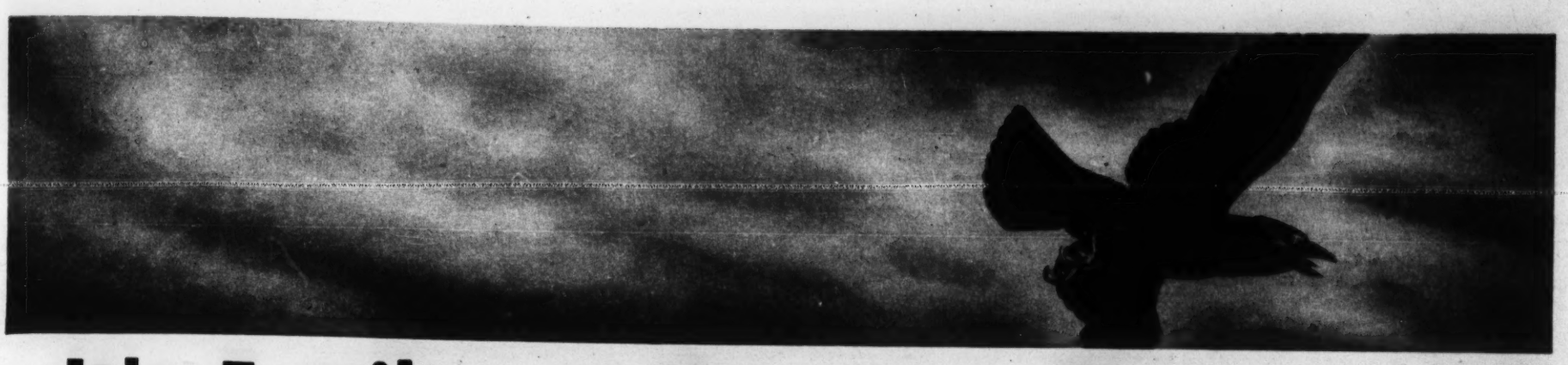

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New Use for Taro

HAWAII IS TODAY experiencing the renaissance of taro, principal food of Polynesians for countless generations before introduction of western and eastern cultures and appetites to the mid-Pacific islands.

Using stone and wood implements, Hawaiians of yesterday pounded the starchy, tuberous rootstock of the leafy plant into a paste which they called poi.

Babies ate poi. Warriors ate it. Poi was to the Polynesians what rice was to the Orient, wheat to the Occident. Nearly all fertile valleys in Hawaii were devoted to taro patches, where now sugar cane grows. Consumption of poi is limited to the relatively few remaining Hawaiians and to tourists who like to try the native food once.

But taro is not forgotten. Though of diminishing popularity in the form of poi, which most westerners regard as unappetizing, taro is appearing on Honolulu dinner tables in increasing quantities.

Modern machinery, specially designed, today grinds taro roots for use by Honolulu bakers and housewives. Taro flour is the finely ground meal obtained from cooked taro roots without any refinement other than removal of the inedible outer fibrous skins.

Investigation by the University of Hawaii, the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station, and United States Army bakers resulted in the following conclusions:

Taro flour can be used unblended in preparations of gruels and puddings. It may be mixed with wheat flour in various proportions for cookies, biscuits, doughnuts, pancakes, waffles, pastry, muffins and layer cakes. Addition of taro flour causes wholewheat bread to be less crumbly.

Production of taro flour was started last September by a group of Honolulu business men. Their factory can process five tons of roots daily, with a yield of one ton of taro flour. It is estimated that 150 acres of taro land will keep the factory going. Some 700 acres of such land are available. W. N.

Meals on Rails

Dining cars on American railways serve 25,000,000 meals annually, equivalent to three meals daily for a whole year for a city of nearly 23,000 population. And apple pie is still the most popular dessert served on the diners!

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Have you ever tried?
Have you ever attempted even the least bit of training, under competent guidance?
It is seldom that anyone becomes a writer until he (or she) has been writing for some time. That is why so many authors and writers spring up out of the newspaper business. The day-to-day necessity of writing—of gathering material about which to write—develops their talent, their insight, their background and their confidence as nothing else could.

MORE ROOM FOR NEW WRITERS THAN EVER BEFORE

Read what Fulton Oursler, editor of LIBERTY, has to say:

"There is more room for newcomers in the writing field today—and especially in LIBERTY MAGAZINE—than ever before. Some of the greatest of writing men and women have passed from the scene in recent years. Who will take their places? Who will be the new Robert W. Chambers, Edgar Wallace, Rudyard Kipling, and many others whose work we have published? It is also true that more people are trying to write than ever before, but talent is still rare and the writer still must learn his craft, as few of the newcomers nowadays seem willing to do. Fame, riches and happiness of achievement await the new men and women of power."

LEARN TO WRITE BY WRITING

Newspaper Institute's training is based on the New York Copy-Desk Method. It starts and keeps you writing in your own home, on your own time—continuous writing—the training that has produced so many successful authors. Week by week you receive actual assignments, just as if you were right at work on a great metropolitan daily. Your writing is *individually* corrected and constructively criticized. A group of men, whose combined newspaper experience totals more than 200 years, are responsible for this instruction. Under such sympathetic guidance you will find that (instead of vainly trying to copy some one else's writing tricks) you are rapidly developing your own distinctive, self-flavored style—undergoing an experience that has a thrill to it—and which at the same time develops in you the power to make your feelings articulate.

Many people who *should* be writing become awestruck by fabulous stories about millionaire authors and therefore give little thought to the $25, $50 and $100 or more that can often be earned for material that takes little time to write—stories, articles on business, fads, travel, sports, recipes, etc.—things that can easily be turned out in leisure hours, and often on the impulse of the moment.

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"I received a check from the Caulfield Oil Company of Cleveland for $150 for first prize in a contest which they conducted. I am perfectly truthful in telling you that the manner in which the N.I.A. course has taught me to assemble my facts and the way of telling them was directly responsible for my success. The $150 paid for many things which I would not otherwise have had."—Mary A. Hanek, 13976 Clifton Blvd., Lakewood, Ohio.

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We have prepared an interesting booklet "Journalism, Your Future and You." It will tell you about the fundamental qualities necessary to successful writing—acute observation, dramatic instinct, creative imagination, etc. You'll enjoy reading it. No obligation. Just mail the coupon and learn more about the copy-desk method. Newspaper Institute of America, One Park Avenue, New York.

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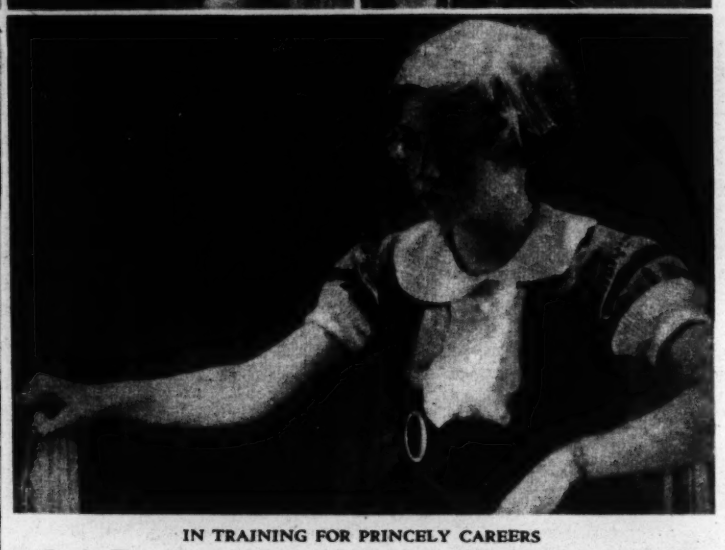
Royal Children of Belgium



IN TRAINING FOR PRINCELY CAREERS

Despite Their Apparently Carefree Childhood, the Belgian Royal Children Are Being Trained for Service to the Nation. Princess Joséphine-Charlotte (Immediately Above) Is the Eldest. Top Left, Prince Baudouin, Duke of Brabant, Crown Prince and Heir to the Throne of Belgium. Center, the Small Prince Albert, Prince of Liége. Top Right, an Informal Picture of the Royal Children on Vacation at Castle Fridheim in Sweden Last Summer

DOH, RE, MI, fa, sol, la, te, doh. . . .

Thin, reedy notes echo in one of the high-ceilinged rooms of the Royal Palace at Brussels, where, behind a large piano, a golden-haired princess is fingering her scales with the zeal and assiduity of her ten years.

Her Royal Highness Princess Joséphine-Charlotte of Belgium, born Oct. 11, 1927, at the Palais de Belle Vue, Brussels, though surrounded with the ceremony accorded to the King's first and only daughter, enjoys a happy childhood.

The Princess's achievements on the black and white keys are modest. She has studied only a short time, but it is said she has a natural aptitude for music.

The Belgian royal children attend a miniature school in the Brussels royal palace, organized by Queen Astrid, their mother. Four small girls of the Belgian nobility join Princess Joséphine-Charlotte for lessons under a certificated teacher. The instruction is supervised by a "superintendent" and, in accordance with legal provisions, an inspector pays an official visit to the school from time to time.

Seven-year-old Prince Baudouin, Duke of Brabant, Crown Prince and heir to the throne of Belgium, attends similar classes with five other boys of his own age. Joy, kindness and roguishness twinkle in the blue eyes of Princess Joséphine-Charlotte. She thoroughly enjoys the gymnastics and eurhythmics which she shares with her brother, Prince Baudouin. A still younger brother, the Prince of Liége, third child of Queen Astrid and King Leopold III, was born on June 6, 1934, at the Castle of Stuyvenberg.

Shouts of children's voices and merry laughter often resound among the old trees in the grounds of the Castle of Laeken, the royal country residence, a few miles from Brussels. Here the royal children are under the care of their grandmother, Queen Elisabeth. Joséphine-Charlotte and Prince Baudouin have real bicycles. Then there is the donkey-cart, drawn by a real donkey. The Princess takes the reins firmly in her hands and drives through the park with Prince Baudouin at her side.

Back of this carefree children's play, however, is the preparation for a life devoted to the service of a nation. As the years go by and Princess Joséphine-Charlotte, Crown Prince Baudouin and Prince Albert grow up, their daily tasks grow with them. Both the Princess and the Crown Prince are already called upon to officiate at public functions.

When vacation time comes and school is closed, the children travel, sometimes to Sweden to stay with the parents of Queen Astrid, sometimes to Switzerland or the Netherlands.

FLORIS CANTÉ

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Shall Labor Be Regulated?

(Continued from Page 2)

. . Lasting Benefits

monly understood, no more fits the situation in labor and industry than when used in the home and the family.

We need a governmental agency which will emphasize the public's interest in these affairs which sometimes labor and industry each assume are merely affairs which affect either industry or labor. This public interest should be given enough power and right to dignify it in every community in the land. The agency should at the same time occupy the position of a guide and director in the attainment of the objectives of a wage-and-hour bill.

Strong laws get into the courts just as readily as weak ones. It was no harder for the Supreme Court to strike down the NRA than it would be for a court to hand down a restraining decision which would modify a rule of action rather than abolish it. I have assumed that the average person in America is in favor of better conditions for all and that a wage-and-hour bill is merely one of the methods that might be used to the attainment of better conditions.

The objective, then, is good and worthwhile. The attainment of the objective, therefore, should be accomplished in that way which will bring most lasting benefit. That law which will modify our attitudes and develop our labor and industrial habits will in the long run accomplish the most good.

. . Political Control

bargaining may be less swift, it is more trustworthy.

Federal power is general, not local. It is not capable of local representation, is not informed of local conditions, is not locally responsible. No one has spoken more truly in favor of self-government and against Federal control than did President Franklin D. Roosevelt in a formal 1930 address. He said that preservation of home rule by the states "is a fundamental necessity" and that the Federal Government ought not to be encouraged to interfere in subjects the Constitution had wisely left to the States, "such as the conduct of public utilities, of banks, of insurance, of business, of agriculture, of education, of social welfare, and of a dozen other important features."

These words of the President are timeless. They warn us against this sort of legislation.

The proponents of this legislation have a good objective, a moral objective, a humane objective. But they do not seem to realize that they propose to open a door in the land that, once opened, may never be shut. It is the door of political Federal control of labor and industry as well as hours and wages.

After all, are not the advocates of this legislation asking the workers to exchange present control for political control, just in the moment when present control is more largely the workers' than ever before?

Over the Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . .

THE TWO Senators who discuss the wages and hours issue in this week's *Magazine Section* both are comparative newcomers in the Senate. JOSIAH WILLIAM BAILEY was elected from North Carolina in 1931, and ELBERT DUNCAN THOMAS was elected from Utah in 1933.

Senator Bailey has been a member of the bar in North Carolina since 1908, and has been active in the politics of his State for almost as long. For some years before he began to practice law in Raleigh, he was editor of the Biblical Recorder.

Senator Thomas was a professor of political science at the University of Utah prior to entering the Senate. He specializes in oriental affairs and international relations, and spent a number of years in China and in Japan, where he was a missionary of the Latter Day Saints Church from 1907 to 1912. He is the author of one book in Japanese, "Sukui No Michi," and of a study of "Chinese Political Thought." He taught Latin and Greek at the University of Utah for two years, and then went, as a fellow, to the University of California, where he received his doctorate in 1924.

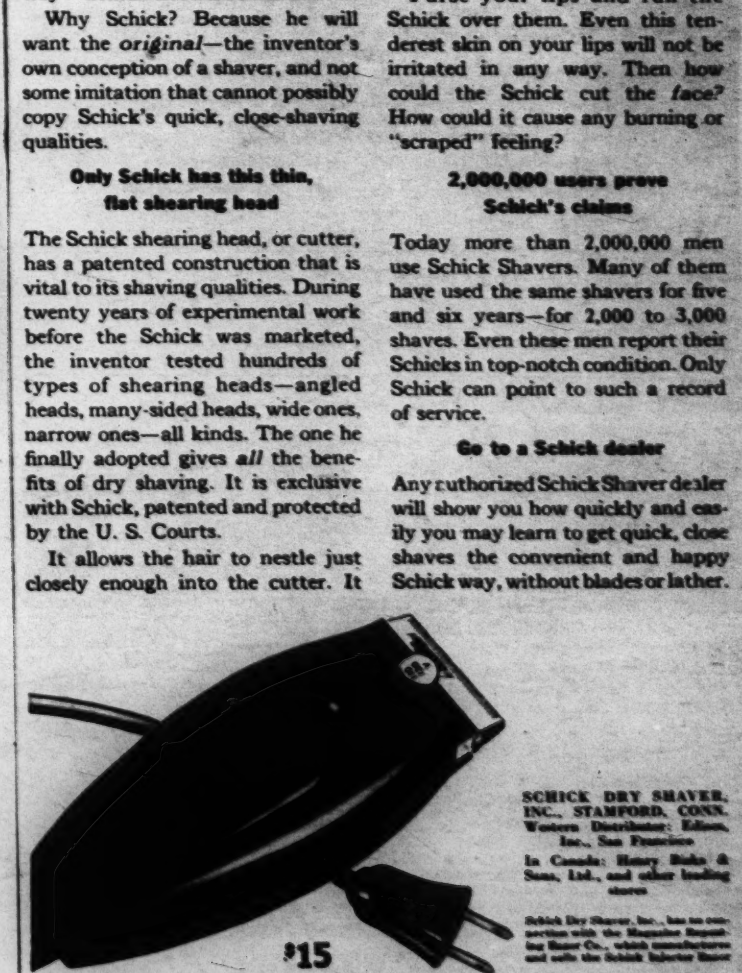
The writer of the article about the Grand Mufti is SIRDAR IKBAL ALI SHAH, an Afghan diplomatist who has had extensive experience in national and international affairs, especially as a member of the Afghan delegation to the Geneva Disarmament Conference.

Monetary standards are discussed by ALFRED EDWARDS, Labor Party Member of Parliament from East Middlesbrough since 1935. He has been active in industrial management for many years, and only entered politics in 1931. Mr. Edwards has written for the Weekly Magazine Section on other occasions.

Our journey to the "iron bowl" of Minnesota is under the direction to the Geneva Disarmament the range country very well and has many friends there. JANET MABIE of New York writes about the wonders of the patent office, while ROBIN ENGLAND contributes the Magazine Editorial. NETTIE PALMER is the author of several books. She lives in Sydney.

Early Indian Painters

Hopi Indians who inhabited what is now the State of Arizona in prehistoric times were compelled by religious ceremony to apply paint to the walls of their pueblos every four years. Today it is possible for students to estimate the age of these ancient dwellings simply by counting the layers of paint.



He'll NEVER shave with blades

When this boy is old enough he will shave the fast, painless, modern way—with an electric Schick Shaver.

Why Schick? Because he will want the *original*—the inventor's own conception of a shaver, and not some imitation that cannot possibly copy Schick's quick, close-shaving qualities.

Only Schick has this thin, flat shearing head

The Schick shearing head, or cutter, has a patented construction that is vital to its shaving qualities. During twenty years of experimental work before the Schick was marketed, the inventor tested hundreds of types of shearing heads—angled heads, many-sided heads, wide ones, narrow ones—all kinds. The one he finally adopted gives *all* the benefits of dry shaving. It is exclusive with Schick, patented and protected by the U. S. Courts.

It allows the hair to nestle just closely enough into the cutter. It crops the beard at face level—*yet it positively will not cut the skin.*

Purse your lips and run the Schick over them. Even this tenderest skin on your lips will not be irritated in any way. Then how could the Schick cut the *face?* How could it cause any burning or "scraped" feeling?

2,000,000 users prove Schick's claims

Today more than 2,000,000 men use Schick Shavers. Many of them have used the same shavers for five and six years—for 2,000 to 3,000 shaves. Even these men report their Schicks in top-notch condition. Only Schick can point to such a record of service.

Go to a Schick dealer

Any authorized Schick Shaver dealer will show you how quickly and easily you may learn to get quick, close shaves the convenient and happy Schick way, without blades or lather.

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SCHICK SHAVER

The morning you wake up without a job

GIVEN MONEY ENOUGH to be comfortable and to indulge some of the reasonable hopes he has held in his heart—what man wouldn't turn his back on his daily task?

You probably have dreamed of doing it . . . without realizing that *the power to turn that dream into actuality is in your hands now.*

If you earn even a modest amount, and have ten or fifteen productive years ahead of you, you can name that future morning when you'll wake up—*a retired man.*

An Investors Syndicate representative can show you how you may do this—how others have done it.

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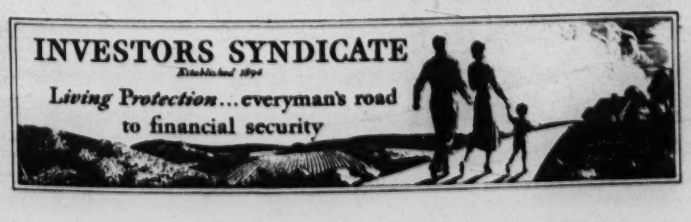
The plan is simple. Merely by setting aside a part of your earnings and doing this persistently, you can have $5,000, $10,000, $25,000 or more.

And the plan is sound. It is sponsored by an institution which, for nearly half a century, has enjoyed the endorsement of authorities in sound finance. An institution which, every year of its life, has met every obligation on time, when due.

Let an Investors Syndicate representative tell you more about it. Ask him to call on you. And write today to Investors Syndicate, Dept. CS-82, Minneapolis, Minn., for a booklet that points the way to your future security—*A New Plan of Life.*



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Use RUMFORD for successful home baking

Rumford Home Items

ON BAKING AND COOKING

For Economy Efficiency and Fine Flavor...

★★★★ RUMFORD, RHODE ISLAND • FEBRUARY 16, 1938

Since George Washington popularized the cherry tree, it is very appropriate to use its fruit a little oftener in February. You will find canned red cherries very pleasing in muffins, salads, fruit cups and upside down cakes. Drain the cherries well, pit them carefully, and you can use them to excellent advantage in many dishes.

♪ ♪ ♪

One of the most effective aids to speeding up cooking preparations is to see that paring knives for fruits and vegetables, and knives for trimming up meats and fowl, are kept sharp. Dull knives not only waste an unbelievable amount of time, but they are disconcerting to thoughtful planning.

♪ ♪ ♪

Scrubbing with a stiff brush is by far the quickest, easiest way of cleaning a number of vegetables . . . carrots, celery, potatoes. For spinach that seems quite dirty, use plenty of water and let the first washing be in warm water. This will more easily loosen the grit confined in the tiny curls and crinkles of the leaves.

♪ ♪ ♪

By using about one level teaspoon of Rumford Baking Powder to each quart of water used, approximately 25 minutes can be cut from the cooking time of dried lima beans . . . a real saving in fuel as well as in time. This economy use of Rumford applies to the cooking of many green vegetables as well.

♪ ♪ ♪

For good value, celery stands surprisingly high. Every part of the plant is useful. Stalks and hearts may be used raw, plain, or with various fillings. Outer stalks may be stewed, scalloped, creamed, or used in combination to give flavor to other vegetables, such as potatoes. Trimmings and leaves may be used for flavoring soups, or in any cooked meat or vegetable dishes. Your pet canary loves celery leaves too. Dried celery seeds may be used in pickles, and to flavor soups and salads.

♪ ♪ ♪

The "One Dish Meal" is a great time saver because it means fewer pots and pans to wash. Such a meal is a casserole of short ribs of beef, baked with potatoes, whole onions and tomatoes. Or a nice thick slice of ham, or some pork chops, baked on top of scalloped potatoes. Or a lamb pie—vegetables and lamb covered with biscuit crust. Jot down such "One Meal Dishes" when you run across recipes which appeal to you, because not only are the blended flavors intriguing, but the time-saving element may save the day for you when you least expect it.

NEVER WASH YOUR WOODEN SALAD BOWL

Well Polished Salad Bowl Reveals Increasingly Rich Tone In Grain

A very delightful custom is that of the daily "Fresh Greens Salad Bowl." More families are adopting it and find a happy thought both in its relation to time-saving and to well-rounded meal.

The idea is to have a fairly good size wooden salad bowl with large mixing fork and spoon also of wood. Most salad fans rub the inside of the bowl lightly with a garlic clove before each mixing. This imparts a delicate flavor to the final mixing without being individually distinguishable as garlic which, when too strong, is not pleasing to some people.

Many Fresh Greens Available

The fresh greens used may be varied in combinations. There are many different ones that are today available even all winter long in many localities. Mixed at table and served from this bowl, the salad may assume a greater dignity as a separate course if so desired.

This salad bowl should never be washed. Use absorbent paper, such as the modern paper towel, to thoroughly remove all remnants of salad and dressing, polishing the surface well. This polishing with every use serves to richen the tone of the wood. A well-made, fine wood bowl becomes "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." The wooden spoon and fork also should never be washed but polished clean in the same manner. Many present day housewives take justifiable pride in their really beautiful salad bowls.

We Frankly Enjoy Praise From Friends

From Staten Island, New York:

"Just want to say thank you for the lovely recipes. . . . At this moment I have three pans of your Oatmeal Macaroons in the oven. Have made them several times. I try nearly all your recipes. . . . I always come out on top when using Rumford Baking Powder."

From California:

"Have been using Rumford for some time. . . . A friend moved and gave me her can of Baking Powder (not Rumford) and I tried using it. It was no use trying to fool my family—they tasted it in everything. 'Things were not as nice.' . . . 'Why?' Now it's Rumford again and everyone is happy!"

From Oregon:

"I recently purchased my first can of Rumford and am so pleased with the results I had to tell you about it. I haven't been having such good luck before, and have used one baking powder for years. My family is very fond of cakes, so naturally I am grateful to find a better baking powder."

MAKE SIMPLE CAKE IMPRESSIVE BY DECORATING THE WHITE ICING

This Washington Birthday Cake Is Appropriate for Children's Party

To make a "good-looking" cake is really quite important to your reputation for successful home baking. Fine flavor, even texture, moist freshness . . . all are needed. But it is a great help, especially to a beginner, if your cake also LOOKS very inviting.

Rumford pure all-phosphate Baking Powder can help make it so. Try this simple White Icing recipe. Use it plain or as a base for intriguing decorations which will help even the simplest cake to become an impressive masterpiece.

WHITE ICING

1 pound granulated sugar
Whites of 3 eggs
1 teaspoon Rumford Baking Powder
1 teaspoon vanilla

Beat the whites of eggs to a stiff froth, gradually whipping the sugar into them. Turn the mixture into the upper part of a double boiler, having cold water in lower vessel. Continue beating till water boils; remove from the fire, add the Rumford Baking Powder, cool quickly, beat in the vanilla, then spread on cake. This makes an icing that is light, yet sets beautifully.

The Rumford in this recipe makes an icing that is velvety, easy-to-handle. Used plain, it is effective when spread in rough swirls. For decorating, spread it smoothly.

Simple Cake Best for Rich Frosting

When made for a children's holiday party, a simple, not-too-rich cake is best to offset the added richness of the decorated frosting.

Even the simplest Rumford-raised cake is light, delicate, even-textured, all the good ingredients deliciously blended. A Rumford-raised cake can never have any of that bitter taste so apt to be noticed when a leavener of lower grade is used.

The **uniformity** of Rumford Baking Powder in composition and action has made it a standby for successful home baking by three generations in many families all over the country.

Its **reliability** and **wholesome purity** make it a wise economy for every careful housewife.

Here are two layer cake recipes, one using butter, the other a sponge cake without butter. The latter is excellent for children's party refreshments where the decorated frosting is the all important thing.

LAYER CAKE NO. 1 (BUTTER)

½ cup butter
2 cups sugar
4 eggs
1 cup cold water
3 cups flour
3 level teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder
½ level teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla

Beat the butter and sugar till creamy, add the yolks of the eggs well beaten, then the water and flavoring alternately with the flour, salt and baking powder sifted together. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and add them last. Bake about twenty minutes in layer-cake pans, and put together with any desired filling.

LAYER CAKE NO. 2 (SPONGE)

2 eggs
1 cup sugar
⅔ cup water or milk
2 cups flour
¼ level teaspoon salt
2 level teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder
1 teaspoon flavoring extract

Beat the eggs and sugar till light and frothy; add the water or milk alternately with the flour, salt and baking powder which have been sifted together twice. Add the flavoring and bake about twenty minutes in greased layer-cake pans, and put together with any desired filling.

This cake dries more quickly than one in which butter is used.

Only the Successful Cake Is Truly Economical

In figuring the expense of home baked cakes, hotbreads and pastry, remember that baking powder constitutes a very insignificant cost in successful bakings. Baking powder should be considered not only for what it will do, but also for what it won't do. Rumford Baking Powder will not vary in leavening action, will not spoil or waste other good ingredients, will never leave any bitter taste. It will be found that Rumford pure all-phosphate Baking Powder is truly economical . . . because it is absolutely uniform and dependable.

FREE RECIPE CARDS This is a set of assorted recipes for both baking and cooking. Hamburg Patty Stew, for instance, will show you the "New Use" of Rumford in general cooking. Send your name and address and the cards will be sent free. If you haven't a copy of our popular book, "32 Menus and 72 Recipes," ask for that also, and it will be included without any charge. Address your request to RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS, RUMFORD, R. I.

Most of the colorings now available for decorating baked goods are purely vegetable and may be used freely. Many manufacturers today produce these colorings in well-varied assortments. It is possible to decorate cakes in attractive color schemes to harmonize with any party or holiday occasion.

IMPORTANT POINT IN HOME COOKING

Beginners Particularly Need This Friendly Advice

In Hannah Dutaud's very practical Lessons in Elementary Cookery, familiar to all readers of The Christian Science Monitor, we note a statement we would like to quote in order to emphasize still more its importance:

"There is a tendency for beginners to have flames too high under cooking utensils, which often results in burned foods. Gentle, slow cooking is the safest method. You will find it necessary to watch the direct heat as closely as you observe the oven thermometer."

This warning is particularly important to the younger home cooks whose impatience to "get things done" so many times leads to haste where haste merely defeats success. For while high heat cooks faster it may easily completely spoil the results.

To mention a very common example, take scrambled eggs. They are, when properly cooked slowly over a low flame, a very delectable dish. But cooked fast over a high flame they become tough and rubbery.

The old proverb "Haste Makes Waste" still holds a great deal of truth.

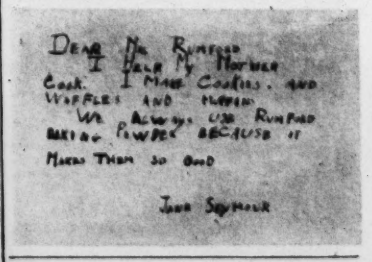
EARLY TRAINING IN BAKING A VALUABLE ASSET

Jane Seymour, Aged 7

Little 7-year-old Jane Seymour, who lives in Larchmont, New York, thinks baking is great fun. Noting the child's early and active interest when baking preparations were going on, her mother allowed her to help in such simple ways as getting out the pans, and the various ingredients needed. Gradually Jane could do a little more—grease the pans, measure the milk, and so forth.

Now at the age of seven Jane is tremendously and justly proud of her cooking ability for she can make successful biscuits and muffins, and other simple baked things. Jane has been trained on Rumford Baking Powder and we feel quite sure Rumford's uniformity and dependability have been very, very helpful to her.

Below we reproduce Jane's very own idea. We think it a most gracious appreciation. Thank you, Jane!



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